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CONFEDERATE MILITARY HISTORY EXTENDED EDITION

VOL. VIII

ALABAMA

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Wm Wheeler

ALABAMA

BY

LIEUT.-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—THE FIRST SPANISH OCCUPATION OF ALABAMA—BATTLES FOUGHT BY DE SOTO—SETTLEMENT AT MOBILE—FRENCH AND SPANISH WARS—ENGLISH CONTROL—INDIAN WARS—WAR OF 1812—SEMINOLE AND FLORIDA WARS—ALABAMIANS IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

IT was Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513. The Southern sun was shining brightly over the placid bay of St. Augustine. Blooming flowers in the rich profusion characteristic of that soil and climate delighted the eye with their beauty and filled the air with their fragrance. The natives gathering on the beach gazed out upon the waters with awe and wonder at the white-winged ships slowly but surely approaching their shores. It was the fleet of Spain, commanded by John Ponce de Leon, who had been one of the companions of Columbus in his second voyage. He came now furnished with a royal charter to explore and conquer.

This expedition and others, dispatched in rapid succession during the century following the first voyage of Columbus, resulted in confirming the dominion of Spain in all of South and Central America, Mexico, and much of what is now the southern portion of the United States. In 1535, a French expedition under Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and gave the name of New France to the territory along its shores. As early as 1497 the Cabots received patents from the English crown to set up the royal standard in any of the newly-discovered lands, but with the exception of the expedition under the ill-starred Lord Raleigh, the first attempt to plant an English colony in America was that at Jamestown in 1607. So the

Saxon or English-speaking people were nearly a century behind the Latin race in their attempt to assert jurisdiction over, take possession of and occupy territory upon the new continent. But, with the exception of Napoleon's momentary control in Louisiana, the rule of France in this country was effectually terminated by the treaty of Paris on February 7, 1763; and the Spanish crown, which once exercised dominion over all explored parts of America, and claimed the right to all by virtue of discovery, is now left without sovereignty in the Western hemisphere.

In April, 1528, Pamfilo de Narvaez landed with 300 men on the shore of Tampa bay. He marched northward, believing that in the interior he would find a wealthy empire similar to those of Mexico and Peru. The greater number of this expedition perished, but Alvar Nuñez and four companions made their way westward, passed through south Alabama, and finally reached the Spanish settlement of Mexico. These were the first white men who ever trod the soil of Alabama. In May, 1539, Hernando de Soto, with 1,000 chosen cavaliers, most of them from the best blood of Spain and Portugal, sailed into Tampa bay and disembarked at about the same spot where Narvaez landed eleven years before. Many months were spent in exploring eastern Florida, and then he turned northwardly into Georgia, at every turn confronted by a trackless wilderness and often surrounded by hostile tribes of Indians. In one of his earliest conflicts with natives he rescued Jean Ortiz, one of the Spanish followers of Narvaez, who for eleven years had been held as a prisoner by the Indians. The knowledge of the Indian customs and language acquired by Ortiz during captivity was of invaluable use to De Soto.

On July 2, 1540, the army passed from Georgia into Alabama at the site of the Indian village of Costa, which was situated near where the city of Rome, Ga., now stands. De Soto was received kindly by the Indian

chieftain, but depredations committed by some of the soldiers precipitated a conflict, which, however, was quelled by the courage and presence of mind of De Soto, and the wrath of the natives appeased. The wily Spaniard then enticed the chief within his lines and held him as hostage until he was ransomed with provisions and slaves. On July 26th, De Soto approached the town of Coosa. The chieftain with 1,000 tall, sprightly and active warriors came out to meet him with the most friendly greetings, but, like the chieftain of Costa, he, too, was held as a prisoner and hostage to enable De Soto to extort ransom and to prevent any hostility on the part of the Indian warriors. De Soto then turned southward to Maubila, the principal city of the Maubilians, which was situated at what is now Choctaw Bluff, Clarke county. Tuskaloosa, the chieftain of that tribe, was a very handsome man about forty years old and of most extraordinary stature; he was entirely undemonstrative, but it soon became evident that he regarded the Spaniards with grave suspicion. Nevertheless, upon entering the city they were received with music, the most graceful dancing of beautiful Indian girls, and other outward signs of hospitality.

The Spaniards soon found that they were in the midst of an armed force of Indians fully ten times their number. A dispute between a native and a Spanish officer was the beginning of a most terrible battle; De Soto succeeded in getting outside of the gates, and deployed his soldiers so as to meet the swarm of Indians that were sweeping down upon them, a large body of which were directing their attack upon the horses of the Spaniards. The Indians used missiles of all kinds. Bows and arrows were used with great skill, while in hand-to-hand conflict the savages fought with wooden cleavers and enormous clubs. After three hours of battle, the Spanish were reinforced by the arrival of their rear guard under Muscoso. Encouraged by this addition of fresh troops, the heavily-armored Spaniards, with their superior weapons,

rushed upon their opponents, indiscriminately slaughtering them without regard to age or sex. The Spanish accounts tell us this battle lasted nine hours; that 11,000 Indians were slain, while the Spaniards lost 81 killed and nearly every Spanish warrior was wounded. The killed included Rodriguez, a noble Portuguese of high rank, and two nephews of De Soto—Diego De Soto and Don Carlos Enriquez. Many of the Spanish horses were killed and much of their provisions, clothing and stores of various description were destroyed. The desperate condition of the Spaniards in a hostile wilderness, many of them seriously wounded and with scanty supplies, was more than counterbalanced by the terror which their prodigies of valor had aroused in the savages.

This conflict, one of the most severe in the history of that character of warfare, was very near the site of Fort Mims, where, on August 30, 1813, 273 years afterward, the Creek warrior, Weatherford, with 1,000 savage followers, attacked, and during a five hours' conflict slaughtered 531 men, women and children, including white soldiers, friendly Indians and negroes.

The original plan of De Soto was to rejoin his ships in Pensacola bay, but fearing that many of his followers would refuse to remain with him for further exploration he turned toward the northwest, passing through the country that now forms the counties of Clarke, Marengo, Greene and Pickens. During the journey he had many conflicts with the Indians, encountering a large force on the Black Warrior with which he had a very serious engagement. He then turned into the Indian village of Chickasaw, near the site of the modern city of Columbus, Miss. De Soto and his followers had occupied five months in passing through what is now the State of Alabama. They were met on the eastern border with the most hospitable and kindly treatment, which they returned with treachery, cruelty, injustice and destruction, leaving ruin and desolation in their path. The story of these five

months of bloodshed by De Soto furnishes the first authentic account of warfare within the boundaries of Alabama.

Although after this for a century and a half the foot of white man never pressed the soil of this territory, still the inhabitants did not enjoy it in peaceful possession. After the death of Montezuma and the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, the Muscogees, a powerful tribe of Indians from the northwestern part of that country, being unwilling to submit to the control of the Spaniards, sought new homes to the eastward, and we have vague accounts of the battles fought, by which they despoiled weaker and more peaceful tribes and occupied the territory, where they were found by French explorers toward the end of the seventeenth century.

In April, 1682, La Salle took possession of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the French Canadians were active about this time in founding settlements along that river and upon the Gulf coast. In 1699 the Spaniards made a settlement at Pensacola and also laid claim to Mobile bay. Lords Bienville and Iberville founded the town of Natchez, and in 1702 they built Fort Louis (de la Louisiana) at the mouth of Dog river. The French found large numbers of human bones on Dauphin island and for many years it was called the Island of Massacre. Treaties of peace were made with the Muscogees and Alabama Indians, but these treaties did not secure to the settlers any long-continued freedom from strife; and the early occupancy by the French of South Alabama was constantly disturbed by conflicts with the Indians of greater or less severity. The hostility of the Indians to the French was intensified by the intrigues of the English.

In 1707, France and Spain having united against England, Lord Bienville, with 150 French Canadians, went to the relief of Pensacola; but the English and their Indian allies evacuated the place before the arrival of the French. In 1711 the site of Mobile was permanently

settled and three years later Lord Bienville, having succeeded in making treaties with the Indians, sailed up the Alabama river, passed the present location of Montgomery and established Fort Toulouse, at the site of the present town of Wetumpka. Later, a settlement was made at Montgomery, and Fort Tombecbee was established at what is now called Jones' Bluff. Fort Toulouse contained four bastions, mounted with eight cannon, and was garrisoned by the French till 1763, except for a short period in 1722 when the troops mutinied, killed their commander and deserted the garrison.

In 1719, France was at war with Spain, and on May 14th Lord Bienville attacked Pensacola, captured the garrison and sent the captives to Havana. Later, during the summer, Matamora, the Spanish governor of Cuba, retook Pensacola. The Spaniards landed on Dauphin island and bombarded Fort Filippe, but were repulsed by Sevigny, whose command consisted of 260 soldiers and 200 Indians. The French fleet arrived, Pensacola was again retaken by the French and held by them until 1723, when it was restored to Spain by treaty. It was during this year that the seat of government was transferred from Mobile to New Orleans, which materially lessened the importance of the former city. Ten years later the French, under Bienville and D'Artaguette, returned and established themselves at Mobile. The control of the French over the Indians was now seriously disturbed by the intrigues of the English, who had established strong and permanent settlements in the Carolinas. They sought every opportunity to incite the natives against the French, and in 1736 the irritation and disturbances ripened into warlike outbreaks. The French and their allies, the Choctaws, marched against the Chickasaws, who had joined the English. The principal battle was fought at Ackia, May 26, 1736, in which the French were defeated. Bienville retreated to Mobile with most of his army, but D'Artaguette and a part of the troops

were cut off, taken prisoners, cruelly held as hostages for quite a period, and finally they were all murdered. Sixteen years later, in 1752, the French and Choctaws, under De Vaudreuil, again attacked the Chickasaws, only to meet another disaster. The Chickasaws are described as the bravest and most warlike of all the Indian inhabitants of Alabama. They finally dwindled away before the advance of civilization, but were never conquered by armed forces.

The aggressive English finally, in 1765, established themselves in Alabama, an agreement being made by which the territory then included under the name of Illinois was extended as far south as 32° 28′, about the latitude of Demopolis. The claim of the Spaniards to Florida was based upon their treaty with England of 1783, and for many years there was incessant border warfare between the Spaniards and their Indian allies on one side and the colonists (mostly from Georgia) and their native allies on the other. This subjected our early settlers to almost constant Indian incursions for booty and massacre.

During this period the French were carrying on trade near the site of the present cities of Tuscumbia and Florence, and, mainly due to their influence, the Creeks and Cherokees were active in their hostilities upon the American settlers.

The war for independence between the colonists and Great Britain, which lasted from 1775 to 1781, was confined to the lakes, the Atlantic coast and adjacent territory, and the country now known as Alabama can hardly be said to have been affected thereby. The colonial government having been firmly established, Col. James Robinson in 1787 marched from the Cumberland region into Alabama against the depredating Indians. They were subdued for a time, but again renewed hostilities, until finally quelled by a band of brave Americans under Captain Shannon.

In 1806, the arrest of Aaron Burr near Fort Stoddard by Captain (afterward Major-General) Gaines, U. S. Army, added a feature to the military history of the State. Burr's Southwestern enterprise had proven a failure. In Mississippi he had been arrested and released, but his expedition had become a menace to our government and Captain Gaines therefore arrested and sent him under guard to Richmond, where in August, 1807, he was tried and finally acquitted.

One of the ablest and most sagacious enemies of the earlier settlers of Alabama was the great Shawnee Indian chief, Tecumseh. He was commanding in appearance and exercised a powerful influence among many of the native tribes of America. Upon the breaking out of war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812, Tecumseh and his followers became allies of the British, and during the summer of 1812 he was of great service to them in their operations around Detroit and upon the lakes. In October the British dispatched him to the South to incite the Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws and other tribes against the United States. Frequent outrages were perpetrated by the savages, and all the frontier settlements were in constant danger of attack.

In July, 1813, a battle was fought between the Creeks and the troops under Col. James Kellar. In August Gen. F. L. Claiborne reached Mobile from Baton Rouge. He constructed a series of forts and adopted other measures to secure the safety of the people. On August 30th the massacre of Fort Mims, before mentioned, took place. This was followed by many other atrocities on the people of Alabama, and under orders from the general government, Gen. Andrew Jackson at the head of a large force marched to these scenes of warfare. His advance, under General Coffee at the head of 900 men, crossed the Coosa, and with a loss of 5 killed and 41 wounded defeated the Indians, 200 strong, at Tallashatchee, destroying their villages and disabling 84 savages.

On November 9th, Gen. Andrew Jackson, commanding 2,200 men, defeated 1,000 Indians, with a loss of 15 killed and 86 wounded, inflicting on them a loss of 290. On November 18th, Gen. James White, with 260 men, defeated 360 Indians at Hillabee; 62 Indians were killed and 256 were made prisoners. On November 29th, Gen. John Floyd with a force 950 strong successfully attacked a large body of Indians at Autossee; 200 of the savages were killed, his loss being 11 killed and 54 wounded.

December 23d, Gen. F. L. Claiborne with a loss of 1 killed and 6 wounded dispersed a body of Indians at Eccanachaca, killing 30 of their number. On January 22d General Jackson, commanding a force of 1,150 strong, defeated 900 Indians at Emuckfa, killing 189 of the savages. January 27th, the Creeks attacked General Floyd at Camp Defiance, losing 37 of their warriors and inflicting a loss of 20 killed and 125 wounded.

March 27th, General Jackson fought the battle of Horse Shoe Bend; his force was 2,400 and his loss 26 killed and 111 wounded. These victories and minor successes in other parts of the State by Major Blue, commanding regular troops, and Colonel Pearson, of the North Carolina militia, effectually ended the Indian disturbances in Alabama, the savages gladly entering into a treaty of peace. General Jackson was placed in command of the Southern army and proceeded to Mobile to protect the Gulf coast, which was now menaced by the British fleet. He strengthened Fort Bowyer, situated on a tongue of land about thirty miles from Mobile, defending it with 20 guns and 160 men under Major Lawrence. This fort was on the present site of Fort Morgan.

On September 12th the fort was attacked by a party of 712 British and Indians under Colonel Nichols, assisted by two sloops and two brigs. They were beaten off with the loss of 200 men and one of the ships. The British ships also made an attack on Mobile, but retired without

doing any material damage. General Jackson then marched with 4,000 men to Pensacola, drove the British from Fort Barrancas, and then proceeded to New Orleans, where, on January 8th, he won his great victory over the British General Pakenham. A month later a fleet of 38 British war vessels and 5,000 soldiers captured Fort Bowyer, but as peace had been declared, they only held it a few weeks. The withdrawal of the British troops enabled the government to make very satisfactory treaties with the Indians.

On March 1, 1817, the present territorial limits of Alabama were defined by Congress, and on December 14, 1819, it became one of the States of the Union. In 1830 the Choctaws ceded their lands to the government. In 1832 the Creeks made their cession, as did the Cherokees in 1835. Many of the Indians were opposed to the sale of their lands and considerable friction followed, making it necessary to assemble a large body of troops to suppress indications of outbreaks by both Creeks and Cherokees, but finally, in 1838, their removal to the West was peaceably accomplished.

From this time until the war of 1861 Alabama enjoyed a condition of peace, but its people held themselves ready to assist their brethren in neighboring States. Several companies of Alabamians volunteered and fought in the Seminole and Florida wars and a still greater number gave their services to assist in Texan independence. Many of these perished, a considerable number being victims of the Goliad massacre, where 330 persons were murdered in the most atrocious manner. Milton Irish and Bennet Butler, from Huntsville, were among the few who escaped, and Captain Shackleford, of Courtland, was spared because he was a physician and the Mexicans needed his services to attend their wounded. When war was declared against Mexico, thousands upon thousands of patriotic citizens of this State tendered their services to the government, but only one regiment composed

entirely of Alabamians could be accepted. It was organized at Mobile in June, 1846, and designated as the First Alabama volunteers. Its officers were as follows: Col. John R. Coffee, Lieut.-Col. Richard G. Earle, Maj. Goode Bryan, Adjt. Hugh M. Watson, Capts. Sydenham Moore, Andrew P. Pickens, Hugh Cunningham, E. T. Smith, Zach Thomason, William G. Coleman, R. M. Jones, William H. Ketchum, D. P. Baldwin and J. D. Shelley. The regiment proceeded to Mexico, first served under General Pillow and afterward under General Shields. In 1847 Colonel Seibels, of Montgomery, organized a battalion; it reached Vera Cruz too late to join Scott's column, but performed garrison duty at Orizaba until the termination of hostilities. Its captains were: John G. Burr, T. E. Irby, Tennent Lomax, Blanton McAlpine and Gibbs. The Thirteenth regiment of regulars included a large number of Alabamians. Jones M. Withers, of Mobile, who graduated at West Point in 1835, was its lieutenant-colonel, and Egbert I. Jones, Hugh L. Clay and Nicholas Davis were among its officers. A small battalion commanded by Col. Phillip H. Raiford, composed of the companies of Captains Curtis, Downman and Ligon and independent companies commanded by Captains Desha, Elmore, Platt and James McGee, also volunteered and served in the war with Mexico. Of these the only cavalry company was that of Captain McGee; all the others were infantry.

Many of the Alabamians who served in Mexico became quite distinguished in civil life and in the war of 1861-65. Jones M. Withers was distinguished as a major-general in the army under General Bragg. Hugh L. Clay served with great credit in the department of the adjutant-general and was tendered the appointment of brigadier-general. Egbert I. Jones became quite prominent as a lawyer, was made colonel of the Fourth Alabama in 1861, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Manassas, leaving a glorious record for courage and bravery. Nicholas

Davis was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth infantry, which position he declined in order to accept the command of an Alabama battalion. Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, who served as colonel of the Ninth regulars, won great reputation as a member of the United States House of Representatives and also as United States senator. Early in the war he was appointed major-general of the Alabama State troops, but did not enter the regular Confederate service.

Maj. Goode Bryan became a distinguished Confederate general. Col. Sydenham Moore practiced law and was elected to the United States Congress. He took part in the war as colonel of the Eleventh Alabama infantry and died of wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines. William H. Forney served during the entire four years of the war, beeame a brigadier-general and made a fine reputation as an officer and a soldier. He afterward was Alabama State senator for two years and a prominent representative in the United States Congress for eighteen years. Richard Gordon Earle became a Confederate cavalry general and was killed in battle at Kingston, Ga.

After returning from Mexico, Colonel Coffee lived for fifty years a respected and highly-esteemed citizen, and acquired great wealth. Colonel Seibels, like Colonel Coffee, declined to accept public office, preferring to devote himself to private business, in which he was very successful. Tennent Lomax was a splendid specimen of manhood, both physically and intellectually. Though quite young while in Mexico, he was appointed military governor of Orizaba. After the Mexican war he engaged in journalism. In 1861 he successfully performed the delicate duty of taking possession of Forts Barrancas and McRee at Pensacola. In April, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Third Alabama infantry; was highly esteemed as a soldier; was promoted to a brigadier-gen-

eralship, but before receiving his commission was killed while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Seven Pines. Lieuts. John L. May and William R. King were among the officers from Alabama who were killed in battle during the Mexican war.

CHAPTER II.

SECESSION AND ITS CAUSES—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—ALABAMA'S DECLARATION PRIOR TO THE NOMINATION OF LINCOLN—THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—RESULT OF THE ELECTION—HOPE OF PEACEABLE SECESSION—EXPRESSIONS OF ADAMS AND WEBSTER—GREELEY OPPOSED TO COERCION.

THREE decades and a half of years, the life of a generation, have passed since the close of the military career of the actors in that long and sanguinary struggle, the war of the Confederacy. Few comparatively are left of the hosts who fought under Lee and Jackson, the Johnstons and Bragg. Still, many of those from Alabama are yet living and hold positions of trust and honor, continuing to serve the State for which they fought. To form any idea of the motives which then actuated them and the causes which precipitated the war, we must cast aside our environments of to-day, and looking backward find a point where we can stand face to face with the issues that confronted the statesmen of 1860.

The prosperity of the South depended very largely upon the labor which constituted a great part of its wealth, most of which had been imported from Africa in New England ships and sold by New Englanders to people of the South. The Constitution of the United States guaranteed that all the power of the government should be exercised to protect and secure the people in the use and enjoyment of this property, but for more than a third of a century this valued constitutional right had been assailed by a party in the North that had gradually gathered to itself strength and power, one encroachment and violation of law following another.

People throughout the South were confronted with this situation. The most of the Northern States had by solemn enactment nullified the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and emissaries from the North, arousing the negroes to arson, rapine and murder, were being dispatched to the Southern States. Their partial success in the John Brown raid had caused widespread terror and alarm. The prevailing sentiment on every side was that prompt action was essential to protect lives and property. As early as 1848 this aggression on the rights of the South had become such a menace that John C. Calhoun contended that we ought to "force the issue of the slavery question in the North;" and said, moreover, "We are now stronger, relatively, than we shall be hereafter politically and morally."

The Democratic party of Alabama assembled in convention at Montgomery, January 11, 1860, and with scarcely a dissenting voice adopted resolutions in substance as follows: "That the principles recognized by the Supreme court in the Dred Scott case should be maintained by the South; that their delegates to the approaching national Democratic convention at Charleston should present these resolutions for the adoption of that body; that they insist upon the adoption of the resolutions in substance, and that if they be not adopted, the delegates must withdraw."

The Alabama legislature, on February 24, 1860, adopted the following:

Whereas, Anti-slavery agitation persistently continued in the non-slaveholding States of this Union for more than a third of a century, marked at every stage of its progress by contempt for the obligations of law and the sanctity of compacts, evincing a deadly hostility to the rights and institutions of the Southern people, and a settled purpose to effect their overthrow even by the subversion of the Constitution, and at the hazard of violence and bloodshed; and, Whereas, a sectional party calling

itself Republican, committed alike by its own acts and antecedents, and the public avowals and secret machinations of its leaders to the execution of these atrocious designs, has acquired the ascedency in nearly every Northern State, and hopes by success in the approaching presidential election to seize the government itself; and, Whereas, to permit such seizure by those whose unmistakable aim is to pervert its whole machinery to the destruction of a portion of its members would be an act of suicidal folly and madness, almost without a parallel in history; and, Whereas, the General Assembly of Alabama, representing a people loyally devoted to the Union of the Constitution, but scorning the Union which fanaticism would erect upon its ruins, deem it their solemn duty to provide in advance the means by which they may escape such peril and dishonor, and devise new securities for perpetuating the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, therefore,

Be it resolved, That, upon the happening of the contingency contemplated in the foregoing preamble, namely, the election of a President advocating the principles and action of the party in the Northern States, calling itself the Republican party, it shall be the duty of the governor, and he is hereby required, forthwith, to issue his proclamation, calling upon the qualified voters of this State . . . to elect delegates to a convention of the State, to consider, determine and do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interests, and honor of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection.

The national Democratic convention met at Charleston, April 23, 1860. On the 27th the committee on resolutions disagreed. The majority report accepted the Cincinnati platform with a clause added which explained the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down in the decision of the Supreme court which was delivered by Chief-Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case. This was satisfactory to the Southern delegates. The minority report reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform and then proceeded to assert that "differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a territorial legis-

lature and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery in the Territories."

The objections of the Southern delegates to this vague expression in the minority report were explained by Mr. Yancey in a speech in opposition to its adoption. After reviewing the situation he said:

Gentlemen of the convention, that venerable, that able, that revered jurist, the Honorable Chief Justice of the United States, trembling upon the very verge of the grave, for years kept merely alive by the pure spirit of patriotic duty that burns within his breast—a spirit that will not permit him to succumb to the gnawings of disease and the weaknesses of mortality—which hold him, as it were, suspended between two worlds, with his spotless ermine around him, standing at the altar of Justice, has given to us the utterance of the Supreme court of the United States upon this very question. (Applause.)

Let the murmur of the hustings be stilled—let the voices of individual citizens, no matter how great and respected in their appropriate spheres, be hushed, while the law, as expounded by the constituted authority of the country, emotionless, passionless and just, rolls with its silvery cadence over the entire realm, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the ice-bound regions of the North to the glittering waters of the Gulf. (Loud cheering.)

What says that decision? That decision tells you, gentlemen, that the territorial legislature has no power to interfere with the rights of the slave-owner in the territory while in a territorial condition. (Cheers.) That decision tells that this government is a Union of Sovereign States; which States are co-equal, and in trust for which co-equal States the government holds the territories. It tells you that the people of those co-equal States have a right to go into these territories, thus held in trust, with every species of property which is recognized as property by the State in which they live, or by the Constitution of the United States. The venerable magistrate—the court concurring with him—decided that it is the duty of this government to afford some government for the territories which shall be in accordance with this trust, with this delegated trust power held for the States and for the people

of the States. That decision goes still further: It tells you that if Congress has seen fit, for its own convenience and somewhat in accordance with the sympathies and instincts and genius of our institutions, to accord a form of government to the people of the territories, it is to be administered precisely as Congress can administer it, and to be administered as a trust for the co-equal States of the Union, and the citizens of those States who choose to emigrate to those territories. That decision goes on to tell you this: That as Congress itself is bound to protect the property which is recognized as such of the citizens of any of the States—as Congress itself not only has on power, but is expressly forbidden to exercise the power to deprive any owner of his property in the territories; therefore, says that venerable, that passionless representative of justice, who yet hovers on the confines of the grave, therefore, no government formed by that Congress can have any more power than the Congress that created it.

Mr. Yancey then went on to explain that Mr. Douglas and his followers insisted upon a construction which virtually nullified the Dred Scott decision. He said:

They put themselves directly in conflict with the venerable chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and with the recorded decision of the court itself. . . . Now then, who shall the Democracy recognize as authority on this point—a statesman, no matter how brilliant and able and powerful in intellect, in the very meridian of life, animated by an ardent and consuming ambition, struggling as no other man has ever done for the high and brilliant position of candidate for the presidency of the United States, at the hand of his great party—or that old and venerable jurist who, having filled his years with honor, leaves you his last great decision before stepping from the high place of earthly power into the grave to appear before his Maker, in whose presence deception is impossible and earthly position as dust in the balance? (Loud and continued cheering.)

Notwithstanding this eloquent appeal, the vote was taken and by a bare majority the minority report was substituted for the majority report. This was the signal for

disruption. The Alabama delegation withdrew from the convention, followed by those of the other Gulf States. On May 19th a convention met at Baltimore under the name of the "Constitutional Union party" (its motto being, "The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws"). John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, were nominated as its candidates for President and Vice-President.

On June 18th, the Douglas members of the Charleston convention met in Baltimore, and the supporters of the majority report who had withdrawn at Charleston assembled at Richmond, afterward adjourning to meet at Baltimore. They were not, however, admitted to that convention, as the Douglas members excluded them from participation in its proceedings, seating in their stead new delegates who came pledged to support Mr. Douglas, who was nominated by this convention. Upon the exclusion of the old delegates, Mr. Cushing, the president of the convention and five others of the Massachusetts delegates, together with delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, California, Oregon and Arkansas, the only Democratic States, withdrew to join them. Having organized under the title of the "National State Rights Democracy" and adopted the now famous "majority report" from Charleston, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was nominated. Mr. Lincoln having been the choice of the Republican convention at Chicago in May, the campaign opened with four presidential candidates in the field.

The vote for President of the United States on November 6, 1860, was:

Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352
Stephen A. Douglas	1,375,157
John C. Breckinridge	845,581
John Bell	589,581

The vote in the Southern slave States:

Abraham Lincoln	26,430
Stephen A. Douglas	163,525
John C. Breckinridge	543,781
John Bell	488,923

The vote in the Gulf States:

Abraham Lincoln	.....
Stephen A. Douglas	24,926
John C. Breckinridge	168,400
John Bell	94,444

The vote in Alabama:

Abraham Lincoln	.....
Stephen A. Douglas	13,651
John C. Breckinridge	48,831
John Bell	27,825

When on that fateful 6th of November, 1860, it was decided by the election of Mr. Lincoln that Black Republican rule was to dominate the Union and crush the South under with its compromising cruelty. The North and the South both knew that the election of Lincoln meant the destruction of slavery, to be so accomplished as to bring financial ruin, if not entire annihilation; for Wendell Phillips had said: "This state of things is just what we have attempted to bring about. . . . The Republican party is a party of the North, pledged against the South."

Believing firmly in the sovereignty of the State, there was never an idea among the masses of the people of the South that secession would entail war. A few of the prominent leaders and profound thinkers foresaw the consequences, still peaceable secession was the thought uppermost. Coercion, "vi et armis," was not dreamed of; and these ideas were not confined to the Southern people. The opinion had always prevailed throughout the Union that secession was a right vested in each separate State, and that an attempt to coerce a sovereign State would be unwarrantable and unconstitutional. John Quincy Adams but gave expression to this universal sentiment when in a

speech delivered April 30, 1839, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our government under the Constitution, he said:

But the indissoluble union between the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political asseveration will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution to form again a more perfect Union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center.

It is a remarkable fact that in 1848 the distinguished son of this illustrious gentleman received 291,267 votes as candidate of the Free Soil party for the vice-presidency.

This principle of the right of secession had been always sanctioned by the people of Massachusetts. When it was proposed to annex Louisiana to the Federal Union, the legislature passed the following resolution: "That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the government of the United States. It formed a new confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere." In the year 1844 it was resolved by that legislature: ". . . That the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may drive these States into a dissolution of the Union."

The opinion of the conservative element in the North, that this agitation was an invasion of the constitutional

rights of the South, was expressed by that grand old constitutional lawyer, Daniel Webster. In a speech at Buffalo, delivered on May 22, 1851, he said:

Then there . . . was the fugitive slave law. Let me say a word about that. Under the provisions of the Constitution, during Washington's administration in the year 1793, there was passed by general consent a law for the restoration of fugitive slaves. Hardly any one opposed it at that period; it was thought to be necessary in order to carry the Constitution into effect; the great men of New England and New York all concurred in it. It passed and answered all the purposes expected from it till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the State interfered to make enactments in opposition to it. . . . Now, I undertake as a lawyer and on my professional character to say to you and to all, that the law of 1850 is decidedly more favorable to the fugitive than General Washington's law of 1793. . . . Such is the present law, and, much opposed and maligned as it is, it is more favorable to the fugitive slave than the law enacted during Washington's administration in 1793, which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. The present violent opposition has sprung up in modern times. From whom does this clamor come? Why, look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions; look at their resolutions. Do you find among those persons who oppose this fugitive slave law any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the Constitution? Tell me any such case. Tell me if any resolution was adopted by the convention at Syracuse favorable to the carrying out of the Constitution. Not one. The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the constitutional provision; they oppose the whole. Not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the subject. They deny altogether that the provisions of the Constitution ought to be carried into effect. Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions in Ohio, Massachusetts and at Syracuse in the State of New York. What do they say? That so help them God no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York back to his master in Virginia. Do not they say that? And to the fulfillment of that they pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Their sacred honor! They pledge their sacred honor to violate the

Constitution; they pledge their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country.

Mr. Webster, in his speech at Capon Springs, also said:

The leading sentiment in the toast from the chair is the Union of the States. What mind can comprehend the consequences of that Union, past, present, and to come. The Union of these States is the all-absorbing topic of the day; on it all men write, speak think, and dilate, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. And yet, gentlemen, I fear its importance has been but insufficiently appreciated.

[Again Mr. Webster says:] How absurd it is to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one provision, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest. I intend for one to regard and maintain and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. It is written in the Constitution, "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. And who denies this? None but the abolitionists of the North. And pray what is it they will not deny? They have but the one idea; and it would seem that these fanatics at the North and the secessionists at the South are putting their heads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest, patriotic men. They act to the same end and the same object, and the Constitution has to take the fire from both sides.

I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse willfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side. I say to you, gentlemen in

Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the city of Boston, as I may say again in that city or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to receive your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce. Mr. Webster also said: I am as ready to fight and to fall for the constitutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Massachusetts.

Horace Greeley, the noted abolitionist, one of the foster-fathers, if not the parent of free-soilism, perhaps the most widely popular and best informed of the Northern journalists, who must be regarded as an able exponent of the sentiments of the people, was outspoken even to rashness in upholding the doctrine of the right of secession. Indeed his course would seem to prove that he did all in his power to hasten the Southern States into secession. We give extracts from the New York Tribune, Mr. Greeley's paper, beginning with the date when it was first known that Mr. Lincoln was certainly elected.

New York Tribune, November 9, 1860.—If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede *may* be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. [And again in the same issue of his widely-circulated and influential paper, Mr. Greeley said:] We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets. Let them have both sides of the question fully presented. Let them reflect, deliberate, then vote; and let the action of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat. A judgment thus rendered, a demand for separation thus backed, would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, or those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it would place themselves clearly in the wrong.

New York Tribune, November 16, 1860.—Still we say, in all earnestness and good faith, whenever a whole section of this republic, whether a half, a third, or only a fourth, shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, we shall earnestly favor such separation. If the fifteen slave States, or even the eight cotton States alone, shall quietly, decisively, say to the rest, "We prefer to be henceforth separated from you," we shall insist they be permitted to go in peace. War is a hideous necessity at best, and a civil conflict, a war of estranged and embittered fellow countrymen, is the most hideous of all wars. Whenever the people of the cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.

New York Tribune, November 19, 1860.—Now we believe and maintain that the Union is to be preserved only so long as it is beneficial and satisfactory to all parties concerned. We do not believe that any man, any neighborhood, town, county or even State may break up the Union in any transient gust of passion; we fully comprehend that secession is an extreme, an ultimate resort—not a constitutional but a revolutionary remedy. But we insist that this Union shall not be held together by force whenever it shall have ceased to cohere by the mutual attraction of its parts; and whenever the slave States or the cotton States only shall unitedly and coolly say to the rest, "We want to get out of the Union," we shall urge that their request be acceded to."

New York Tribune, November 24, 1860.—Some of the Washington correspondents telegraph that Mr. Buchanan is attempting to map out a middle course in which to steer his bark during the tempest which now howls about him. He is to condemn the asserted right of secession but to assert in the same breath that he is opposed to keeping a State in the Union by what he calls Federal coercion. Now we have no desire to prevent secession by coercion, but we hold this position to be utterly unsupported by law or reason.

New York Tribune, November 30, 1860.—Are We Going to Fight?—But if the cotton States generally unite with her in seceding, we insist that they cannot be prevented, and that the attempt must not be made. Five millions of people, more than half of them of the dominant

race of whom at least half a million are able and willing to shoulder muskets, can never be subdued while fighting around and over their own hearthstones. If they could be, they would no longer be equal members of the Union, but conquered dependencies. . . . We propose to wrest this potent engine from the disunionists by saying frankly to the slave States: "If you choose to leave the Union, leave it, but let us have no quarrel about it. If you think it a curse to you and an unfair advantage to us, repudiate it, and see if you are not mistaken. If you are better by yourselves, go and God speed you. For our part, we have done very well with you, and are quite willing to keep along with you, but if the association is irksome to you, we have too much self-respect to insist on its continuance. We have lived by our industry thus far and hope to do so still, even though you leave us." We repeat that only the sheen of Northern bayonets can bind the South wholly to the evils of secession, but that may do it. Let us be patient, neither speaking daggers nor using them, standing to our principles but not to our arms, and all will yet be well.

New York Tribune, December 8, 1860.—. . . . We again avow our deliberate conviction that whenever six or eight contiguous States shall have formally seceded from the Union, and avowed the pretty unanimous and earnest resolve of their people to stay out, it will not be found practicable to coerce them into subjection; and we doubt that any Congress can be found to direct and provide for such coercion. One or two States may be coerced, but not the entire section, or quarter of a Union. If you do not believe this, wait and see.

New York Tribune, December 17, 1860.— . . . . But if ever seven or eight States sent agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union,' we shall feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, 'Let them go.' And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.

New York Tribune, December 24, 1860.—Most certainly we believe that governments are made for the peoples, not peoples for the governments; that the latter derive their just power from the consent of the governed; and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to

form an independent self-subsisting nation, shall show that and say authentically to the residue, "We want to get away from you," I shall say, and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principles of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say, "Go."

New York Tribune, December 28, 1860.— . . . Nor is it treason for the State to hate the Union and seek its disruption. A State, a whole section, may come to regard the Union as a blight upon its prosperity, an obstacle to its progress, and be fully justified in seeking its dissolution. And in spite of the adverse clamor, we insist that if ever a third or even a fourth of these States shall have deliberately concluded that the Union is injurious to them, and that their vital interests require their separation from it, they will have a perfect right to seek separation; and should they do so with reasonable patience and due regard for the rights and interests of those they leave behind, we shall feel bound to urge and insist that their wishes be gratified—their demand conceded.

During the session of the South Carolina convention, Greeley, in his issue of December 17th, as if to afford arguments to strengthen the Southern people in their opposition and to encourage them to be prompt in their action, says: "If it (the Declaration of Independence) justifies these cession from the British empire of 3,000,000 of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, we cannot see how 20,000,000 of people can rightfully hold 10,000,000, or even 5,000,000 in a detested Union with them by military force."

In the same issue of Mr. Greeley's paper we read the following: "If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying: 'We hate the Federal Union; we have drawn from it; we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arranging amicably all incidental questions on the

one hand and attempting to subdue us on the other,' we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just. We hold the right of self-government even when invoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle."

After the Confederate government had been organized and its whole machinery in active operation and it had taken its place among the nations, Mr. Greeley endorsed its action in no ambiguous words. He said: "We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that 'Governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed,' is sound and just; and that if the slave States, the cotton States or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so. Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."

Nor was the New York Tribune alone, for the whole New York press and prominent journals and able editors of Republican papers all over the North coincided with these views. "Wayward sisters, go in peace," was the cry on every hand, echoed from the lips of the general of the army, with the refrain uttered by the eminent Republican leader, Salmon P. Chase: "The South is not worth fighting for; let them alone."

I give a few quotations from some of the other leading journals. Did space allow, these might be multiplied almost *ad infinitum.*

From the New York Herald, November 23, 1860.—The Disunion Question—A Conservative Reaction in the South.—We publish this morning a significant letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, on the subject of the present disunion excitement in the South, Southern constitutional rights, Northern State acts of nullification, and

the position of Virginia in this crisis. . . . To this end would it not be well for the conservative Union men of the city of New York to make a demonstration—a Northern movement of conciliation, concession and harmony? Coercion in any event is out of the question. A Union held together by the bayonet would be nothing better than a military despotism. Conciliation and harmony, through mutual concessions, in a reconstruction of the fundamental law, between the North and South, will restore and perpetuate the Union contemplated by the fathers. So now that the conservative men of the South are moving, let the Union men of the North second their endeavors, and let New York, as in the matter of the compromises of 1850, lead the way.

The following is from the New York Times of December 3, 1860: By common consent, moreover, the most prominent and tangible point of offense seems to be the legislation growing out of the fugitive slave law. Several of the Northern States have passed personal-liberty bills with the alleged intent to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. From Union men in every quarter of the South come up the most earnest appeals to the Northern States to repeal these laws. Such an act, we are assured, would have a powerful effect in disarming the disunion clamor in nearly all the Southern States and in promoting the prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all pending differences.

The next day, December 4th, the New York Times published another article, in which it said: Mr. Weed has stated his opinion of the crisis thus: 1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union. 2. The danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism and in the fanatic zeal of the Northern abolitionists who seek the emancipation of slaves regardless of consequences. 3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country. Each of these statements will command general assent. The only question likely to arise relates to the practical measures by which the 'moderation and forbearance' can be displayed.

After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, the Commercial, the leading Republican paper of Ohio, in March, 1861,

said: "We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the slaveholding States and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

I have shown that not only were the Southern people sustained in their actions leading to secession by the conservative element of the North, as voiced in their daily and weekly papers, but they were given to understand that they had nothing to hope for from the party about to assume the views of the government. Judge Chase made a speech before the Peace congress in which he declared unequivocally that the power being theirs, they would assuredly use it. The assaults on the Constitution were to culminate in the overthrow, at least, of its guarantees to the Southern people. Here is what he said:

The result of the national canvass, recently terminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln, has been spoken of by some as the effect of a sudden impulse or of some irregular excitement of the popular mind; and it has been somewhat confidently asserted that, upon reflection and consideration, the hastily formed opinions which brought about that election will be changed. . . . I cannot take this view of the result of the presidential election. I believe, and the belief amounts to absolute conviction, that the election must be regarded as a triumph of principles cherished in the hearts of the people of the free States. . . . We have elected him (Mr. Lincoln). After many years of earnest advocacy and of severe trial we have achieved the triumph of that principle. By a fair and unquestioned majority we have secured that triumph. Do you think we, who represent this majority, will throw it away? Do you think the people will sustain us if we undertake to throw it away? I must speak to you plainly, gentlemen of the South. It is not in my heart to deceive you. I therefore tell you explicitly that if we of the North and West would consent to throw away all that has been gained in the recent triumph of our principles, the people would not sustain us, and so, the consent would avail you nothing.

When some of the Northern people, alarmed at the prospect, held meetings and passed resolutions urging concessions to be made, Mr. Lincoln said: "I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the government to which we have a constitutional right." And Horace Greeley used these words to prove to the Southern people that it was useless to expect concessions from the dominant party, and these so-called concessions were matters pending before Congress, all of which were simply efforts to uphold the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln did not attempt to deny that the concessions referred to were right, but gives his refusal to entertain them in these words: "Whatever I might think of the merits of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the government itself and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico."

CHAPTER III.

THE STATE CONVENTION—VARIANCE OF OPINION ON SECESSION—ADOPTION OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY FORCES—CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES IN ALABAMA—SOME OF ALABAMA'S DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

I HAVE made quite a wide digression and have devoted considerable space to the endeavor to reproduce the sentiments prevailing among the most intellectual and patriotic leaders of the Northern States of the Union on the subject of State rights up to the very outbreak of hostilities.

In obedience to the act of the legislature, on December 6th, Governor Moore issued the proclamation ordering an election to be held on December 24th. The convention met on January 7, 1861, in the hall of representatives at Montgomery. Of the 100 men composing this body, many afterward proved their devotion to their State on the battlefield and in legislative halls, and some of them now hold high posts of honor in the reconstructed Union.

The Rev. Basil Manly, ex-president of the State university, opened the proceedings with a touching and eloquent prayer:

Almighty Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth; King eternal, immortal, invisible; the only wise God! We adore Thee, for Thou art God, and besides Thee there is none else; our Fathers' God and our God! We thank Thee that Thou hast made us *men*, endowed with reason, conscience and speech; capable of knowing, loving and serving Thee! We thank Thee for Thy Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, our only Mediator and Redeemer! We thank Thee for Thy word of truth, our guide to eternal life. We thank Thee for civil government, ruling in Thy fear;

and we especially thank Thee that Thou didst reserve this fair portion of the earth so long undiscovered, unpolluted with the wars and the crimes of the old world, that Thou mightest here establish a free government and a pure religion. We thank Thee that Thou hast allotted us our heritage here, and hast brought us upon it at such a time as this. We thank Thee for all the hallowed memories connected with the establishment of the independence of Colonies, and their sovereignty as States, and with the formation and maintenance of our government, which we had devoutly hoped might last, unperverted and incorruptible, as long as the sun and moon endure.

Oh, our Father, we have striven as an integral part of this great Republic, faithfully to keep our solemn covenants in the Constitution of our country; and our conscience doth not accuse us of having failed to sustain our part in the civil compact. Lord of all the families of the earth, we appeal to Thee to protect us in the land Thou hast given us, the Institution Thou hast established, the rights Thou hast bestowed. And now, in our troubles, besetting us like great waters round about, we, Thy dependent children, humbly entreat Thy fatherly notice and care. Grant to Thy servants now assembled, as the direct representatives of the people of this State, all needful grace and wisdom for their peculiar and great responsibilities at this momentous crisis. Give them a clear perception of their duties as the embodiment of the people; impart to them an enlightened, mature and sanctified judgment in forming every conclusion; a steady, Heaven-directed purpose and will in attaining every right end. Save them from the disturbing influences of error, of passion, prejudice and timidity; from divided and conflicting counsels; give them one mind, and one way and let that be the mind of Christ. If Thou seest them ready to go wrong, interpose Thy heavenly guidance and restraint. If slow and reluctant to execute what duty and safety require, quicken and urge them forward. Let patient inquiry and candor pervade every discussion; let calm, comprehensive and sober wisdom shape every measure and direct every vote; let all things be done in Thy fear and with a just regard to their whole duty toward God and toward man. Preserve them in health, in purity, in peace; and cause that their session may promote the maintenance of equal rights, of civil

freedom and good government; may promote the welfare of man, and the glory of Thy name. We ask all through Jesus Christ our Lord: Amen.

The delegates differed widely in their views as to the manner of procedure. Some were elected upon a platform, hereinafter quoted, which averred that it was the first duty "to use all honorable exertions to secure our rights in the Union." These had every reason to believe that they represented the majority of the people of the State. Others were sent instructed to secede at once; and these were found to make a majority of barely one. The whole course of the convention furnished a grand and glorious example of the dignity, moderation and self-sacrifice befitting the lofty patriotism of men whose whole souls were loyally devoted to their beloved State. With perhaps one exception, there was no harsh criticism, no impugning the motives nor questioning the patriotism of those differing on subjects of vital importance.

While opposing the ordinance for the immediate withdrawal of Alabama from the Union, one of the most distinguished of Alabama's sons but voiced the sentiments of the minority when he said:

I will not at this time express any argument of opposition I may entertain toward the ordinance of secession. . . . . I meet here a positive, enlightened and unflinching majority. I have respect for them, and I despair of being able to move them. In times like these, when neighboring States are withdrawing, one by one, from the Union, I cannot get my consent to utter a phrase which might be calculated, in the slightest degree, to widen the breaches at home. My opposition to the ordinance of secession will be sufficiently indicated by my vote; that vote will be recorded in the book; that book will take up its march for posterity; and the day is not yet come that is to decide on which part of the page of that book will be written the glory or the shame of this day.

It is important to the State that you of the majority should be right, and that I should be wrong. However much personal gratification I might feel hereafter in finding that I was right on this great question and that you were wrong, that gratification would, indeed, be to me a poor consolation in the midst of a ruined and desolated country. Therefore, as the passage of the ordinance of secession is the act by which the destiny of Alabama is to be controlled, I trust that you are right and that I am wrong. I trust that God has inspired you with His wisdom, and that, under the influence of this ordinance, the State of Alabama may rise to the highest pinnacle of national grandeur.

To show, sir, that the declarations I now make are not forced by the exigencies of this hour, I read one of the resolutions from the platform upon which I was elected to this convention: "Resolved, That we hold it to be our duty, *first*, to use all honorable exertions to *secure* our rights *in* the Union, and if we should fail in this, we *will maintain* our rights *out of the Union;* for, as citizens of Alabama, we owe our allegiance first to the State; and we will support her in whatever course she may adopt."

Thus, Mr. President, you will observe that the course I now take is the result of the greatest deliberation, having been matured before I was a candidate for a seat in this convention; and there is a perfect understanding on this subject between me and my constituents. It but remains for me to add, that when your ordinance passes through the solemn forms of legislative deliberation, and receives the sanction of this body, I shall recognize it as the supreme law of the land; my scruples will fall to the ground; and that devotion, which I have heretofore, through the whole course of my public life, given to the Union of the States, shall be concentrated in my allegiance to the State of Alabama.

Another said: "I have opposed secession as long as opposition was of any avail. Now that the ordinance will pass, as a patriot, I feel bound to take the side of my native State in any contest which might grow out of it. I will vote against the ordinance."

On the 11th of January, the secession of Alabama from

the Federal Union was accomplished. I give the full text of the act:

An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; therefore,

Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union known as "the United States of America," and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

Be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, That all the powers over the territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby withdrawn from said government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri be, and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama by their delegates in convention on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, at the city of Montgomery in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing con-

certed and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the president of this convention be, and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolution to the governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

Done by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled at Montgomery, on this, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1861.

During December and January, Governor Moore had taken possession of Forts Morgan and Gaines and the arsenal at Mount Vernon. The forts were strongly garrisoned; and when the ordinance of secession was passed, the State was full of volunteers, busily drilling and preparing for hostilities.

Col. Tennent Lomax commanded the Second regiment of Alabama militia, which had been organized soon after the John Brown raid, and his were the first troops of Alabama to take position in preparing for the great struggle. After two months this regiment was disbanded and Colonel Lomax was put in command of the Third Alabama.

By October 7, 1861, the State had furnished fully 27,000 men to the Confederate cause, many of them being mere boys, and most of them drawn from the very flower of the land. There were sixty Alabama regiments of infantry, thirteen of cavalry, six battalions and twenty batteries, besides many companies from Alabama consolidated with those from other States in Confederate regiments, five of these being cavalry. Many of the regiments were commanded by veterans of the Mexican war, and some were led by officers fresh from West Point. Before the close of 1863, nearly 9,000 of these soldiers had been killed or had died of wounds, camp diseases and exposure.

Alabama, which was the cradle of the Confederacy,

was also its grave; for on her soil was fought, at Fort Tyler, April 16, 1865, the last bloody conflict of the war.

Early in 1862, Tennessee being in the possession of the Federals, the northern counties of Alabama were harassed by continuous raids. In April, Huntsville was occupied by General Mitchel and Colonel Turchin. Indignities of all kinds were heaped upon the defenseless citizens, until General Mitchel was replaced by a more humane and generous commander in the person of General Buell. The Federals were driven back for a time by Bragg's advance into Kentucky, but they soon returned. In the fall of 1862, a spirited fight, principally with artillery, took place at Little Bear creek, near Tuscumbia, between General Sweeny and General Roddey, and the invaders were driven back to Corinth. Later on, Roddey's troops handsomely engaged the Federals at Barton Station, and again drove them back. In April, 1863, Forrest and Roddey fought Dodge's column at Brown's Ferry and repulsed him; but the Federal leader on his retreat destroyed everything within reach and left the beautiful valley a scene of utter desolation.

Leaving Roddey in possession of Brown's Ferry, Forrest started in pursuit of Streight, who was advancing on Rome. Then followed one of the most thrilling and brilliant campaigns of the war. The Federals were overtaken in the lower part of Morgan county, and after a desperate fight of three hours, were driven back into Blount county with a heavy loss of men and baggage. The pursuit was continued and the retreat of the Federals became a rout. They made several desperate stands but were unable to rally their demoralized columns. On, through Blount and Etowah counties, rushed pursuers and pursued, scarcely stopping for food or rest until on May 2d, they rested for the night near Turkeytown, Cherokee county. Forrest, who had only 500 men, by his skillful maneuvers so magnified the appearance of his forces as to secure the surrender of Streight's whole com-

mand, numbering 1,466, besides a detachment of 230 men on their way to destroy Rome.

In January, 1864, the condition in northern Alabama was such as to evoke an appeal to the war department by the congressional delegation of the State. It is here quoted in full:

The undersigned, senators and representatives from the State of Alabama, respectfully invite the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War to the consideration of a few suggestions relative to the present condition of North Alabama, and the necessity of permanently holding the south side of the Tennessee river in that State.

You are aware that the enemy now claim and hold all the country in said State north of said river; that river, running through the entire width of the State from east to west, is both deep and wide, difficult to be crossed by an enemy, and is now the dividing line between us and our foes. Brigadier-General Roddey, with his command, is guarding a portion of the south side of the river; but to enable him to do so more effectually, and to protect the country from the enemy at Corinth, Miss., and also to draw supplies for our army from Middle Tennessee, which he is expected to do, he will require a much larger force than he now has under his command. A glance at the map of the country will satisfy any one that if the raiding parties of the enemy be permitted to cross the river, there is no natural barrier to prevent him from sweeping as low down the country as the Alabama river, penetrating that region of the State in which are located the mining and manufacturing establishments now getting into successful operation, and which it is believed are and will continue to be of great benefit to our cause.

To protect our people against such calamity as would result from the incursions of the enemy, we deem it of the utmost importance that General Roddey's command be retained in its present locality, and that he be permitted to increase his force from the adjacent country and from the region within the line of the enemy, and that he have returned to his brigade five companies of Alabama troops now under the command of Major-General Forrest. These companies were all raised by General Roddey, mostly within the enemy's lines and who entered

the service expecting to continue under his command. They are very anxious to be restored to General Roddey's brigade, and we understand that General Forrest would not object to such restoration. These five companies are commanded respectively by Captains Steele, Moore, Barr, Warren and Hansell. From these sources we think that General Roddey will strengthen his command sufficiently to protect our people against the raids of the enemy, coming either across the Tennessee river or from the direction of Corinth. We think he will also be enabled to draw supplies of bacon, beef, cattle, hogs, grain, and leather from Middle Tennessee, in larger quantities than heretofore, though he has already drawn much in that way. Besides this, his position is such that should opportunity offer he could fall upon the enemy's communication with Chattanooga and do him serious damage.

Again, should the enemy be permitted to take possession of the country south of the Tennessee river, he will not find it difficult to extend his line to the Warrior and perhaps to the Alabama river, without meeting with serious opposition, but would, on the contrary, receive great encouragement in the mountain region in our State, where there is unfortunately in some parts a disaffected population.

In view of what is above set forth, we hope the Honorable Secretary of War will permit the necessary increase of General Roddey's force. We believe that by so doing the interest of the whole country would be greatly advanced.

THOS. J. FOSTER, JOHN P. RALLS,
R. JEMISON, JR., C. C. CLAY, JR.
W. R. SMITH,

The northern counties, being subjected to incessant raids, were the scenes of continuous bloodshed, and side by side were to be witnessed acts of the most wanton brutality and of unexampled heroism and daring. Churches, colleges and libraries, as well as private dwellings, were ransacked and destroyed. Guntersville, Marshall county, was shelled several times without warning and was finally burned.

In Claysville, on the night of March 8, 1864, Federals were quartered in three houses. Capt. H. F. Smith, of

Jackson, with 65 men, crossed the river at Gunter's landing, cut off the pickets, and forced the surrender of 66 men with a large supply of stores and provisions.

In May, 1864, Colonel Patterson, of Morgan county, assisted by Stewart's battalion of 500 men, attacked the Federal stockade and garrison at Madison Station, took 80 prisoners and a large quantity of provisions, and conveyed them across the river in the face of the enemy. The garrison numbered 400; Patterson's loss was 7 killed and wounded.

In July, 1864, General Rousseau made a raid into the central part of the State and was gallantly opposed by the State reserves, composed principally of very young men.

Athens was occupied by a large force of Federals, and Limestone county was suffering under the odious rule of Colonel Turchin. September 23d, General Forrest arrived before Athens with 3,000 men and was joined by General Roddey's forces, about 1,500 strong. He captured the horses and cantonments of the enemy, driving the men into the fort; and, deploying his men so as to make them appear as at least 10,000, he demanded of Colonel Campbell an unconditional surrender. He secured the fortress with 1,400 prisoners and defeated a detachment which had come to their relief, destroyed the Federal posts in the vicinity, and on the 25th, took Sulphur Trestle, capturing 820 men, 350 horses, 2 pieces of artillery and 20 loaded wagons.

The city of Mobile was the most important in Alabama, and had been at the beginning of the conflict put in a state of defense. Three strong lines of works surrounded the city, and so well planned were the fortifications that it was one of the best fortified cities of the South, and was the last to fall into the hands of the enemy. Below the city the water approaches were protected by batteries Huger and Tracy; rows of piles obstructed the channel and torpedoes were placed in dif-

ferent parts of the bay. Seven miles from the city, a line of defenses known as Spanish Fort protected the bay shore and Forts Gaines and Morgan stood at the entrance of the bay, four miles apart, the former under the command of Colonel Anderson and the latter under General Page. The ram Tennessee and the gunboats Gaines, Morgan, Selma and others contributed to the defenses.

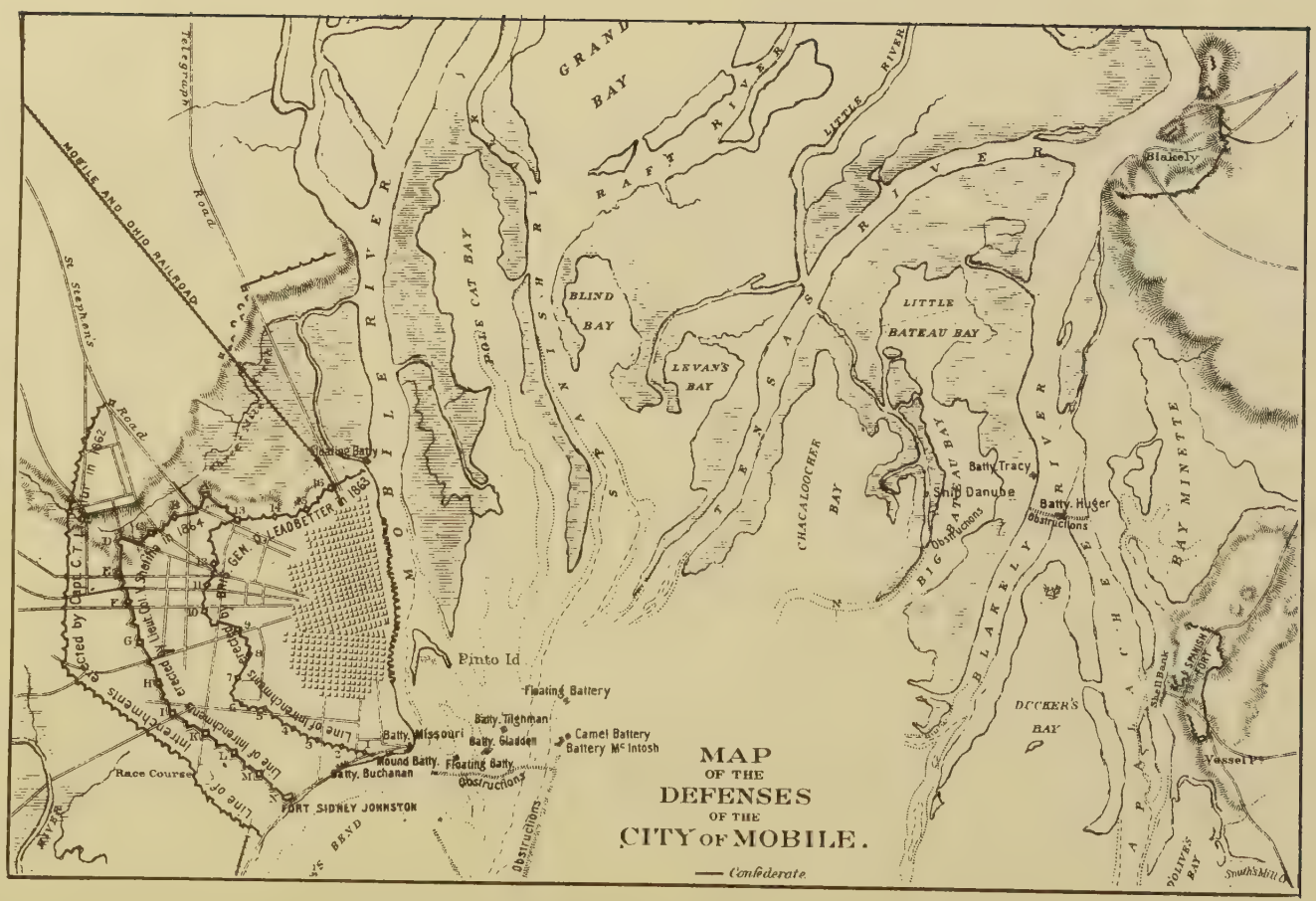
Early in 1864, Farragut arrived off Mobile bay. The campaign against Mobile was planned to consist of an attack by water to be supported by an attack by land forces under General Banks.

It was impossible on account of Federal reverses in the Red River campaign to carry out these arrangements immediately. General Canby was placed in command of the West Mississippi division in May, 1864, but was obliged to send a large portion of his force to the defense of Washington, and the attack on Mobile was postponed.

On August 2, 1864, Gen. Gordon Granger, United States army, arrived off Santa Rosa island with 1,500 men, proceeded to Dauphin island, and landed in spite of the resistance made by the fort guns and the gunboats.

At 6 o'clock, August 5th, fourteen vessels, with the Tecumseh in the lead, steamed toward Fort Morgan. The Tecumseh struck a torpedo and sank, but her place was filled by Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. This was engaged by the Tennessee, and a most desperate conflict ensued, until the ram was disabled and obliged to strike her colors. The Selma was captured, but the Morgan and Gaines escaped. Fort Gaines, shelled by the monitors on one side, and Granger's forces on the other, was compelled to surrender. Then followed the siege of Fort Morgan. Fire within the fort compelled the garrison to sacrifice most of their ammunition, and the interior of the fort was a mass of smouldering ruins in which lay the bodies of many of its brave defenders, when it was surrendered by General Page, August 23, 1864.

The Federal fleet now had control of the bay; and had


MAP
OF THE
DEFENSES
OF THE
CITY OF MOBILE.
— Confederate
MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD
MOBILE RIVER
GRAND BAY
BLIND BAY
LEVAN'S BAY
LITTLE BATEAU BAY
CHACALOOCHEE BAY
TENSAS RIVER
LITTLE RIVER
BLAKELY RIVER
BAY MINETTE
APPALACHEE BAY
DUCKER'S BAY
Blakely
Batty Tracy
Ship Danube
Batty. Huger
Obstructions
Pinto Id
Floating Battery
Batty. Tilghman
Batty. Missouri
Batty. Gladden
Camel Battery
Battery Mc Intosh
Mound Batty.
Floating Batty.
Obstructions
Batty. Buchanan
Race Course
FORT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
Obstructions
Yessell's
Shell Bank
Spanish Fort
Smith's Mill
Floating Battery
Line of Intrenchments
Line of Intrenchments
Line of Intrenchments
Line of Intrenchments
Line of Intrenchments
Erected by Capt. C. T. Learned in 1862
Erected by Gen. G. Beauregard in 1864
Erected by Gen. Gladden in 1863
Erected by Gen. D. Leadbetter in 1863
Erected by Gen. Maury in 1864
Erected by Gen. Maury in 1864
Erected by Gen. Maury in 1864

the enemy known the real weakness of the garrison of Mobile, the reduction of the city would have been a matter of days rather than of months. Early in January, 1865, the Federal army went into camp at Barrancas, near the mouth of Pensacola bay. Fort Gaines was strongly garrisoned by them, and reinforcements continued to pour in to the ranks of the invaders on Dauphin island and at Barrancas.

By March, Canby's army amounted to 45,000 men. General Maury had about 9,000 men. His headquarters were at Blakely, about three miles from Spanish Fort, and General Gibson was in command of the fort.

To divert attention from their movements against Mobile, concerted attacks were to be made on the interior cities by Steele's column from the south and Wilson's from north Alabama.

Maury's cavalry was kept busy skirmishing in the direction taken by Steele's column, thus weakening the forces at Mobile. The advance was commenced March 17th, and was contested inch by inch, and the defenders were assisted by the natural obstructions found in the swampy roads, rendered almost impassable by incessant rains. March 27th, the siege of Spanish Fort commenced. The garrison comprised troops from Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas and North Carolina, and the Alabama reserves under General Thomas. The latter were afterward relieved by Holtzclaw's brigade. The siege was most stubbornly contested. Day by day the enemy drew nearer, and gradually succeeded in getting siege-guns within range of the forts, while the garrison were continually fighting and repairing the breaches made in the walls. General Gibson described their life as "fighting all day and digging all night." They found it impossible to procure the labor and imple ents needed, and their force was daily growing less. In spite of this they made several brilliant sorties and inflicted terrible damage on the enemy.

April 8th, after a siege of thirteen days, a general bombardment was commenced, the besiegers having advanced steadily in spite of the heroic resistance of the garrison, whose lines were becoming painfully thin. Finally, after 300 yards of the left line had been broken and 350 prisoners taken, it was decided to evacuate the fort. Lieutenants Clark and Holtzclaw, with desperate bravery, held the enemy in check while the garrison evacuated the fort. The first was killed, the second dangerously wounded.

Many of the soldiers marched through the mire to Fort Blakely and some to Mobile. The siege of Blakely was then progressing, and though the fort was defended with the most desperate valor, the brave garrison were finally compelled to yield after a hand-to-hand encounter with overwhelming numbers. General Maury, with about 4,500 men, retired to Meridian, and the Federals entered Mobile without further opposition.

While these operations were going on in south Alabama, General Wilson was on his famous raid from Gravelly Springs, Lauderdale county, to Selma. He had three divisions, commanded, respectively, by Generals McCook, Long and Upton. These three divisions were sent by different routes, meeting at the ford of the Black Warrior. They destroyed much valuable property and were opposed at various points by Roddey's and Crossland's brigades under Gen. Dan Adams, and by Forrest's troops, but nowhere could troops be massed in sufficient force to repulse the invaders. Selma, the most important depot of the Southwest, containing an arsenal and foundry, was besieged and taken, and given over to plunder, under orders to destroy everything which could benefit the Confederate cause. General Wilson proceeded to Montgomery, which he occupied April 12th, and then resumed his march into Georgia.

Meanwhile General Croxton marched toward Tuscaloosa, and twenty miles above the city was attacked by

Gen. W. H. Jackson's division. Evading this force by a feint, he proceeded to Northport; crossing the bridge over the Black Warrior, he surprised the guard, captured the artillery and took possession of the town, destroyed the foundries and factories, the university, public works and stores, and remained there until April 5th. He then proceeded toward Eutaw. His progress was checked by a serious encounter with Gen. Wirt Adams, and only the firmness of the Second Michigan cavalry saved Croxton from overwhelming defeat. He remained near Northport for a few days and proceeded eastward.

April 16th, General Lagrange, who had been sent to reinforce Croxton, reached the vicinity of West Point with 3,000 men. A defense called Fort Tyler, manned by about 104 youths and convalescents, had been erected on the edge of Chambers county and confronted the enemy, whose whole force was directed against it. It was commanded by General Tyler, who resolved to defend it to the bitter end. He was killed, his successor, Captain Gonzalez, was mortally wounded, and then the command devolved upon Captain Parhan, who displayed the same invincible courage; but at last the overwhelming numbers of the enemy enabled them to scale the walls and throng into the little fortress, which was captured, and the Confederate flag torn from its last stronghold in the South. This was the last conflict of the war east of the Mississippi, with the exception of one of the same date at Columbus, Ga. Croxton's forces moved on toward Newnan, Ga.; but on the 26th, while they were crossing the river, a white flag appeared on the opposite bank, where the news awaited them of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln.

Many citizens of Alabama not mentioned on the rolls of the State troops made their names illustrious by chivalrous and daring deeds. Among the noble young heroes who laid down their lives for the cause of the

South were John Pelham, John Herbert Kelly and John Gregg.

Colonel Pelham was a native of Calhoun county, Alabama, and was in the graduating class at West Point when the war broke out. Late in April, 1861, he returned home and reported at once for duty at Montgomery. He was commissioned as first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army and ordered to take charge of the ordnance at Lynchburg, Va. He was assigned as drill-master to Albertus' battery at Winchester, and his skill and daring in the handling of the guns at once attracted the attention of his superiors. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart intrusted him with the organization of a battery of horse artillery which he raised in Alabama, Virginia and Maryland. The men from Alabama were commanded by Lieut. William McGregor, a gallant and skillful officer. Pelham fought with great distinction at Williamsburg, First Cold Harbor, Second Bull Run, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown and Fredericksburg, everywhere eliciting the unstinted admiration and warmest commendation of his commanding officers. His splendid daring at Fredericksburg drew from General Lee, who, in his report, calls him "the gallant Pelham," the remark: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." He rapidly passed through the different grades by promotion, and his commission as lieutenant-colonel was issued a few days before his death, which occurred at Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, while gallantly leading a wavering regiment, as he said, "Forward to victory and glory!" Pelham was a good scholar, a splendid horseman, and a magnificent athlete. He was very tall, of light but sinewy build, and so youthful looking that strangers gazed with astonishment upon the hero of almost fabulous renown. He was modest, courteous and refined, of unblemished character and undaunted courage; and his death was considered an irreparable loss to the army.

Gen. John Herbert Kelly, though two years younger, was a classmate and friend of Pelham, and like him left the academy within a short time of his graduation, and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was appointed second lieutenant and sent to Fort Morgan. He soon after went with General Hardee into Missouri, was commissioned major and placed in command of an Arkansas battalion; after the battle of Shiloh, where he fought bravely, he was made colonel of the Eighth Arkansas regiment. He fought gallantly at Perryville and at Murfreesboro, where he was wounded. At Chickamauga he commanded a brigade and won high commendation on account of his skill and valor. He took part in the Sequatchie raid, and after its termination was recommended by General Wheeler as one of four officers he was authorized to select for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He was killed while leading a charge at Franklin, Tenn., August 20, 1864, deeply regretted by his comrades, who loved and admired him for his many noble qualities.

Gen. John Gregg, although a native of Alabama, entered the service from Texas, his adopted State, as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Texas. He was captured at Fort Donelson, and when exchanged, was assigned to the command of a brigade and was soon after made brigadier-general, in which position he was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. He was killed while leading Field's division in the desperate assault upon the Federal lines, near Richmond, October 7, 1864. Professor Tutwiler, the distinguished teacher of Alabama, said of him: "Of the many noble young men who perished in our cause, none gave greater promise of distinction and usefulness to his country than John Gregg."

Admiral Raphael Semmes was another citizen of Alabama who made for himself a brilliant and unique record. He was born in Maryland and was educated at the United States naval academy. He became a resident of Alabama in 1842, and during the war with Mexico was flag

lieutenant of Commodore Conner's flagship. He was placed in command of the Somers, employed in blockading Vera Cruz. When Alabama seceded, he resigned his commission in the United States navy, was at once commissioned naval commander of the Confederate service, and was sent to New York to purchase stores of war. He cruised six months with a small vessel called the Sumter, capturing 17 merchant vessels, but was finally blockaded at Gibraltar, and being unable to get coal, returned on an English vessel. He was put in command of the Alabama, and began his famous second cruise, during which he is said to have captured 50 merchant vessels. He fought and sunk the Federal steamer Hatteras, taking her crew to Jamaica, where they were paroled. Having dropped anchor in the port of Cherbourg, France, he was blockaded by the Kearsarge, which he challenged and fought, the action terminating disastrously for the Alabama, which sank just after striking her colors. Semmes and 40 of the crew were rescued by an English gentleman and taken to England, where a number of British officers presented him with a sword to replace the one he had thrown into the sea. Returning to America, he reached Richmond in January, 1865, and was assigned to the command of the James river fleet, consisting of 3 ironclads and 5 wooden steamers, which guarded the water approach to the city. On the evacuation of Richmond, he blew up his vessels, organized his marines into a brigade and proceeded to join the Confederate forces at Greensboro. After the surrender of Johnston's army, he returned quietly to Mobile, but was seized by order of the United States navy, taken to Washington and imprisoned, but after four months was released by the President's proclamation.

Col. Melancthon Smith entered the service of the State of Alabama as a captain of light artillery, July 1, 1861. His military education at West Point rendered him very efficient, and at the recommendation of his superior officers he was made major in August, 1862. Later on,

he was promoted to colonel. He was chief of artillery in Hardee's, and afterward Cheatham's corps. He served in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the battles of the Atlanta campaign and the subsequent campaign in north Alabama and middle Tennessee. After the war he settled in Mobile and engaged in journalism.

Appropriate in this connection is the following joint resolution of the Confederate States Congress, approved February 15, 1864:

Joint resolution of thanks to the soldiers from the State of Alabama who have re-enlisted for the war:

Whereas, In addition to the various brigades and regiments of veteran troops from the State of Alabama, to whom Congress has heretofore given evidence of grateful appreciation by a vote of thanks for re-enlisting for the war, other brigades and regiments are nobly coming to the rescue of their imperiled country by such re-enlistments, thus furnishing evidence that the citizen soldiery from that State have determined never to abandon the struggle in which we are engaged until our independence shall have been achieved: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, alike to the gallant soldiers from the State of Alabama, who, in the first instance, enlisted for the war, and for those who, notwithstanding the toils and hardships of many a weary march and perils of many hard fought battles, have voluntarily come forward and offered their labors and lives.

Resolved, That such noble examples of heroism and self-sacrifice will ever be remembered by a grateful country, and should stimulate all those who remain at home to redouble their exertions to provide not only for the comfort and efficiency of those patriotic warriors, but for their families and loved ones whom they have left behind.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ALABAMA INFANTRY REGIMENTS—BRIEF HISTORY OF EACH ORGANIZATION—THEIR SERVICE AS SHOWN BY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

THE First Alabama infantry was the first in Alabama to enlist for one year, the first to re-enlist, and has the distinction of having served, though several times reorganized, from the beginning to the end of the conflict. Enlisting in March, 1861, it assembled at Pensacola and immediately began the hardest of work—in preparing for defense. It was assigned to the batteries and soon earned the title, "Bragg's best artillerists." Col. Henry D. Clayton served during the year 1861; at the end of one year the regiment reorganized under Col. Isaiah G. W. Steedman. It took part in the battle of Santa Rosa, and was in the bombardment of Pensacola, where it earned high renown. Ordered to Memphis, March, 1862, it saw constant service until at Island No. 10, where a large part of the regiment was captured; the remainder were in the battle of Corinth.

In September the Island No. 10 prisoners were exchanged and the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson, where most of them were again captured. The enlisted men, 610 strong, were exchanged, and under command of the officers who escaped capture, fought at New Hope and Kenesaw, where a brilliant record was made; Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Averasboro, and Bentonville. The regiment was greatly distinguished, suffering many losses in these battles, including Major Knox, the commander, who fell while leading his troops in the battle of Franklin.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(460) Report of General Anderson of battle of Santa Rosa, October 8, 1861. (492) General Bragg's report of bombardment of Pensacola, November 22-23, 1861, says: "Col. H. D. Clayton, First regiment of Alabama volunteers, whose entire regiment served both days at the batteries, has received the just commendation of the general. This gallant regiment has toiled for nearly ten months in the construction and garnishment of the works they almost despaired of using. Having been the first on the ground, much the largest portion of the labor fell to their lot. When least expected, the opportunity has been offered to test their skill, and most nobly have they availed themselves of it." (784) General Bragg calls it "a well-instructed body of artillery." (819) In Gen. Sam Jones' brigade, Bragg's army, February 1, 1862. (838) General Jones, Pensacola, March 5, 1862, says: "First Alabama leaves for Memphis this evening."

Vol. VII—(915) Ordered to Fort Pillow under command of General Withers. Memorandum of General Beauregard, March 3, 1862.

Vol. VIII—(129) Colonel Steedman's First Alabama regiment rendered gallant and efficient service on the 17th of March, 1862.—Report of Gen. J. P. McCown. (161) Commended in report of Capt. E. W. Rucker, regarding Madrid Bend and Island No. 10. (174-175) Report of Col. I. G. W. Steedman, Island No. 10: "Lieutenants Owens and Sanford acted gallantly as men could act." Lieutenant Clark killed, 5 men wounded. (778) "I sent you the First Alabama regiment two days ago; they are Bragg's best artillerists."—Gen. Leonidas Polk, March 13th.

Vol. XV—(276-277) Report of Gen. Frank Gardner, Port Hudson, March 14, 1863: "Battery served by 4 companies of Colonel Steedman's regiment; the other companies posted as sharpshooters. Gallant conduct of men at batteries deserving of highest praise." (278) One officer wounded, Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863. (841) Aggregate present for duty 312—report of Gen. Wm. N. R. Beall, Port Hudson, October 22, 1862. (1033) Heavy artillery, Colonel Steedman commanding, March 31, 1863. (1062) Heavy artillery, Lieut.-Col. M. B. Locke commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(600) Abstract from statement of

troops at and about Grenada, Miss., June 14, 1862. Aggregate 169, commanded by General Villepigue. (661) Aggregate 193, with General Van Dorn at Vicksburg, July, 1862. (726) "Steedman's regiment at Port Hudson."—General Ruggles' letter to Van Dorn, October 11, 1862. (815) With General Pemberton in Mississippi, December, 1862.

No. 38—(613) In heavy artillery brigade, department of Mississippi, General Pemberton. (707) Same assignment, April 20, 1863, Col. I. G. W. Steedman.

No. 41—(36-37) Report of Lieut.-Col. M. B. Locke of operations near Port Hudson, May 17, 1863: "Capt. J. G. Stubbs, Company C, held the enemy in check until nearly surrounded." Captain Pruett and Lieutenant Cregnies mentioned. One man wounded. (143) Paroled at Port Hudson, July, 1863. (144) Lieut. Thomas Frank killed at siege of Port Hudson. (147) Killed 2, wounded 2. Casualties in General Beall's brigade up to June 1, 1863. (156) Killed 2, wounded 8. Report of Colonel Steedman, operations May 25th to July 7th, Port Hudson. (157) Report of Colonel Steedman, May 26th, mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Locke. (161) Report of Colonel Steedman, June 10th, mentions Capts. J. F. Whitfield and James D. Meadows, also Maj. Samuel L. Knox. (156-163) Reports of Colonel Steedman, June 29th, Major Knox commanding. (163) April 20th, Colonel Steedman says: "The fine discipline and buoyant spirits of the regiment were conspicuous during the entire siege. In their exposed position they were assaulted incessantly, almost every day and night, but never successfully." (166) Mentioned in Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wingfield's report. (551) Report of Gen. Wm. Dwight, U. S. A., before Port Hudson, says: "First Alabama is 500 strong."

No. 42—(18) Letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Locke, commanding, May 25, 1863. (104) Letter of Capt. J. P. Jones, Port Hudson, July 5th, states: "First Alabama 585 strong." (431) Letter of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, Mobile, November 21st, speaks of expected arrival of First Alabama.

No. 56—(630) Ordered to Meridian, Miss., November 4, 1863.

No. 58—(563) Asked for by General Maury, January 15, 1864. (583) January 20, 1864, aggregate, 745. (703) General Maury asks General Polk, February 10th: "Please send me Colonel Steedman's regiment to serve as heavy

artillery." (734) "I shall send you the First Alabama regiment, General."—Polk to Maury, February 13th. (769) "First Alabama has arrived."—Maury to Polk, February 19th.

No. 59—(861) Major Knox commanding, with troops in district of the Gulf, April 30, 1864.

No. 65—(425) Mentioned by General Ashboth, U. S. A., affair at Bayou Grand, August 7, 1864. Spoken of as First Alabama artillery, number 400.

No. 66—(89) General Ashboth, U. S. A., Barrancas, May 9, 1864, says: "First Alabama infantry is at Pollard."

No. 74—(646) In General Cantey's division, Second brigade, army of Mississippi, July 10, 1864. (653) Walthall's division, June 30th, Major Knox commanding. (660) Same assignment. (665) In Quarles' brigade, General Walthall's division, Stewart's corps, army of Tennessee, July 31st. (671) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864. (894) Gen. D. H. Reynolds, of Walthall's division, in front of Atlanta, July 19th, says: "Major Knox arrived with his regiment." (923) General Walthall, September 3d, says: "Major Knox in command of the First Alabama regiment, a fine officer and veteran regiment, reports that the enemy came within 30 yards of his lines at almost all points," battle of Kenesaw, June 27th.

No. 74—(930) Gen. William A. Quarles, writing July 1, 1864, of the same operations, says: "To the First Alabama is due the whole credit of the most brilliant affair it has ever been my fortune to witness. I respectfully and most earnestly recommend the promotion of Major Knox. He has exhibited his capacity for higher rank on the field where commissions are most worthily won." (932) August 6th, General Quarles says: "Colonel (Major) Knox, of the First Alabama, well known as one of the most promising officers in the army, was severely and dangerously wounded in the early part of the action. It is praise enough of him to say that up to the time of his fall he sustained his former reputation." (933) "And to Lieutenant Neal, acting assistant-surgeon, First Alabama, I am much indebted for the zeal and promptness of [his] conduct." (934) Major Knox in report of same operations says: "We captured 18 prisoners, one of them Captain Wakefield, of the Fifty-third Indiana. We lost 1 sergeant killed and 5 privates wounded." (937) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Reynolds in his report of same.

No. 78—(855) September 20, 1864, same assignment, regiment commanded by Maj. Samuel L. Knox; inspection report gives Acting Lieut.-Col. Richard Williams.

Vol. XCIII—(666) Same assignment in army of Tennessee, Gen. S. D. Lee; Lieut. Charles M. McRae commanding regiment December 20, 1864. (685) Maj. S. L. Knox wounded and captured at Franklin. (725) Colors of First Alabama among others lost, color-bearers either killed or captured at Franklin.—General Walthall's report of battle.

Vol. XCVIII—(1063) Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as constituted after April 9, 1865 (consolidated with Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama), under Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.

Vol. C—(735) Quarles' brigade with Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, commanded by Capt. Benjamin H. Screws, March 31, 1865. (773) Assignment as above.

THE SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Second Alabama, under Col. Harry Maury, formed the garrison of Fort Morgan until the spring of 1862; besides serving as infantry it was thoroughly drilled as heavy artillery and manned the guns of the fort. It also served at Fort Pillow, and at the end of a year's service it disbanded, the officers and men joining other organizations.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. M. Withers; department of Alabama and West Florida, General Bragg, February 1, 1862.

Vol. VII—(915) Ordered to proceed to Fort Pillow under the command of General Withers. Memorandum of General Beauregard, at Jackson, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(267) E. J. Allen, U. S. A., March 29, 1862, said: "Second Alabama infantry, 1,050 men, was 3 miles from Yorktown on the road to Hampton." (Error; probably Third.)

No. 66—(111) General Ashboth, U. S. A., at Barrancas, June 3, 1864, says: "At Pollard are only 5 companies of the Second Alabama infantry." (Error.)

THE THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

Col. Jones M. Withers organized the Third Alabama at

Montgomery in April, 1861, and it was immediately dispatched to Virginia.

Colonel Withers was very early promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and Tennent Lomax succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. It won great honor in the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Winchester, Cedar Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Second Cold Harbor, Early's advance on Washington, the battles around Richmond, Petersburg and Appomattox. Colonels Lomax and B. B. Johnson were among the killed at Seven Pines. The regiment lost 207 killed, wounded and missing at the bloody battle of Malvern Hill.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IX—(59) Mentioned by General Huger, Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1862. (431) General Huger, Suffolk, Va., February 13, 1862, says: "I have ordered 1,000 men, Third Alabama, to Suffolk."

Vol. XI, Part 1—(774) "The force opposed to us was the Third Alabama, 1,000 strong." Francis C. Barlow, New York volunteers, Fair Oaks Station, Va., June 2, 1862. (785) Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second N. Y. infantry, says in report of battle of Fair Oaks: "Part of the right wing of the Third Alabama had broken the right of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania." (786) "The colonel and several line officers of the Third Alabama were killed." (790) Mentioned by Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Seven Days' battles. (505) 37 killed, 170 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (625-627) Mentioned in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (630-632) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report. (633) Casualties, June 27th, 2 killed, 14 wounded; July 1st, 37 killed, 163 wounded. (634) Mentioned in Col. J. B. Gordon's report. (635) Casualties as above, Malvern Hill. (636) Mentioned by Col. J. B. Gordon. (975-976) Casualties as above.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(435) Gen. Benjamin Huger, April 10, 1862, says that it is one of the best regiments. (650) Lieut.-Col. C. A. Battle in command, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) Assigned as above. (1021) General Hill in his report of operations, July 23d–September 27th, indorses General Rodes' report of Maryland campaign where he said that with the Fifth and Sixth, "the Third, commanded by Colonel Battle, deserve special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight." (1024) Same report, further mention. (1035-1038) General Rodes' report of the battles of Boonesboro and Sharpsburg commends the regiment and its leader, Colonel Battle.

Vol. XXI—(541) Rodes' brigade, Stonewall Jackson's corps (Lee's roster), July 3, 1862. (560) 1 killed, 2 wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. (1073) Assignment as above, December 20, 1862.

No. 39—(792) Assignment as above. Capt. M. F. Bonham in command. Chancellorsville campaign, May, 1863. (807) 17 killed, 121 wounded, battle of Chancellorsville. (943) Mentioned in General Rodes' report of Chancellorsville campaign. (948) 15 killed, 128 wounded at Chancellorsville. (949) General Rodes in report says: "The Third Alabama regiment captured and have in their possession two stand of Federal artillery colors." (950-953) Several mentions in Colonel O'Neal's report; he says: "The Third Alabama, under the command of Capts. M. F. Bonham, John W. Chester and Watkins Phelan (and other regiments), though passing through a dense and tangled forest for a mile, all the regiments moved in a regular, unbroken line, the officers exhibiting the greatest coolness and daring, cheering on their men by both voice and example. Capt. Watkins Phelan was wounded in this charge. He, with Captain Bonham, who commanded the regiment, and Captain Chester, commanding the right wing of the Third Alabama, acted most gallantly. Each regiment did its whole duty. I am also greatly indebted to Adjts. A. H. Pickett and Samuel H. Moore, of the Third and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, who acted as aides, for valuable services in fearlessly carrying and delivering orders." (954) Mentioned also in Col. J. M. Hall's report. (955-957) Report of Col. M. F. Bonham, commanding regiment. (959, 960, 961, 976) Mentioned in reports of Colonel Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama, of Colonel Pickens, Twelfth Alabama, and of Gen. A. H. Colquitt. (1052) Confederate roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville, Third regiment

of infantry of Alabama: Sergt. Walter Ransom, Company C; Sergt. George H. Ellison, Company E; Corp. H. H. Hardy, Company G; Private C. D. Rouse, Company H; Corp. W. H. Powers, Company K. Companies A, B, D, F and L declined voting.

No. 44—(287) Third Alabama, Col. C. A. Battle, O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 342) 12 killed, 79 wounded at battle of Gettysburg. (444) General Ewell's report of battle of Gettysburg: "Third Alabama by some mistake left with Daniel's brigade." (560) In the skirmish at Manassas Gap. (563) List of field and staff officers present with their commands at the battle of Gettysburg . . . Col. C. A. Battle, Lieut.-Col. C. Forsyth, who sprained his ankle on July 2d, and Maj. R. M. Sands. (576) Mentioned by Col. William A. Owens. (579, 580) Also mentioned in report of General Iverson. (587) Gen. S. D. Ramseur in his report says: "Colonel Battle, with the Third Alabama, rendered brilliant and invaluable service. Attaching his regiment to my command on his own responsibility, he came in at the right place, at the right time and in the right way." (592, 593) Mentioned in Colonel (General) O'Neal's report. (594) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth. (594, 595) Report of Col. C. A. Battle, who says: "I received instructions to move with General Daniel. These instructions were followed until their longer observance became impracticable. I then sent an officer to General Daniel for orders, who on his return said that General Daniel had no orders for me; that I must act on my own responsibility. I at once moved upon the right of General Ramseur then advancing to the attack, and offered him my regiment. The offer was accepted, and my command acted under this gallant officer in a charge which drove the enemy from one of his strongholds and then rejoined Rodes' brigade. I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth and Major Sands for valuable assistance."

No. 45—(922, 1059) Rodes' brigade, June and July, 1863.

No. 48—(399) In Battle's brigade, Lee's army, Col. Charles Forsyth commanding regiment, September 30, 1863. (412) Killed 1, wounded 1, Bristoe campaign. (617) 1 wounded, October 26 to November 8, 1863. (818) Assignment as above, October 31, 1863. (838) 5 wounded at

engagement on Payne's Farm and operations, Mine Run. (888) Report of Col. Charles Forsyth on operations near Mine Run. Detachment of sharpshooters under Lieut. John T. Huggins of Company E. Columbus Dunn, Company A, slightly wounded; Benjamin Woodell, Company K, severely wounded; W. T. Hall, Company B, slightly wounded.

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above.

Vol. LX—(1149) Joint Resolution of thanks to the Alabama troops who have re-enlisted for the war: Whereas, The Alabama troops, composing the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Cullen A. Battle, in the army of Northern Virginia, volunteered in the service of the Confederate States in the early part of the year 1861, upon the first call for troops for the defense of Virginia, have participated in every battle fought by that army from the battle of Seven Pines to that of Gettysburg, always winning, by their gallantry and devotion deserved praise and honor; and now, after enduring for nearly three years the hardships and dangers of active military service, have re-enlisted for the war; Therefore, Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Alabama troops, who, by their renewing the offer of their services to the country for the war in advance of any legislative action, have shown a spirit undaunted, a heroic determination to battle ever until the independence of their country is established, and a consecration to the cause of liberty worthy of imitation by their comrades. Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the commander and troops of said brigade, as an evidence of the grateful appreciation by Congress of their fortitude and heroism during the trials and dangers of past services and of their late acts of patriotism, confirming the faith and reassuring the hope of the patriot. Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 67—(1024) Same assignment early in May, 1864. (1084) Mentioned in General Battle's report, operations May 8th.

No. 88—(1217) Same assignment as above, August 31st.

No. 89—(1194) Same assignment, Capt. Watkins Phelan in command, October 31st. (1246) Same assignment, Colonel Forsyth in command, November 30th. (1364)

Same assignment, Colonel Forsyth commanding brigade, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) In Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, Gen. J. A. Early. Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. (1002) Army of the Valley district, August 20, 1864. (1013) With Second army corps, army of Northern Virginia, Gen. J. A. Early.

No. 95—(1270) Same assignment, Capt. Cornelius Robinson, Jr., in command, Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1172) Same assignment, January 31, 1865. (1181) Same assignment, commanded by Capt. Benjamin F. K. Melton. (1270) Same assignment, February 28, 1865.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourth Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Egbert I. Jones, was organized at Dalton, Ga., May, 1861, and immediately proceeded to Virginia. It fought with great distinction at Manassas, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Second Manassas, Boonesboro, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, battles around Richmond and Petersburg. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, the regiment numbered but 202 men.

Among the many officers who were killed in these battles were Col. Egbert I. Jones and Captain Lindsay, both of whom fell at Manassas; Capt. G. B. Martin at Seven Pines; William Lee at Malvern Hill; Lieut. C. C. Ferris at Second Manassas; Capt. J. Sullivan at Sharpsburg; Colonel McLemore at Boonesboro; Capt. J. Keith at Fredericksburg; Capt. W. W. Leftwich at Gettysburg; Major Coleman at Chickamauga; Captain Kidd at Chickamauga; Capt. Bayless C. Brown at The Wilderness; Capt. H. Armistead at Gaines' Mill; Capt. Alfred C. Price at Gaines' Mill, and Capt. A. Murray at Petersburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. I—(470) Referred to in letter from S. A. M.

Wood, Pensacola, August 8, 1861, to L. P. Walker, secretary of war.

Vol. II—(470) Assigned to General Bee's brigade, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's division, army of the Shenandoah, June 30, 1861. (473,474) Mentioned in General Johnston's report of the operations of the army of Shenandoah and Potomac, May 23d–July 22d. (487-495) Several mentions in General Beauregard's report of same operations. He says: "The Fourth Alabama also suffered severely from the deadly fire of the thousands of muskets which they so dauntlessly confronted under the immediate leadership of Bee himself. Its brave colonel (E. J. Jones) was dangerously wounded and many gallant officers fell, slain or hors de combat. . . It was now that General Johnston impressively and gallantly charged to the front with the colors of the Fourth Alabama by his side, all the field officers of the regiment having been previously disabled. The brave Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama." (569) In the list of troops engaged in the battle of Manassas, sent in by Col. Thomas Rhett. (570) 40 men killed and 157 wounded at Manassas. (836) Fourth Alabama sent to Stonewall Jackson, Richmond, May 12, 1861. [Letter of General Lee, May 12, 1861.] (861) At Harper's Ferry, May 21, 1861.

Vol. V—(648) Mentioned by Col. George D. Wills, First Massachusetts. (1030) In Potomac district, General Beauregard, Whiting's brigade, January, 1862.

Vol. IX—(379) General McClellan, U. S. A., informs General Burnside that troops are moving from Richmond to North Carolina, March 25, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1 — (994) Mentioned in General Smith's report of battle of Seven Pines. (1076) Capt. G. B. Mastin killed at battle of Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(483) In Whiting's division, Jackson's corps, brigade commanded by its colonel, E. M. Law. (503) 25 killed and 113 wounded in fights before Richmond, June 26–July 1, 1862. (563-567) Highly commended in Gen. W. H. C. Whiting's report of battle around Richmond. General Whiting says: "Lieut.-Col. O. K. McLemore, Fourth Alabama, received a painful wound early in action, the command devolving on Capt. L. H. Scruggs, who conducted the regiment through." Casualties: 22 killed, 108 wounded at Gaines' Mill, and

2 killed, 13 wounded at Malvern Hill. (985) Capts. H. Armistead killed June 27th, and Alfred C. Price died of wounds received June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114) Mentioned in report of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, near Yorktown, April 20, 1862. (483) In Whiting's brigade, Johnston's army, April 30th, 459 strong. (531,652) Same assignment. (654) Mentioned in letter of General Lee to President Davis, July 25, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) In General Whiting's brigade, Hood's division, Northern Virginia, during battles of August 28–September 1, 1862. (560) 18 killed, 45 wounded, Manassas Plains, August, 1862. (567) General Longstreet's report of operations commends "Col. E. M. Law at Manassas Plains on August 29th and 30th, Boonsboro, and at Sharpsburg on the 16th and 17th. . . . It is with no common feeling that I recount the loss at Manassas Plains of . . . Lieut.-Col. O. K. McLemore, Fourth Alabama." (604-606) Mentioned in General Hood's report of operations, including Freeman's Ford, Groveton and Manassas. (623-625) Report of same operations by Col. E. M. Law commanding Whiting's brigade. Mentions Colonel McLemore and highly commends Private Smith, and gives 19 killed, 44 wounded. (816) Lieut. D. C. Farris killed August 29th.

Vol. XVIII—(782) Mentioned in letter from General Whiting to Major-General Smith.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(805, 811) Law's brigade, Hood's division, Lee's army, Maryland campaign. Medical Director Lafayette Guild, in his report of casualties, gives 7 killed, 37 wounded, in operations from August 16th to September 2d. (922-924) Report of General Hood, of Maryland campaign, gives Fourth Alabama in engagements of Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock River, August 22d; Plains of Manassas, August 29th and 30th; Boonsboro Gap, Md., September 14th, and Sharpsburg, September 16th and 17th. At Boonsboro fell mortally wounded Lieut-Col. O. K. McLemore, a most efficient, gallant and valuable officer. Capt. L. H. Scruggs received several wounds. Colonel Law was conspicuous, commanding brigade. (937, 938) Report of Colonel Law, commanding brigade, of battle of Sharpsburg, says: "The Fourth Alabama pushed into the wood in which the skirmish had taken place the evening previous and drove the enemy through and beyond it. . . . Captain

Scruggs commanding the Fourth Alabama received wounds while discharging his duty."

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(719) Inspection report of Gen. R. H. Chilton, November 14, 1862: "Fourth Alabama, Col. P. D. Bowles: Arms mixed, in tolerable order, 12 wanting; 50 men needing clothes and shoes; 2 barefooted; camp in tolerable order."

Vol. XXI—(540, 559) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Northern Virginia, General Longstreet, December, 1862. Medical director reports 3 killed and 16 wounded, battle of Fredericksburg, December 11 to 15, 1862. (622, 623) Report of General Hood of same battle mentions the Fourth Alabama, and gives casualties, 5 killed and 18 wounded. (624) General Law's report of the same says: "It is with deep sorrow that I report the death of Private U. S. Smith of the Fourth Alabama regiment, an acting officer on my staff. Alabama never bore a braver son, and our country's cause has never received the sacrifice of a manlier spirit. He fell where the hour of danger always found him—at his post." He gives casualties 4 killed, 18 wounded. (1071) Assignment as above.

No. 44—(284, 330, 339) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Northern Virginia, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs in command of regiment, July, 1862. Return of casualties at battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, 17 killed and 49 wounded. (362) Mentioned in report of Gen. James Longstreet, Gettysburg campaign. Says General Law was severely wounded. (391, 392) Report of Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs, Gettysburg campaign, says: "Both officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and many brave and good soldiers fell. Total of casualties, 87." (418, 419) Report of Gen. Henry L. Benning, Gettysburg campaign, speaks well of the Fourth and their assistance in foiling the plans of the enemy.

No. 45—(920, 1059) Assignment as above. Col. P. D. Bowles commanding regiment.

No. 49—(683) and No. 50—(231) Same assignment.

No. 51—(18, 395) Assigned as above, Chickamauga campaign. Mentioned in report of Col. R. C. Tyler.

No. 54—(223, 225, 227) General Law's brigade, Hood's division, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Scruggs in command of regiment. Mentioned in report of Gen. E. M. Law, Lookout valley, November 3, 1863: "With the assistance of the Fourth

Alabama, which had cleared its front of the enemy, the line was re-established, and the enemy driven from it." (229, 230) Gen. J. L. Sheffield, commanding Law's brigade at engagement near Lookout creek, speaks several times especially of the Fourth; he says that Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs, commanding the Fourth, co-operating with the Forty-fourth under Colonel Perry, drove the enemy from and beyond the breastworks; he returned but was again driven back. Reports 1 killed. (452) Assignment as above. Colonel Bowles in command of regiment, November 30th.

No. 55—(658) Detached with Longstreet's corps, November 4th, for operations in East Tennessee.

No. 56—(573) Lieutenant Manston informs Major Buford, October 21, 1863, that he has some men of the Fourth on duty who are of great service on account of their knowledge of the country. (615, 890) Refers to organization.

No. 58—(641) Assignment, January 31, 1864, as above.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, department East Tennessee, March 31, 1864.

No. 60—(339, 349, 350) Mentioned by General Merritt and A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Culpeper, Va., January, 1864.

No. 67—(1022, 1060) General Law's brigade, Field's division, Lee's army, May, 1864. Twenty-two killed and 62 wounded, May 4th to 6th.

No. 80—(763) Three killed, 6 wounded, June 13 to July 31, 1864, Richmond campaign.

No. 82—(592) Mentioned by John C. Babcock, U. S. A.

No. 87—(877) Seven killed and 29 wounded, August 1st to December 31st.

No. 88—(34, 36, 159, 1215) Mentioned by Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. R. S. Foster and in "list of rebel forces on north side of James river."

No. 89—(1188) Assignment as above, October 31, 1864, Colonel Bowles in command. (1238) November 30th, Capt. A. D. McInnis in command. (1364) December 31st, Colonel Bowles in command.

No. 95—(1268) Law's brigade, Field's division, Appomattox campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs in command of regiment. (1171) January 31, 1865, Colonel Bowles in command. (1179) Inspection reports. (1269) February 28, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs in command.

THE FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifth Alabama regiment was organized at Montgomery, May 5, 1861. Its first duty was at Pensacola, Fla. In August it was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the army of Northern Virginia.

Its first colonel was the renowned Robert E. Rodes, who was promoted to brigadier-general, October 21, 1861, and to the rank of major-general, May 2, 1863. He was distinguished in all the battles of Northern Virginia and was wounded and disabled at Seven Pines, but recovered sufficiently to resume command of the brigade at the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. He was then placed in command of a division, which he led in its brilliant charge on Hooker's line at Chancellorsville, and it was for his gallantry in this battle that he received the commission of major-general.

He was greatly distinguished at Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the second battle of Cold Harbor, Castleman's Ferry, Kernstown and Winchester. In the latter battle, while triumphantly leading his division, he received a mortal wound, lamented by his commanders and the entire army of Northern Virginia, toward whose great victories he had largely contributed. Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson spoke of him in terms of highest commendation, and at Gettysburg his gallantry and skillful conduct elicited from General Lee his admiration and special thanks.

The next commander of this regiment was Christopher C. Pegues, who, like General Rodes, also reached great distinction, and after winning the encomiums of his commander for his gallantry in many battles, was killed while leading his regiment in the bloody charge at Cold Harbor.

Allen T. Jones, Lafayette Hobson and Josephus M. Hall afterward succeeded in command of this regiment.

John T. Morgan, afterward a brigadier-general, was at one time its lieutenant-colonel, and Eugene Blackford

its major. Its first severe engagement was at Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, where it lost 27 killed and 128 wounded. It also earned a well-merited meed of honor at Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st to 5th; Second Manassas, August 30th; Boonsboro, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; the Wilderness, May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8 to 18, 1864; Second Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864; advance upon Washington, July, 1864; battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864, and the terrible conflict in the trenches around Petersburg, September, 1864, to April, 1865.

Among the other officers who were killed in battle were Capt. G. W. Johnson at Cold Harbor, Capt. William T. Renfro at Chancellorsville, Capt. N. R. E. Ferguson at the Wilderness, Capt. George Reed near Winchester, Capt. J. N. Gilchrist at Second Cold Harbor, Lieut. L. D. Wiley at Seven Pines, Lieutenant Ramsey at Gaines' Mill, and Lieut. Albert J. Wilcox at Gettysburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(309, 423, 433) Mention by Col. O. B. Wilcox (Union), by Col. D. S. Miles, U. S. A., Centreville, Va., by Colonel Marsh (Union) as near Fairfax Court House. (440-446) Mentioned in report of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Manassas: "With its excellent officer, Colonel Rodes, it made a resolute protracted defense against heavy odds. On the morning of the 17th, when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay with some confessed loss in a skirmish in advance of the works in which Major Morgan and Captain Shelley, Fifth Alabama regiment volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long-conceived, established plan of action and battle." (447) Beauregard's special orders regarding position of regiment, July 8, 1861. (459-461) Colonel Rodes' report of the affair of Fairfax Court House, Va., says: "Captain Shelley's company having been sent out

skirmishing, on the morning of the 17th, they were returning to camp for provisions, having been sent off in such a hurry as to prevent their making preparations for breakfast, and had gotten within three-quarters of a mile of camp before the approach of the enemy was announced to them by one of my couriers coming in with a prisoner who had been taken by a sentinel (Private Wethered of Company H). The outpost and guard fell back, fighting not very severely, but killing several of the enemy. One of the guard (Kennedy of Company H) killed 2, having taken two deliberate musket-shots from the same spot at 4 of the Federalists, all of whom fired at him. Shelley's company having advanced again to sustain the guards, had a sharp skirmish with them. The result of the skirmish may be summed up thus: On our side 2 men wounded slightly, one in leg, the other in the ear; on the side of the enemy, 1 prisoner and at least 20 killed and wounded." (537) Mentioned in General Ewell's report. (944) General Beauregard assigns regiment to Second brigade, June 20th. (1000) Same assignment, July 25, 1861.

Vol. V—(737) Mentioned as being near mouth of Bull Run, by E. J. Allen (Allen Pinkerton), January 27, 1862. (825) Ewell's brigade, Beauregard's corps, August, 1861. (1029) Rodes' brigade, Beauregard's "Potomac District," January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(621) Mentioned in report of Capt. Wm. Hexauer, of action at West Point landing, May 7, 1862. (971-976) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes of battle of Seven Pines or "Fair Oaks," several times. Calls special attention to gallantry and coolness, among others, of Col. C. C. Pegues and Maj. E. L. Hobson; also reports 29 killed and 181 wounded. (977, 978) Report of Col. C. C. Pegues, same battle, speaks very highly of conduct of Major Hobson and Lieut. R. Inge Smith, acting adjutant. He reports 229 killed and wounded. (1076) Lieut. L. D. Wiley among killed.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps; Seven Days' battles around Richmond. (405) Casualties, 43 killed and 131 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (621) Mentioned in report of Col. Bradley Johnson, Maryland line. (625) Report of Gen. D. H. Hill speaks very highly of this regiment and its officers. He says: "Col. C. C. Pegues, the noble Christian com-

mander, of the Fifth Alabama, fell mortally wounded in this charge." (630-633) General Rodes' report of battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, says: "Lieutenant Ramsey and a private of the Fifth Alabama killed; all the regiment and regimental officers acted handsomely, but the Fifth and Twenty-sixth were especially distinguished for their courage. No troops ever acted better. Col. C. C. Pegues was wounded desperately and has since died. Upon falling he called to the next officer in command, Maj. E. L. Hobson, and told him that the Fifth had always been in the advance, and it was his last wish that he would let no other pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes, and led the regiment constantly ahead of all others in the division except the Twenty-sixth Alabama, which, under its brave Colonel O'Neal, kept steady with it." Reports loss of brigade as 31 killed and 114 wounded in engagements from June 27th to July 1st (of these, 21 killed and 45 wounded belonged to the Fifth Alabama). (633-635) Col. J. B. Gordon's report of same operations makes several mentions of regiment, also of gallant conduct of Major Hobson; gives casualties 26 killed, 66 wounded, and says "these figures are correct." (638) Mentioned in report of Col. B. B. Gayle. (975) Casualties at Gaines' Mill, 21 killed, 45 wounded. (976) Casualties at Malvern Hill, 26 killed, 66 wounded.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482,532) Rodes' brigade, Early's division, about April 30, 1862, 660 strong. (601) Mentioned in order of Col. J. B. Gordon, June 15, 1862. (650) Assignment as above, July, 1862, Col. J. M. Hall in command.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) Rodes' brigade, Lee's army, Maryland campaign, regiment commanded by Major Hobson. (1018-1030) Mentioned in Gen. D. H. Hill's report of Maryland campaign. Names particularly Major Hobson and Lieut. J. M. Goff. (1035-1038) General Rodes' report, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, speaks in the highest terms of commendation. He says: "Under Major Hobson's gallant management, though flanked, wheeled against the flanking party and by desperate fighting silenced the enemy so far as to enable them to make their way to the peak before mentioned. The men generally did well, but Major Hobson of the Fifth Alabama deserves special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight. Major Hobson

and Lieut. J. M. Goff (the latter with a musket) bore distinguished parts in the fight."

Vol. XXI—(541-560) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division. Loss, 1 wounded; battle of Fredericksburg. (1073) Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hobson in command of regiment.

No. 39—(792) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps. (807) Report of medical director, battle of Chancellorsville, 24 killed and 130 wounded. (943-946) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report of same battle says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama, with some other regiments, carried the heights in magnificent style, planting their colors inside the works." Attention called to gallantry of Colonel Hall; Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson severely wounded; also mentions Gilliam James of Company D. (948) Casualties given at killed 24, wounded 133. Colonel Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, Maj. Eugene Blackford "under fire." (949) Mentioned by General Rodes. (951-953) Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, mentions Major Blackford; he also says: "Capt. W. T. Renfro, commanding right wing of the Fifth Alabama after Colonel Hobson had been wounded, brought in 225 prisoners. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson was wounded while gallantly rushing in front of his men. Captured in the midst of the enemy's guns and intrenchments and some time before any other troops reached that point, the loss of their flag is one of the highest evidences of the gallant and daring service rendered by the Fifth Alabama regiment in the action of that day." (953-955) Colonel Hall's (commanding brigade) report of battle commends Captain Renfro, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading the Fifth. "Justice demands that I should mention Lieut.-Col. J. S. Garvin, commanding the Twenty-sixth Alabama, and Capt. W. T. Renfro, commanding the Fifth Alabama, who were both severely, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading their regiments, and giving the highest evidence of that coolness and skill which should ever characterize a true soldier." (957,958) Report of Col. J. M. Hall (Fifth Alabama), same battle, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, whose daring courage led him always to the front, was severely wounded. Major Blackford being in command of the sharpshooters, the senior captain (W. T. Renfro) was placed in command of the regiment wing and the pursuit continued. Both

officers and men acted well and vied with each other in doing their whole duty. I would, however, respectfully mention the gallant conduct of Capt. T. M. Riley, Company C; Adjt. C. J. Pegues, Sergt.-Maj. Alfred G. Ward; also Sergt. Adam Swicegood and Corp. A. M. Ballard, Company E, and Private James Arrington, Company D. All of these men acted with the most undaunted courage, coolness and skill." (958,959) Report of Capt. T. M. Riley: "Captain Renfro, while bravely leading the advance and calling on the men to follow, fell, mortally wounded. Being senior officer, I now assumed command of the regiment." (965,966) Mentioned in reports of Colonel Garvin and Lieut. M. J. Taylor. (1052,1053) Roll of honor of the Fifth regiment, battle of Chancellorsville: Capt. W. T. Renfro, Company B; Private John Summers, Company B; Private F. M. Burnett, Company C; Sergt. John H. Cowan, Company D; Private L. H. Thornton, Company E; Private W. P. Stokes, Company A; Corp. H. F. Martin, Company K; Private R. L. Franklin, Company H; Private H. J. Robertson, Company I; Corp. John O'Donohoe, Company F; Private N. S. Franklin, Company G.

No. 40—(456) Mentioned by Gen. H. W. Slocum, Chancellorsville.

No. 44—(287) O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division; Colonel Hall in command of regiment. Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863. (332, 336, 342) Returns of casualties after battle of Gettysburg give 21 killed, 109 wounded. Regimental report gives loss 209. (444) Mentioned by Gen. A. S. Pendleton. (545-561) General Rodes' report of Gettysburg campaign gives the part taken by regiment. Refers to Major Blackford in terms of high praise. (563) List of officers with their commands at battle of Gettysburg gives Colonel Hall, Major Blackford; list of officers killed or wounded, Lieut. A. J. Wilcox. (592-594) Mentioned in report of Col. E. A. O'Neal. (595-597) Report of Col. J. M. Hall says: "I would respectfully state that the general conduct of my command was all that I could desire. I would beg to mention the names of the following officers: Capt. T. M. Riley; Capts. E. B. Mosley and J. M. Gilchrist; Lieuts. Burton Goode and John A. Kirkland; E. P. Jones and J. F. Christian, Adjt. C. J. Pegues acted with conspicuous gallantry; Lieut. Albert J. Wilcox, a most gallant officer, was killed on the field." Entire loss Gettysburg, 21 killed, 121 wounded. (598)

Report of Maj. Eugene Blackford says: "Though all acted so well, I would scarcely like to make a distinction, yet I must call your attention to the conduct of Sergt. Christopher Clark, commanding a company from the Fifth Alabama regiment. He handled his company with great skill and courage and would well fill a commission."

No. 45—(922, 1059) General Rodes' division, Second army corps, General Ewell, Colonel Hall in command of regiment.

No. 48—(399, 818, 838) Assignment as above, September and October, 1863. Thirty-one wounded in engagements at Payne's Farm and Mine Run, November 26th to December 3d. (889, 890) Highly commended in report of Col. J. M. Hall

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above, December 31, 1863.

No. 60—(1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(1024) and No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above.

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson in command; Rodes' (late) division; regiment commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Riley, October 31, 1864. (1246) Colonel Hall commanding regiment, November 30, 1864. (1364) Colonel Hobson commanding regiment, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, Colonel Hobson leading brigade after General Battle was wounded, battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. (1002, 1013) Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, army of the Valley district, Colonel Hall in command of regiment, August 31st.

No. 95—(1270) Battle's brigade, Grimes' (late Rodes') division, Second army corps; Colonel Hobson and Capt. T. M. Riley. Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(670, 1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above. Captain Riley in command, January 31, 1865.

THE SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, May, 1861. Its first colonel was John J. Seibels, who had commanded a battalion in the Mexican war. Its first service was at Corinth. It was soon ordered to Vir-

ginia, and during the winter of 1862 was stationed far in front of the army, at Manassas Junction. Its first serious battle was at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, where the regiment was greatly distinguished, losing 102 officers and men killed and wounded, including Lieut.-Col. James J. Willingham, Maj. S. Perry Nesmith, and Capts. Thomas Bell, Matthew Fox, W. C. Hunt, Augustus S. Flournoy and John B. McCarty.

The Sixth served in nearly all the battles of the army of Northern Virginia, including Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; Cold Harbor or Gaines' Mill, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st to 5th; Boonsboro, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 13th; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; The Wilderness, May 5, 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Winchester, July 24th, and all the numerous battles and conflicts around Petersburg, September, 1864, to April, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Augustus M. Gordon was killed at Chancellorsville; Adjt. J. Whitt Thomas at Spottsylvania; Adjt. Edgar Watson at Farmville. Capt. W. C. Hunt, wounded at Seven Pines, was killed while gallantly leading his men at Cedar Creek. Capts. Matt. Fox, Thos. H. Bell and Augustus S. Flournoy were killed at Seven Pines, and Capt. Thomas Lightfoot at Winchester. Among the other distinguished officers of the regiment were Lieut.-Col. James M. Lightfoot, Lieut.-Col. B. H. Baker, Lieut.-Col. George W. Hooker, Maj. Walker H. Weems and Maj. Isaac F. Culver. But probably the most distinguished officer was John B. Gordon, who entered the regiment as a captain, passed rapidly through the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, was appointed brigadier-general May 7, 1863, and major-general May 14, 1864. At the close of the war in 1865 he was in command of an army corps in Northern Virginia.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(440, 469) With Ewell's brigade occupying

position in vicinity of the Union Mills ford, August, 1861. Beauregard's report, engagements from July 16 to 21, 1861. (537) General Ewell in his report of Manassas mentions Seibels' Sixth Alabama. (944, 1000) Assignment as above, general orders No. 20, June 20th, and No. 169, July 25th.

Vol. V—(737) Mentioned in letter of E. J. Allen, January 27, 1862. (825) Assignment as above, August 31, 1861. (1029) In Rodes' brigade, General Beauregard's district, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(971-976) Gen. R. E. Rodes' report of battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, says: Wound in his arm so painful that he was compelled to turn over command of brigade to Colonel Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama. "The regiment," he says, "lost more than half its force." Ninety-one killed and 277 wounded. "Lieutenant-Colonel Willingham and Major Nesmith, of the Sixth Alabama, and Capt. C. C. Otey, of the heavy artillery, who had been conspicuous for their gallantry and efficiency, fell while pushing forward with their men into the thickest of the fight. Among the living whose gallantry and coolness entitle them to distinction, I beg to mention Col. J. B. Gordon." Also speaks of Captains Fox and Bell of the Sixth as distinguished. "The Sixth Alabama lost nearly 60 per cent. of its aggregate force. The right company was engaged at such close quarters with the enemy that its brave commander, Captain Bell, after having fallen mortally wounded, was able to use his revolver with effect upon the enemy. The loss of his company was 21 killed and 23 wounded, out of a total of 50." (979, 980) Report of Col. James B. Gordon, commanding brigade, battle of Seven Pines: "Captain Fox, no less brave than accomplished, was killed." Colonel Gordon praises his regiment in the most unqualified terms for their unswerving and dauntless heroism in the face of the enemy. . . . "In this charge my fearless and efficient field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Willingham and Major Nesmith, fell, nobly doing their whole duty. To me their loss at this trying hour was great indeed—to the regiment it is almost irreparable. . . . Company A, under command of Capt. Thomas H. Bell, than whom a more gallant officer never gave his life for love of country. In a sheet of fire, and within a few rods of overwhelming numbers, this company stood

until the last officer and non-commissioned officer, except one corporal and 44 men of the 56 carried into action had fallen. Yet when General Rodes gave the order for his regiment to fall back, the few survivors were loading and firing all undaunted amid their fallen comrades. In my judgment history does not record an instance of greater courage and more steadiness of nerve than was exhibited by this entire regiment. . . . Of Captains Flournoy and McCarty, and each man that fell, I can say he died at his post."

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. (507, 975, 976) Casualties, 3 killed and 13 wounded, June 27, 1862, and 8 killed and 39 wounded, July 1st. (625) Mentioned in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (630-633) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes, battle of Gaines' Mill: "I was compelled (from a wound) to turn over the command of brigade to Colonel Gordon of the Sixth Alabama. I desire to call especial attention to the conduct of the above-mentioned officer; it was distinguished for all a soldier can admire." (635, 637) Report of Col. J. B. Gordon, battle of Gaines' Mill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(426, 445) Gen. A. J. Dickinson mentions the Sixth. (482) Johnston's army, 1,100 strong, April 30, 1862. (532) Rodes' brigade, Johnston's army, near Richmond, May 21st. (601) Mentioned in circular of Col. J. B. Gordon, June 15th. (650) Assignment as above, army of Northern Virginia, July 23d, Colonel Gordon in command of regiment.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(272) Report of Gen. T. Seymour, U. S. A., battle South Mountain, September 14, 1862. (808) Assignment as above during the Maryland campaign. (950) Mentioned in report of Captain Durham, Twenty-third South Carolina, Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. (1023-1028) General Hill, in his report of operations from June 23d to September 17th says: "Colonel Gordon, the Christian hero, excelled his former deeds at Seven Pines in the battles around Richmond. Our language is not capable of expressing higher commendation. [Sharpsburg] Col. J. B. Gordon, the Chevalier Bayard of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot of the Sixth was wounded at Sharpsburg." General Hill also speaks in high terms of Lieut. P. H. Larey and Sergt. J. B. Hancock, of the Sixth. (1034-1038) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, says: "The men generally did well,

but Colonel Gordon, Sixth Alabama, deserves special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight." He gives great praise to this regiment throughout his report.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Rodes' brigade, Second corps, General Jackson, army of Northern Virginia, December, 1862. (560) Report of medical director, 1 killed and 7 wounded, Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(792) Colonel Lightfoot in command of regiment, April, 1863. (807) Medical director reports 24 killed and 125 wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. (943-939-940) Report of Gen. R. E. Rodes of battle of Chancellorsville: "The fighting on the center and left was of a most desperate character, and resulted in the loss of many valuable officers; among them and most to be regretted was Maj. A. M. Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama (May 3d), a young officer of great promise and purity of character." (948) Casualties reported. (949) General Rodes says that the regiment captured a battery flag at Chancellorsville. (951) Captured 105 prisoners, May 2d. (952, 954, 955) Mentioned in General O'Neal's report, and Colonel Hall's (commanding brigade). (959, 960) Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot's report says: "In a word, my officers and men all acted exceedingly gallantly; 22 killed and 135 wounded. Maj. A. M. Gordon killed at the head of his regiment; his vacancy cannot be filled in the regiment." (976, 986) Mentioned by Gen. H. Colquitt and Gen. Alfred Iverson. (1053) Roll of honor: Private Matthew Benton, Company A; Private W. H. Digby, Company C; Sergt. E. O. Baker, Company E; Private H. L. Jones, Company G; Private James W. Evans, Company I; Sergt. H. W. Hale, Company L; Sergt. J. C. Gamble, Company B; Private H. H. Moore, Company D; Corp. G. P. Jones, Company F; Sergt. D. Madigan, Company H; Private H. I. Price, Company K; Private D. W. Moorer, Company M.

No. 44—(287) Second corps, Gen. R. S. Ewell; regimental commanders, Colonel Lightfoot and Capt. M. L. Bowie, July, 1863. (322, 342) Casualties at Gettysburg, 18 killed and 113 wounded. (336) 2 wounded in skirmishes en route from Pennsylvania. (545-553) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes. (563) Colonel Lightfoot and Maj. J. F. Culver wounded, July 1st. (592, 693) Report of Col. E. A. O'Neal. (599-600) Report of Capt. M. L. Bowie, from June 2d to July 3d, says: "The conduct of the men

of the regiment was highly commendable, entitling them to the confidence of their commanding officers, and reflecting credit upon the name and character of the Sixth Alabama regiment;" 350 carried into battle; loss 162.

No. 48—(399) Assignment as above, September 30, 1863. (412) 1 killed and 1 wounded in Bristoe campaign, October 10th to 21st. (818) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Colonel Lightfoot in command of regiment, October 31st. (890-891) Report of Maj. Isaac F. Culver; operations along Mine Run, November 27th to December 3d.

No. 60—(1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(545, 553, 561, 567) Mentioned in reports of General Warren, Col. Wm. S. Tilton and Maj. Mason W. Burt, U. S. A. (1024) Assignment as above, May, 1864. (1083) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. A. Battle, operations May 8, 1864. (1093) Report of Gen. N. H. Harris, operations May 12th and 13th, says: "The adjutant of the Sixth Alabama, with a few noble men, joined me and did heroic service. I asked his name on the field but do not remember it. A braver or more daring officer I never saw, and, I regret to say, sealed his devotion with his life blood."

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, army Valley district, October 31, 1864, Capt. R. M. Greene in command of regiment. (1246) Assignment as above, Colonel Lightfoot in command, November 30th. (1364) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Captain Greene in command, December 31, 1864.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, Ramseur's division, at battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. (1002, 1013) Rodes' division, Early's army, August 31st.

No. 95—(1270) Assignment as above, Appomattox campaign, Maj. J. F. Culver commanding regiment.

No. 96—(889) Mentioned by Gen. G. K. Warren, March 8, 1865. (1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Seventh Alabama infantry regiment was organized at Pensacola, in June, 1861, its field officers being: Sterling A. M. Wood, colonel; John G. Coltart, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred A. Russell, afterward distinguished as

colonel of the Fourth Alabama cavalry, major. The regiment was engaged at the bombardment of Pensacola, October 9, 1861, and immediately afterward was ordered to East Tennessee. It enlisted for one year, and its time expired a short period prior to the battle of Shiloh. Colonel Wood had been made brigadier-general; Coltart, its lieutenant-colonel, had become colonel of the Twenty-sixth regiment (afterward denominated the Fiftieth), and Russell, the major, became colonel of the Fourth Alabama cavalry.

Two of the companies of the Seventh, commanded by Jesse J. Cox and T. G. Jenkins, were cavalry. They retained their organization, fought at the battle of Shiloh and afterward formed part of the Fifty-third cavalry. The other officers and men, with rare exceptions, joined other commands, or raised and organized other troops, of which they were made officers.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. I—(469, 470) "Seventh regiment near Pensacola," August 8, 1861. Letter of Col. S. A. M. Wood.

Vol. IV—(247, 248) "Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coltart." Letter of Colonel Wood, November 17, 1861, at Chattanooga.

Vol. VI—(460) Three companies of Seventh were assigned to the Second battalion, commanded by Col. J. Patton Anderson, Pensacola, October 23, 1861. (777, 779) Referred to by General Bragg as having been transferred to East Tennessee, December 10, 1861.

Vol. VII—(689) Letter of Colonel Wood, Chattanooga, November 21, 1861. (713) Mentioned by Col. D. Leadbetter. (751) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, December 9th. (762) Gen. A. S. Johnston writes he has ordered the Seventh from Chattanooga to Bowling Green, December 13th. (852) In Third brigade, General Wood; First division, army of Kentucky, General Hardee; January 31, 1862. (904) Colonel Coltart in command of regiment, February 23d.

Vol. X—(383) In Wood's brigade, Third corps, army of the Mississippi, April 6-7, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(960) Mentioned in Col. John T. Wilder's (Seventeenth Indiana infantry) report, siege of Munfordville, Ky., September 14-17, 1862.

THE EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eighth Alabama infantry regiment deserves special mention. It was the first Confederate regiment to be enlisted for the war. Its first service was at Yorktown. It fought in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, and at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, in both of which engagements it took an important part and its losses were very severe. It was then transferred to the brigade of Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox and was greatly distinguished at Mechanicsville, June 26th. Two days later it was prominent in the assault upon the enemy at Gaines' Mill and on June 30th was again in the midst of the conflict at Frayser's Farm. It was present, though not severely engaged, at Manassas and Harper's Ferry, and was in the thickest of the fight at Antietam, September 17th. It fought with its usual bravery at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; the Wilderness, May 5, 6, and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Salem Church, Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864. It formed a portion of the troops engaged at the Weldon railroad, June 22 and 23, 1864; was distinguished at the capture of the Crater, July 30th, and was also warmly engaged in the battle on the plank road below Petersburg.

Upon its organization, its colonel was John A. Winston, who was succeeded by Young L. Royston, and he by Hilary A. Herbert, who commanded in many hard-fought battles, being severely wounded at Sharpsburg and the Wilderness. Colonel Herbert has since achieved eminence at the bar of Alabama and in legislative halls, having served 16 years in the Congress of the United States, and as secretary of the navy under Cleveland's second administration. Other field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Frazier, Thomas E. Irby, killed at the Wilderness, John P. Emrich, wounded at Petersburg and at Gaines'

Mill, and Duke Nall, who was mortally wounded at the Wilderness.

This regiment was fortunate in that its roll of honor found in the War Records is more complete than that of any other of the Alabama troops; and in the extracts below are the names of those conspicuous for bravery and courage, many of whom are still living, though the roll of immortal heroes is a long one. Capts. L. F. Summers and P. Loughry, and Lieut. Joshua Kennedy were killed at Seven Pines; Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. C. M. Maynard, Lane, Augustus Jansen, at Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, and Capt. R. A. McCrary at Chancellorsville. Lieut. John D. McLaughlin died of wounds received in the battles before Richmond.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(668,669) In general orders, No. 89, October 3, 1861, assigned to Fifth brigade, army of the Peninsula, Colonel Winston commanding post at Yorktown.

Vol. IX—(37) Assigned to Second division, Gen. Lafayette McLaws commanding; General Magruder's department, January 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(267) E. J. Allen, March 29, 1862, reports "Eighth Alabama, 1,000 strong." (586) Mentioned in Gen. George E. Pickett's report of battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. (588,589) Roger A. Pryor's report of battle of Williamsburg, says: "The gallant and lamented Col. Thomas E. Irby, with 4 companies of the Eighth Alabama, reported to me for duty." (822) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel E. Sickles' report of battle of Seven Pines. (987,988) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of same battle. (1076) Capts. Leonard F. Summers and P. Loughry, and Lieut. Joshua Kennedy killed at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503, 508) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. Loss, 51 killed and 181 wounded. (508) June 30th, 1 reported killed. (771-775) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm. Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. C. M. Maynard, W. H. Lane and Augustus Jansen, killed. Captain Hannon,

Lieuts. M. Hugh and McGrath, severely wounded. (775) General Wilcox's report of battle of June 29th. Lieutenant-Colonel Royston sustained a severe wound. Surgeon Royston commended. (776-779) General Wilcox's report of battle of June 30th. (980) 31 killed, 132 wounded (10 mortally), battle of Gaines' Mill; 16 killed, 57 wounded at Glendale. (985) Lieut. John D. McLaughlin died of wounds received June 30th. (993) Roll of honor, battle of Williamsburg: Private William H. Duke*, Company A; Private J. R. Philips, Company C; Corp. William H. Powell*, Company D; Private James Ganavan, Company I. No selections from other companies. Battle of Seven Pines: Sergt. Frank Williams*, Company A; Private W. A. Hall, Company B; Private J. B. Tallen, Company C; Corp. Eli Shortridge*, Company D; Private John H. Deaton, Company E; Private Geo. W. Lee, Company F; Private Charles Hippler, Jr.*, Company G; Private John Caney, Company I; Private J. D. Garrison*, Company K. Battle of Gaines' Mill: Corp. Samuel L. Cochran*, Company A; Private R. T. Bush, Company B; Private John G. Shields, Company C; Private W. E. Donoho*, Company D; Sergt. J. B. Milner, Company F; Third Sergt. C. F. Walker, Company G; Sergt. W. H. McGraw*, Company H; Private Hugh McKewn, Company I; Private John W. Griffin, Company K. Battle of Frayser's Farm: Sergt. Joseph Jackson*, Company A; Corp. H. M. Howard, Company B; Private Robert Geddes, Company C; Private J. P. Wheelan, Company D; Fourth Sergt. G. Schwartz, Company G; Private J. Smith, Company G; Private John Lynch, Company I.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(390) Mentioned in General Magruder's report. (482) Col. J. A. Winston, commanding Pryor's brigade, 800 strong. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army on the peninsula about April 30, 1862. (532) Assignment as above, May 21st. (649) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, army of Northern Virginia, July 23d.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above, August, 1862. (815) Roll of honor, second battle of Manassas: Corp. R. Murphy, Company A; Private James Jennings, Company I.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) In Wilcox's brigade, commanded by Col. Alfred Cumming, army of Northern Virginia, Maryland campaign. (812) 12 killed and 63

* Killed in action.

wounded, Maryland campaign. (1056) Roll of honor, battle of Sharpsburg, September 17th: Corp. Davis Tucker, Company A; Private John Curry, Company C; Sergt. T. S. Ryan, Company E; Fifth Sergt. James Castello*, Company G; Private J. Herbert*, Company H; Private O. M. Harris*, Company K; Sergt. G. T. L. Robinson, Company B; Sergt. C. F. Brown, Company D; Corp. J. R. Searcy, Company F; Private James Ryan, Company I.

Vol. XXI—(539, 610, 1070) In Wilcox's brigade, First corps, 1 wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(790) Assignment as above, Col. Y. L. Royston; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Herbert, Chancellorsville campaign. (806, 854) Report of casualties, 7 killed, 45 wounded, at battle of Chancellorsville. Capt. Robert A. McCrary among the killed. (858-860) Gen. Wilcox's report of the battle of Chancellorsville: "I cannot call to your notice all officers that are deserving of special praise, for the conduct of all was excellent. Colonel Royston, Eighth Alabama, and after his severe wound, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, were intelligent, energetic and gallant in commanding, directing, and leading their men." He also speaks of the lamented Captain McCrary. (1056) Roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863: Private Allen Bolling, Company A; Private J. N. Howard, Company B; Sergt. Robert Gaddes, Company C; Sergt. P. H. Mays, Company D; Sergt. T. A. Kelly, Company F; Private Patrick Leary, Company I; Private James Reynolds (killed), Company K.

No. 44—(288) In Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d. (332, 343) Casualties, 22 killed, 139 wounded. (620, 621) Mentioned in Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report. (775) Roll of honor, battle of Gettysburg: Sergts. Edmund Clark, Company A; Robert Gaddes, Company C; L. L. McCurdy, Company D; James R. Strickland, Company E; C. P. Ragsdale (color-bearer), Company F; Privates Z. Haynes, Company B; C. G. Bush, Company G; J. Sprowl, Company H; Michael Duff, Company I; Michael Kane, Company I.

No. 45—(1061) Assignment as above, July 31, 1863, Col. Y. L. Royston commanding.

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*Killed in action.

No. 48—(400, 412, 819) Assignment as above; casualties, 1 killed, 6 wounded, October 10-21, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—(1145) Commended by Gen. R. E. Lee in general orders, No. 14, February 3, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) In Perrin's brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 80—(754) Sergt. John H. Deaton, Company E, captured colors of two Michigan regiments at Petersburg, Va., July 30th. (810) Roll of honor, battles near Petersburg: Sergt. John H. Deaton, Company E.

No. 89—(1190) In Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, General Lee's army, October 31, 1864, Maj. John P. Emrich in command of regiment. (1239, 1367) Assignment as above to December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Same assignment, Col. J. L. Royston in command of regiment, January 31, 1865. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Emrich commanding regiment, February 28, 1865.

THE NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Ninth Alabama infantry, organized at Richmond in May, 1861, enjoyed the distinction of having a joint resolution of thanks given it by the Confederate Congress in February, 1864. It was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 and May 2, 1862; at Williamsburg, May 5th, and at Seven Pines, May 31st and June 1st. This regiment won imperishable renown at Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, was under fire at Second Manassas, and assisted at the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 12 to 15, 1862. It was also engaged at Chancellorsville and Salem, May 1-3, 1863, and suffered very heavy loss at Gettysburg. It was in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th, and fought in the trenches at Petersburg for nearly 9 months. Among its field officers were Cadmus M. Wilcox, afterward a very distinguished major-general; E. A. O'Neal, afterward brigadier-general, and since that time governor of

Alabama; Col. Samuel Henry, Col. J. Horace King, Lieut.-Col. Gaines C. Smith, Majs. H. J. Williams and J. M. Crowe. Among the officers killed were Capts. Thomas H. Hobbs and E. Y. Hill, at Gaines' Mill; Captain Gillis, at Williamsburg; W. C. Murphy at Salem; J. W. Wilson and John Y. Rayburn, at Sharpsburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(480) Wilcox's brigade, army of the Potomac (Special orders, July 20, 1861).

Vol V—(1029) Same assignment, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January 14, 1862, at this time at Centreville, Va.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(569) Casualties, 10 killed, 45 wounded, near Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. (570, 571) Gen. J. E. B. Stuart reports: "Captain Farley, who was in the entire fight, speaks in the highest terms of the heroic courage and fighting tact of the Ninth Alabama." (577, 578) Mentioned in report of Gen. A. P. Hill: Colonel Williams, with one or two companies of the Ninth Alabama, captured a battery of 8 guns. (590-593) General Wilcox's report says: "Among those that call for special notice are Capts. Warren Smith, Gillis and King. The companies of the first two were the first to enter the captured battery. Captain Gillis, greatly distinguished for courage, displayed an example of coolness set to his men. He was mortally wounded. Captain Murphy of the Ninth, conspicuous for pertinacity and courage, was painfully wounded in the arm. He remained on the field and commanded his company until shot through the body and borne from the field." (594, 595) Col. Sam. Henry's report: "The charge was made with a zeal and determination that would have done honor to tried veterans—not a man faltering. . . . In conclusion, you will permit me to assure you of the coolness and gallantry of both officers and men during the entire day." The regiment took during the day 70 prisoners. (596, 599, 822) Mentioned in reports of Col. J. J. Woodward, Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A. (986-988) Mentioned in report of General Wilcox, Seven Pines, May 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Magruder's corps. Medical director reports 66 killed, 109 wounded, June 26th to July 1, 1862.

(770-775) Report of General Wilcox, Gaines' Mill, June 27th: "Capt. E. Y. Hill killed, far in advance, in field. Capt. T. H. Hobbs dangerously wounded. . . . Lieutenant Wayland, quartermaster, severely wounded. The latter officer's duties did not require his presence in battle, but he served with his company with great coolness and courage. He served in like manner at Seven Pines." (777-779) General Wilcox's report of battle of Frayser's Farm, June 30th: "Captain King, commanding the Ninth Alabama, is deserving of especial praise for his coolness and bravery; he also received a severe wound in the leg. . . . Of the medical corps, Surgeon H. A. Minor of the Ninth Alabama (and others), have given abundant evidence of their skill and untiring industry and zeal." (980) Casualties, 34 killed and 96 wounded, Gaines' Mill; 31 killed and 95 wounded at Glendale. (985) Capts. E. Y. Hill killed, and Thomas H. Hobbs died of wounds received, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(481) In General Wilcox's brigade, Johnston's army, about April 30, 1862, 550 strong. (649) General Wilcox's brigade with Stonewall Jackson, July 23, 1862. Col. Samuel Henry commanding regiment.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above during battles of campaign in Northern Virginia, August 28th to September 1st.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's corps, Maryland campaign. (812) Medical director reports 12 killed and 42 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) Same assignment, Col. Samuel Henry in command, December 20, 1862.

No. 39—(790) Same assignment, Chancellorsville campaign. Maj. J. H. J. Williams commanding regiment. (806, 854) Casualties at battle of Chancellorsville, 23 killed and 89 wounded. (858-861) Report of General Wilcox: "The Ninth Alabama in rear of this regiment sprang forward as one man, and with the rapidity of lightning restored the continuity of our line, breaking the lines of the enemy with its deadly fire and forcing him to give way, and following him so that he could not rally. . . . Capt. W. C. Murphy, Ninth Alabama, highly distinguished at the battle of Williamsburg, where he received two severe wounds. He fell at Salem Church in the thickest of the fight and in advance of his men." He speaks highly of Maj. J. H. J. Williams,

Capts. J. H. King and M. G. May, who were distinguished, having with their companies captured 13 officers and 236 men. He continues: "I cannot close this report without calling to your especial notice the conduct of one entire regiment of this brigade, the Ninth Alabama. . . . I also beg leave to commend to your favorable notice Private J. W. Brundridge of the Ninth Alabama."

No. 44—(30) Mentioned by Gen. Dan Tyler, U. S. A., Maryland Heights, June 25, 1863. (288) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, Gen. A. P. Hill, army of Northern Virginia, Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 343) Casualties at battle of Gettysburg, 3 killed, 55 wounded. (619-621) Report of General Wilcox: "Capt. G. C. Smith, severe wound through the body (entitled to promotion to lieutenant-colonel). Capt. J. H. King (entitled to promotion to colonel) had a finger shot off. Private Brundridge severely wounded." He gives special praise to Captain King and Captain May on second day.

No. 45—(1061) Assignment as above, July 31, 1863, Maj. J. H. J. Williams in command of regiment.

No. 48—(400, 819) Assignment as above, Col. J. H. King in command of regiment, October 31, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, December, 1863.

No. 60—(1152) Mentioned by General Lee as having re-enlisted, February 10, 1864, Orange Court House. (1182) Joint resolution of thanks to the Ninth Alabama regiment: "Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress hails with delight the manifestations evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth regiment, Alabama volunteers, who have stood under the fire of the enemy for nearly 3 years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of partiotism and exalted self-sacrifice, in re-enlisting for the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due them. That the example of those brave men who have endured the dangers and perils of the war since its commencement is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to rest with an abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits. Approved February 16, 1864."

No. 67—(966, 976, 1025) Perrin's brigade, Lee's army,

May, 1864. Mentioned in reports of battles of the Wilderness.

No. 80—(754) General Mahone, July 30, 1864, reports battleflag captured. (810) Roll of honor, battles near Petersburg, Va., July 30th: Private John M. Critcher, Company K.

No. 88—(684) Mentioned by Capt. J. McEntee, U. S. A. (1175, 1183) Mentioned in correspondence of General Lee and secretary of war, August, 1864. (1217) Sanders' brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, August 31, 1864; Col. J. Horace King commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1190) Same assignment, October 31, 1864, Capt. Archer Hayes commanding regiment. (1239) Colonel King commanding regiment. (1367) Assignment as above, December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Lee's army, February 28, 1865. Maj. James M. Crowe commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Assignment as above, January 31, 1865, Col. Horace King commanding regiment.

THE TENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Tenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, in May, 1861. Throughout its whole career this regiment was singularly distinguished for its dash and courage, and the great losses that it sustained in every battle. It fought at Dranesville, December 20, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5th; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st; Gaines' Mill, June 27th and 28th; at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, and Second Manassas, August 30th. It was engaged in the capture of Harper's Ferry, September 12th to 15th; at Sharpsburg, September 17th; at Hazel River, August 22d. It lost very heavily at Fredericksburg, December 13th; as it did at Salem, May 3, 1863; at Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, and at Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12, 1864. Among its distinguished officers were Col. John H. Forney, afterward a major-general, and William H. Forney, afterward a brigadier-general and for many years in the United States Congress, both of whom were severely wounded. Col. John J. Woodward, Capts.

William Lee, Robert W. Cowen and James D. Cunningham were killed at Gaines' Mill; Col. James E. Shelley, Capts. George P. Brown and Henry D. Coleman at Petersburg, and Capt. Walter Cook at Salem; Capt. George Whaley at Sharpsburg, and Capt. Richard C. Reagan at Spottsylvania; Capt. Pickens W. Black, at Cold Harbor; Lieut.-Col. James B. Martin at Dranesville, and Lieut. M. J. T. Harper at Chancellorsville. Among the other field officers were Col. John H. Caldwell, Lieut.-Col. William T. Smith and Majs. James D. Truss, Lewis W. Johnston and Paul Bradford. Lieut.-Col. Arthur S. Cunningham, of the regular Confederate army, was in temporary command of the regiment in 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(974) Jefferson Davis in letter July 10, 1861, to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, mentions Colonel Forney's regiment.

Vol. V—(475) General McCall (Union) says: "Tenth regiment, Forney, 900 strong at Dranesville." (480) Mentioned by General Ord (Union). (490-493) Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in his report of the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, says: "The Tenth Alabama rushed with a shout, in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of Colonel Forney and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment took position along a fence from which the enemy felt the trueness of their aim at short range. The colonel was here severely wounded and the command devolved on Major Woodward. . . . I cannot speak in too high terms of Colonel Forney, that gallant son of Alabama whose conspicuous bravery, leading his men in a galling fire, was the admiration of all; nor of his Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, who, with the battlecry of 'Forward!' on his lips, fell, bravely encouraging his men. Nor can I do more than simple justice to the officers and men of that regiment who seemed determined to follow their colonel wherever he would lead." (494) General Stuart reports 15 killed and 45 wounded at Dranesville. (1029) In Wilcox's brigade, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January 14, 1862.

Vol. IX—(379) General McClellan informs General Burnside, April 16, 1862, that this regiment with others is going to North Carolina.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(589-593) Under Col. J. J. Woodward at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Highly commended by General Wilcox in his report. He says: "The Tenth Alabama pressed on vigorously. Its major, W. H. Forney, was stricken down with a painful wound while leading the regiment, displaying both coolness and skill." Colonel Woodward, Major Forney and Lieutenant Shelley specially noticed. (594,595) Highly commended in the report of Col. Sam Henry, Ninth Alabama. (596,597) Colonel Woodward's report of same battle. (986,987) Mentioned in General Wilcox's report of the battle of Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(425) Report of Col. James Kirk (Union) of battle of Frayser's Farm says: "Tenth Alabama was almost totally annihilated." (486) Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, engagements around Richmond. (503) Medical director reports 38 killed, 198 wounded, in the fights before Richmond, June 26th to July 1, 1862. (771-775) General Wilcox's report of Gaines' Mill mentions "Colonel Woodward shot through the head while leading his regiment, closely and heroically confronting the enemy in his stronghold." After the fall of Colonel Woodward, the command devolved upon Maj. J. H. Caldwell; Capt. W. M. Lee mortally wounded. Lieut. J. E. Shelley, adjutant, severely wounded. (777-779) General Wilcox's report of Frayser's Farm says: "Major Caldwell wounded by a piece of shell striking him over the eye." Commends Surgeon Taylor. (985) Lieut. James D. Cunningham killed June 30th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114) Near Yorktown, Va., April 20, 1862. (481) In General Wilcox's brigade at Williamsburg, 550 strong. (532) Wilcox's brigade, Smith's division, Johnston's army, near Richmond, May 21st. (649) General Longstreet's division, July 23d.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Assignment as above, August 28th to September 1st.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804) Assignment as above, Maryland campaign. (812) Medical director reports 10 killed and 53 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) First corps, army of Northern

Virginia, Colonel Forney in command of regiment, December, 1862.

No. 39—(806) Medical director reports 12 killed and 61 wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863. (854) Another return, 17 killed and 55 wounded. (856-860) Mentioned by General Wilcox in report of Chancellorsville campaign: "Lieut. L. J. T. Harper fell fighting with the heroism of a veteran soldier." Notices particularly Col. Wm. H. Forney.

No. 44—(288) Wilcox's brigade, Third corps, army of Northern Virginia, Gettysburg campaign. Commanders, Colonel Forney and Lieut.-Col. Jas. E. Shelley. (332, 343) Casualties, 13 killed, 91 wounded, at battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d. (613) Referred to in report of General Anderson (Union). (617-621) General Wilcox's report, action July 2d: "In this affair, so creditable to the Tenth Alabama and its gallant colonel (Forney), this regiment lost 10 killed and 28 wounded." Among those acting with great gallantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley is mentioned.

No. 48—(400, 412, 819) Assignment as above. Casualties, 2 wounded, October 10 to 21, 1863.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 60— (1152) Mentioned by General Lee as having re-enlisted, February 10, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) Perrin's brigade, Third corps, Lee's army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Sanders' brigade, Lee's army, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1190) Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, Capt. Wilson L. Brewster in command of regiment, October 31, 1864. (1239) General Forney commanding brigade, Capt. Caleb W. Brewton in command of regiment, November 30. (1367) Capt. John F. Smith in command of regiment, December 31st.

No. 95—(1273) Assignment as above, Maj. Lewis W. Johnson in command of regiment about April, 1865.

No. 96—(1174) Colonel Forney in command of regiment, January 31, 1865. (1272) Forney's brigade, Lee's army, Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Smith in command of regiment.

THE ELEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eleventh Alabama infantry was organized at

Lynchburg, Va., in 1861. It was distinguished at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, where it charged with bayonets across an open field. It was at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862; Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Salem, May 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; The Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th-18th; the Crater, July 30th; Burgess' Farm, October 27th; and in numerous battles around Petersburg, June, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox. Among the killed in the battles of this regiment were the distinguished Col. Sydenham Moore, at Seven Pines; Lieut.-Col. Stephen H. Hale and Lieut. W. C. Faith, at Gaines' Mill; Capts. James H. McMath, Thomas H. Holcombe, Stephen E. Bell, W.C.Y. Parker, Wm. M. Bratton, and Lieuts. A. B. Cohen, T. J. Michie, and A. N. Steele, all at Frayser's Farm; Captains Cadell and Brazleton and Adjt. R. Y. Ashe at Petersburg; Captain James at Cold Harbor; and Captain Harris at the Crater. Among the other field officers were Cols. John C. C. Sanders and George E. Tayloe, Maj. Archibald Gracie, Jr., afterward brigadier-general, killed; and Majs. Richard T. Fletcher and George Fields.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V.—(1029) Wilcox's brigade, Gen. G. W. Smith's division, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(407) Mentioned in report of General Magruder, Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862. (580) Referred to in report of Col. M. D. Corse, Seven Pines. (591) Referred to in General Wilcox's report, Williamsburg. (941) Colonel Moore mentioned in General Longstreet's report of Seven Pines. (986-988) General Wilcox's report of battle of Seven Pines says: "The leading regiment, the Eleventh Alabama, Col. Sydenham Moore, of my brigade, was ordered to the front. . . . Colonel Moore with two companies dislodged the enemy, receiving two wounds, one of which proved mortal. . . . His loss is scarcely reparable. Lieut. Walter E. Winn, adjutant of

the Eleventh Alabama, was much distinguished for his zeal and courage. . . . Lieut.-Col. S. F. Hale of the Eleventh Alabama, though commanding the Ninth Alabama, was conspicuous for the skill with which he managed his regiment. Captains Tayloe and Holcombe were wounded in the first day's fight, the former seriously."

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486, 503) In Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's division, Seven Days' battles. Casualties, 76 killed and 240 wounded. (773-779) General Wilcox, in his report of Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, mentions Lieut.-Col. S. F. Hale as seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded; Lieut. W. C. Faith, killed; speaks most highly of Assistant-Surgeon Saunders and Lieut. Walter E. Winn, and gives a most graphic account of the glorious part taken by the regiment on June 30th, referring to Capts. J. H. McMath, S. E. Bell, T. H. Holcombe, W. M. Bratton and Lieut. A. B. Cohen, commanding companies; Lieuts. A. N. Steele and Michie mortally wounded; Capts. J. C. C. Sanders and W. C. Y. Parker severely wounded, also Lieuts. J. H. Prince and R. H. Gordon. (980) Casualties, 27 killed, 130 wounded, battle of Gaines' Mill; 49 killed, 121 wounded, at Glendale. (985) Lieutenant Faith killed June 27th; Capts. Stephen A. Bell, Thomas H. Holcombe and James McMath, Lieuts. W. M. Bratton and A. B. Cohen killed June 30th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(481, 532, 649) In Wilcox's brigade at Williamsburg, 656 strong. Same assignment to July 23, 1863.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Same assignment, August 28 to September 1, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804, 812) Assignment as above, Maryland campaign. Casualties, 3 killed and 26 wounded.

Vol. XXI—(539, 559, 610) Assignment as above, battle of Fredericksburg. Casualties, 3 killed and 5 wounded. (612) Referred to in General Wilcox's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. (1070) Col. J. C. C. Sanders in command of regiment.

No. 39—(790) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, First corps, army of Northern Virginia, Chancellorsville campaign. (806) Casualties, 15 killed and 76 wounded at Chancellorsville; Lieut. O. L. Strudwick killed. (858-861) General Wilcox's report of battle speaks highly of Colonel Sanders and favorably commends Private J. C. J. Ridgeway. Reports Federal flag taken by regiment.

No. 44—(288) At the battle of Gettysburg, regiment in Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps. Colonel Sanders and Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Tayloe in command. (332, 343) Casualties, 6 killed and 69 wounded, Gettysburg. (617-621) General Wilcox's report of Gettysburg says Colonel Sanders and Major Fletcher were severely wounded, and 17 men. Private Ridgeway (one of his couriers) was killed. Commends Lieutenant-Colonel Tayloe.

No. 45—(1061) No. 48—(400) No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—(1145) Noble example of re-enlistment for the war mentioned by General Lee, in general orders, No. 14, February 3, 1864.

No. 80—(754) James N. Keeton, Company G, captor of Federal flag, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg. (810) Roll of honor, general orders, No. 87, December 10th: Private James N. Keeton, Company G.

No. 88—(1217) Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, Third corps, Lee's army, August 31, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Tayloe commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1190, 1239, 1367) Assignment as above to December 31, 1864.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Appomattox campaign. Capt. Martin L. Stewart commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1174, 1272) Same assignment to February 28, 1865.

THE TWELFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Alabama infantry was organized at Richmond, July, 1861, formed a part of General Ewell's brigade, and was afterward under General Rodes. It fought at Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5th; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, where it made a gallant assault upon the strong position held by Casey's division; was engaged in the fights before Richmond, June 26th to July 1st; was distinguished at Boonsboro, September 15th, and Sharpsburg, September 17th; fought gallantly at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1st to 4th; Brandy Station, June 9th; and Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, and formed

part of the rear guard in retiring from that bloody field. It was also in the engagements at the Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Winchester, July 24th, and in the various battles around Petersburg from June, 1864, to April, 1865.

Among the distinguished officers killed were: Col. Robert T. Jones, Capts. R. H. Keeling and C. A. Darwin at Seven Pines; Col. Bristow B. Gayle at Boonsboro; Capts. E. Tucker and D. H. Garrison at Sharpsburg; Henry W. Cox at Chancellorsville; Davis at Gettysburg; J. McCassells at the Wilderness; John Rogers at Spottsylvania, and A. Majors at Snicker's Gap, August 19, 1864. Among the other field officers of this regiment were: Col. Samuel B. Pickens, Lieut.-Col. Theodore O'Hara, John C. Goodgame, and Edward D. Tracy, afterward killed when brigadier-general; also Majs. Adolph Proskauer and John C. Brown.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(1000) Assigned to Second brigade, Gen. R. S. Ewell, First corps, army of Potomac, special order 169, Manassas Junction, July 25, 1861.

Vol. V—(1029) In Rodes' brigade, Van Dorn's division, Potomac district, General Beauregard commanding, January, 1862.

Vol. XI—(971-976) General Rodes' report of battle of Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, speaks of Col. R. T. Jones of the Twelfth Alabama, killed, as the most accomplished officer in the brigade. For gallantry he notes Capt. E. Tucker, and gives casualties, 59 killed, 149 wounded. (979) Mentioned in report of Col. J. B. Gordon, Seven Pines. (981,982) Col. B. B. Gayle, lieutenant-colonel commanding at Seven Pines, says that the Twelfth regiment, while advancing, charged directly through the camp of the enemy. The number of men carried into the fight, as near as can be ascertained, 408; number killed, 69; number wounded, 156. Thus, more than half carried into battle were killed or wounded.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Seven Days' battles. (505, 975) Medical

director reports 1 killed, 11 wounded at Gaines' Mill. (555, 570, 621, 625) Mentioned in reports of Stonewall Jackson, Gen. C. Winder, Gen. Bradley Johnson, Gen. D. H. Hill, Seven Days' battles. (630-633) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. E. Rodes. (634, 638,639) Mentioned in reports of Col. J. B. Gordon and Col. B. B. Gayle.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482, 532, 601, 650) 550 strong, Peninsula campaign. Col. B. B. Gayle commanding regiment, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(261, 302) Mentioned in Federal reports of battles of South Mountain and Antietam. (808) Same assignment, Maryland campaign. Col. B. B. Gayle and Lieut.-Col. S. B. Pickens with regiment. (1021-1030) Gen. D. H. Hill, in report of operations July 23 to September 17, 1862, calls Colonel Gayle a most gallant and accomplished officer. (1034-1038) Report of General Rodes, battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. The Twelfth lost heavily. Lieut.-Col. B. B. Gayle was seen to fall, and Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Pickens was shot through the lungs; the former was left on the field supposed to be dead; Pickens was brought off.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Rodes' brigade, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Lieut.-Col. S. B. Pickens in command of regiment.

No. 39—(792, 807) Assignment as above, Chancellorsville campaign. Medical director reports 14 killed and 77 wounded. (944-946) General Rodes calls attention to gallant and meritorious conduct of Colonel Pickens at Chancellorsville. (948, 951, 954, 955, 959, 960) Mentioned in reports of Col. E. A. O'Neal, Col. J. M. Hall and Col. J. N. Lightfoot. (960-964) Report of Colonel Pickens gives 6 killed and 32 wounded, May 2d, and 7 killed and 55 wounded, May 3d. Total loss at Chancellorsville, 14 killed and 87 wounded. (986) Gen. Alfred Iverson in report of Chancellorsville says: "I then communicated with Col. S. B. Pickens, commanding Twelfth Alabama, whose gallantry on this occasion I cannot too highly commend, so completely and courageously did he lend himself to aid me preparing the line to resist an attack." (1053) Roll of honor, Chancellorsville: Capt. H. W. Cox, Company B, killed in action; Sergt. William Lawless, Company C; Privates Louis Dondero, Company A; R. W. May, Company B; J. E. Bailey, Company D; C. H.

Hunter, Company E; P. W. Chappell, Company E; R. B. Mitchell, Company G; W. S. Brown, Company H; H. N. Wooten, Company I; Thomas H. Eady, Company K.

No. 44—(287) Assignment as above, Gettysburg. (332, 342) Reports of casualties. (545-553) Mentioned in report of General Rodes. (563) Officers in command at Gettysburg: Col. S. B. Pickens, Maj. A. Proskauer, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Goodgame in command of the Twenty-sixth Alabama. (592-3) Mentioned in report of E. A. O'Neal, colonel commanding brigade. (600,601) Colonel Pickens reports 12 killed and 71 wounded, Gettysburg.

No. 48—(399) Battle's brigade, Second army corps, Colonel Pickens commanding regiment, September 30, 1863. (412, 617) Return of casualties, 2 killed, October 10th to 21st, October 20th to November 8th, 1 wounded. (818, 838) Assignment as above, and medical director's report. (892) Report of Major Proskauer of operations on November 27th and 28th, 2 wounded. Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin's report.

No. 49—(683, 900) Assignment as above to December, 1863.

No. 60—Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's brigade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.]

No. 67—(1024) Assignment as above, May, 1864. (1083) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. A. Battle, May 8, 1864.

No. 68—(715) Mentioned by Gen. G. K. Warren (Union), May 13, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1194) Battle's brigade, Lee's army, October 31, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John C. Goodgame in command of regiment. (1246, 1364) Assignment as above, Colonel Pickens.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, with Gen. J. A. Early, Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Capt. P. D. Ross commanding regiment. (1002, 1013) Assignment as above.

No. 95—(336) Mentioned in report of Capt. J. F. Carter (Third Maryland, U. S.) of operations, March 25, 1865. (1270) Battle's brigade, in Lee's army.

No. 96—(1172, 1181, 1270) Assignment as above to February 28, 1865.

No. 97—(263) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. G. Parke (U. S.), March 29, 1865.

THE THIRTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, July, 1861. It was warmly engaged at Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and in the battles around Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. It also participated in the Maryland campaign and was engaged in the battles of Boonsboro, September 15th, and Sharpsburg, September 17th, and was present at Fredericksburg December 13th, but owing to its position was not engaged. It was particularly distinguished in the assault upon Hooker at Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863, and was superb in its charge at Gettysburg, where it planted its colors on the crest of the ridge, suffering frightfully in killed and wounded. It also took part in the battles of the Wilderness, and in the numerous engagements around Petersburg, June, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865.

Among its killed were: Capt. John D. Clarke, at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; Adjt. John W. Rentz, at Sharpsburg; Maj. John T. Smith, at Chancellorsville; Adjt. L. P. Broughton, at the Wilderness; Capt. R. M. Cook, at Second Cold Harbor; Lieut. David R. Staggers, near Bristoe Station. Among the other field officers were: Birkett D. Fry, afterward distinguished as a brigadier-general; Col. James Aiken, Lieut.-Cols. Julius C. Mitchell, Samuel B. Marks, Reginald H. Dawson, William H. Betts and Maj. John D. Smith.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. II—(1000) Mentioned as belonging to General Ewell's brigade. (Evidently an error; Twelfth was meant.)

Vol. IV—(668) Under general orders, No. 89, Yorktown, October 3, 1861, assigned with Eighth Alabama to Fifth brigade under Colonel Winston. (669) Assigned to Yorktown, Colonel Winston commanding post.

Vol. IX—(37) First division, Gen. G. J. Rains, department of the Peninsula, January 31, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) With Colquitt's brigade, Hill's

division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, during engagements around Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (505) Medical director reports 14 killed and 70 wounded in Seven Days' battles. His report gives assignment to Semmes' brigade, McLaws' division. (625) Referred to as in Colquitt's brigade in report of Gen. D. H. Hill. (976) Return of casualties, 4 killed and 40 wounded at Gaines' Mill; 10 killed and 47 wounded at Malvern Hill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482) 474 strong "within the post at Yorktown." (533) Rains' brigade, Fourth division, May 21, 1862. (650) Colquitt's brigade, Stonewall Jackson's army, July 23, 1862. Col. B. D. Fry in command of regiment.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809) Assignment as above during Maryland campaign. (1020, 1027) Report of D. H. Hill, Maryland campaign: "Colonel Fry, who had been wounded at Seven Pines, was once more wounded severely at Sharpsburg, while nobly doing his duty." Also mentions W. D. Tingle. (1054) Colonel Fry mentioned in Col. Colquitt's report.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) Colquitt's brigade, Second corps, at battle of Fredericksburg. (1099) Transferred from Colquitt's brigade to Archer's brigade, January 19, 1863.

No. 39—(791) Archer's brigade, McLaws' division, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, Chancellorsville campaign. (807) Medical director reports 13 killed, 127 wounded at Chancellorsville. (926) Return of casualties at 15 killed, 107 wounded. Among the killed were Maj. John T. Smith and Lieut. John J. Pendergrass. (927) Colonel Fry says: "I am gratified to be able to report that my commissioned officers, without exception, displayed zeal and courage; none more than the gallant Maj. John T. Smith, whose death is deeply lamented by the regiment."

No. 44—(289) Archer's brigade, Heth's division, Third corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (333, 337, 344) Medical director's report gives 6 killed and 36 wounded; 3 wounded enroute from Pennsylvania. (647, 648) Referred to in report of Colonel Shepard, Gettysburg campaign.

No. 48—(400) Assignment as above, September 30, 1863. (413) Medical director reports 2 killed and 4 wounded, October 10th to 21st. (434) Lieut. David R. Staggers killed near Bristoe Station, October 14th. (819) Assignment as above, October 31st.

No. 49—(685, 901) Assignment as above to December 31, 1863.

No. 67—(1025) Assignment as above, May, 1864, Rapidan to the James.

No. 88—(1218) Assignment as above. Lieut.-Col. James Aiken commanding regiment. (1273, 1274) Inspection report gives regiment in Fry's brigade, September 23, 1864. (1309) Archer's and Walker's brigades, commanded by General Archer, Heth's division, September 30th.

No. 89—(1189, 1240) Archer's brigade (consolidated under command of Col. R. M. Mayo), Lee's army, October and November, 1864.

No. 95—(1273) Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Third army corps, Appomattox campaign, April, 1865, Capt. Samuel Sellers in command of regiment.

No. 96—(1025) Regiment transferred from Archer's brigade, Heth's division, Third corps, to Sanders' brigade, Mahone's division, same corps. Special order No. 8, January 9, 1865. (1174) Col. James Aiken in command of regiment. (1272) Forney's brigade, February 28th.

No. 97—(1279) Forney's brigade at Hancock's, April 2, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Auburn, 1861; remained in camp at Huntsville till October, when it was ordered to Virginia. It fought with distinction at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Seven Pines, May 31st to June 1st, and Mechanicsville, June 26th; made desperate charges at Frayser's Farm, June 30th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st, its losses of killed and wounded being very heavy. It served with distinction at Sharpsburg, September 17th; Salem, May 3, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d; the Wilderness May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th, and in the many fights around Petersburg from June, 1864, to Appomattox, in April, 1865.

Among its distinguished killed in battle were: Capt. John Bell, killed at Mechanicsville; Lieut.-Col. David W. Baine, Capt. James S. Williamson, Lieuts. James E. Mayes, Nat M. Smith and C. H. Snead, at Frayser's Farm;

Capt. J. Y. Wallace, at Matapony, August 6, 1862; Maj. Owen K. McLemore, at South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Maj. R. A. McCord, Lieuts. H. M. Cox and M. L. Bankston, at Chancellorsville; Capts. C. H. Lambeth and E. Folk, at Petersburg.

Among the other field officers were: Col. Thomas J. Judge, afterward on the supreme bench of Alabama, and Cols. Lucius Pinckard and Alfred C. Wood; Lieut.-Col. James A. Brown, and Majs. George W. Taylor and Mickleberry P. Terrell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. Thomas J. Judge; brigaded with other Alabama regiments under Gen. L. P. Walker, September, 1861.

Vol. V—(938) Assigned to the Potomac district, special orders, No. 206, November 5, 1861. (954) Left Richmond November 14th for Fredericksburg and Manassas. (1012) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. French in report from Evansport, December 30th. (1013) Mentioned in General Holmes' letter from Brooks' Station, December 31st. (1018) Spoken of again by same, January 2, 1862. (1020) Ordered by secretary of war, January 5, 1862, to Richmond, "to regain their strength after going through the usual camp diseases." (1035) F. H. Holmes writes: "The regiment has suffered greatly from measles."

Vol. IX—(379) Mentioned by General McClellan.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(309) Mentioned in Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's report of reconnoissance toward Yorktown, April 7, 1862. (404) Mentioned in Gen. John B. Magruder's report of the siege of Yorktown. (583) Mentioned in Col. M. Jenkins' report of the battle of Williamsburg.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(486) In Pryor's brigade, Longstreet's division, Magruder's corps, engagements around Richmond. (503, 980) Casualties, 70 killed and 253 wounded in the fights before Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (781) Gen. Roger A. Pryor, writing of his brigade at Frayser's Farm: "The Fourteenth Alabama bore the brunt of the struggle and was nearly annihilated." (985) Lieut.-Col. D. W. Baine, Capt. James S. Williamson, Lieuts. James E. Mayes, Nat M. Smith and C. H. Snead killed June 30th; Capt. John T. Bell, killed June 27th; Lieuts. J. T. Green-

wood and D. V. Hines died of wounds received June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(114, 340, 393, 404) Mentioned by Gen. G. B. McClellan, Gen. M. C. Meigs and Gen. W. H. Taylor. (482) 700 strong, Johnston's army in the peninsula, about April 30, 1862. (532, 649) In Pryor's brigade, Longstreet's division, Johnston's army near Richmond, May 21 to July 23, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(547) Pryor's brigade, Wilcox's division, army of Northern Virginia, during the battles of August 28 to September 1, 1862. (561) Medical director reports 3 killed and 44 wounded at Manassas Plains, August 30th. (601) Mentioned in Gen. Roger A. Pryor's report of same battle.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(804, 812) In Pryor's brigade, Anderson's division, Maryland campaign. Losses, 2 killed and 43 wounded.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(712) Ordered to be assigned to an Alabama brigade, November 10, 1862.

Vol. XXI—(539, 1070) Transferred November 10, 1862, to Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, First corps, army of Northern Virginia; Lieut.-Col. L. Pinckard in command of regiment December 20th.

No. 39—(790, 806) Assignment as above, Chancellorsville campaign. Casualties, 7 killed and 116 wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 1st to 4th. (853) Referred to in letter of Gen. Thomas S. Mills, May 18, 1863. (854) Casualties given as 10 killed and 107 wounded at Chancellorsville. Among the killed are Lieuts. H. M. Cox and M. L. Bankston. (858) Gen. C. M. Wilcox's report of same battle says: "Lieuts. Bankston and Cox fell fighting with the heroism of veteran soldiers, against greatly superior forces of the enemy. Colonel Pinckard was severely wounded."

No. 44—(288) Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, army of Northern Virginia, battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (332, 343) Medical director reports 7 killed and 41 wounded, Gettysburg. (620) Mentioned in General Wilcox's report.

No. 48—(400, 819) In Sanders' brigade, Anderson's division, Third corps, General Lee's army, Col. L. Pinckard commanding regiment.

No. 49—(685, 900) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 60—(1173) Re-enlisted for the war, as announced by Gen. R. E. Lee, February 15, 1864.

No. 67—(1025) In Perrin's brigade, Anderson's division, May, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) Assignment as above, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1190, 1239, 1367) Assignment as above, October 31, 1864, Capt. John. A. Terrill in command. November 30, 1864, Capt. Simon G. Perry in command.

No. 95—(1273) General Forney's brigade, Mahone's division, Third corps, Lee's army, April, 1865.

THE FIFTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Fort Mitchell in 1861; served in Virginia in the brigade commanded by Gen. Isaac R. Trimble; was in Stonewall Jackson's army and fought with distinction at Front Royal, May 23, 1862; Winchester, May 25th; Cross Keys, June 8th; Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor, June 27th and 28th; Malvern Hill, July 1st, and Hazel River, August 22d. It fought and lost heavily at Second Manassas, August 30th, and was in the battles of Chantilly, September 1st; Sharpsburg, September 17th; Fredericksburg, December 13th; Suffolk, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863. Ordered to join Bragg's army, the regiment fought at Chickamauga September 19th and 20th; Brown's Ferry, October 27th; Wauhatchie, October 27th; Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th; Bean's Station, December 14th. Returning to Virginia this regiment upheld its reputation and won further distinction, as shown by its long roll of honor at Fort Harrison. It was engaged at the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8th to 18th; Hanover Court House, May 30th; and Second Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th. It was also engaged before Petersburg and Richmond. At Deep Bottom, August 14th to 18th, one-third of that portion of the regiment engaged were killed. Among its killed in battle were Capt. R. H. Hill and Lieut. W. B. Mills, at Cross Keys; Captain Weams (mortally wounded), at

Gaines' Mill; Capt. P. V. Guerry and Lieut. A. McIntosh, at Cold Harbor; Capts. J. H. Allison and H. C. Brainard, at Gettysburg, and Capt. John C. Oates died of wounds received in the same battle; Capt. Frank Park was killed at Knoxville, Captain Glover at Petersburg, and Capt. B. A. Hill at Fussell's Mill.

Among the other field officers were: Cols. John F. Trentlen, Alexander Lowther, William C. Oates (who was distinguished throughout the war and has since served many years as a member of Congress and also as governor of Alabama); Col. James Cantey, afterward brigadier-general; Lieut.-Col. Isaac B. Feagin and Maj. John W. L. Daniel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(425) Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, September 24, 1861, says: "There is at Knoxville the Fifteenth Alabama, numbering 900 men, of which only 300 are fit for duty."

Vol. V—(1030) In Trimble's brigade, Kirby Smith's division, Potomac district, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(415) Mentioned in Gen. L. McLaws' report of engagement, Dam No. 1 (Lee's Hill), April 16, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) In Ewell's division during the engagements around Richmond, Virginia. (506, 608) Casualties, 35 killed and 117 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (605) Mentioned in General Ewell's report Seven Days' battles. (614-616) Mention of regiment in Gen. I. R. Trimble's report of the battles around Richmond. Captain Guerry shot while cheering on his men. (857, 864) Mentioned by Gen. Maxcy Gregg and Col. D. Barnes. (985) Capt. P. V. Guerry, Lieut. A. McIntosh killed, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, army of Northern Virginia, July 23, 1862.

Vol. XII, Part 1—(20) Mentioned by General Fremont. (713) Mentioned in Gen. T. J. Jackson's report of the battle of Cross Keys. (717) Casualties, 9 killed and 37 wounded, battle of Cross Keys and engagement at Port Republic. (779, 781, 784) Mentioned in Gen-

eral Ewell's report, at Cross Keys, June 8th: "The regiment made a gallant resistance, enabling me to take position at leisure." Capt. R. H. Hill and Lieut. W. B. Mills, killed; Lieuts. Brainard and A. A. McIntosh, wounded, and Lieut. W. T. Berry, missing. (794) Mentioned in General Trimble's report of the battle of Winchester, May 25th. (795-799) General Trimble's report of the battle of Cross Keys, June 8th: "To Colonel Cantey for his skillful retreat from picket, and prompt flank maneuver, I think special praise is due."

Vol. XII, Part 2—(180) Medical director's report. (184. 227) Mentioned in reports of Gen. T. J. Jackson and General Ewell of the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, (235, 236) General Trimble's report of Cedar Run shows that the regiment, under the command of Major Lowther, took a prominent part in that fight. Casualties, 1 killed and 7 wounded. (550, 562) In Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, army of Northern Virginia, battles of Second Manassas. Casualties, 21 killed, 91 wounded, Manassas Plains, August, 1862. (708) Mentioned by General Early. (717) 4 wounded, battle of Ox Hill, September 1, 1862. (719) Mentioned in General Trimble's report of the battle of Hazel River, August 22, 1862. (716, 717, 810, 812, 813) 4 killed, 15 wounded, on the Rappahannock, August 22d to 24th; 15 killed, 38 wounded, at Manassas, August 28th; 9 wounded August 29th; 6 killed, 22 wounded, August 30th; 4 wounded, at Chantilly, September 1st.

Vol. XII, Part 3—(964) Assignment as above, near Gordonsville, Va., July 31, 1862.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(806) Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, Maryland campaign, Capt. I. B. Feagin commanding regiment. (813) Medical director reports 9 killed and 75 wounded, Maryland campaign. (973-975) Mentioned in General Early's report of operations, September 3-17, 1862. He reports 8 killed and 63 wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17th, and Captain Feagin seriously wounded at Boteler's Ford, September 19, 1862. (977) Col. James A. Walker, in his report of the battle of Sharpsburg, says: "Captain Feagin, commanding the Fifteenth Alabama regiment, behaved with a gallantry consistent with his high reputation for courage and that of the regiment he commanded."

Vol. XXI—(543, 561) Assignment as above, at battle of Fredericksburg. Loss, 1 killed and 34 wounded. (672)

Mentioned in General Hoke's report of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th. (1072) Col. James Cantey commanding regiment. (1099) Transferred from Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, January 19, 1863.

No. 43—(625) Mentioned by Col. J. L. Chamberlain (Union), in his report of the battle of Gettysburg.

No. 44—(284) In Jackson's corps at battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (330, 339) Losses, 17 killed and 66 wounded, at the battle of Gettysburg. (362) Mentioned by General Longstreet. (392, 393) Colonel Oates' report: "Lieutenant-Colonel Feagin, a most excellent and gallant officer, received a severe wound, which caused him to lose his leg. Private A. Kennedy of Company B, and William Trimmer of Company G, were killed; and Private G. E. Spencer, Company D, severely wounded. Loss was 17 killed and 54 wounded and brought off of field, and 90 missing; 8 officers were killed. (418, 419) Mentioned in Gen. Henry L. Benning's report.

No. 51—(18) In Law's brigade, Hood's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, September 19-20, 1863. (303) Mentioned in Gen. T. C. Hindman's report, Chickamauga campaign. (332) Gen. Z. C. Deas' report: "Regiment behaved with great gallantry." (334) Mentioned in Col. S. K. McSpaddin's report.

No. 54—(223) Assignment as above, autumn of 1863. (225-228) General Law's report: "Col. W. C. Oates, the gallant and efficient commander of the Fifteenth Alabama, was wounded September 27, 1863, Lookout Valley." Also other mention of regiment. (229, 230) Mentioned in Col. J. L. Sheffield's report, 5 wounded. (452) Assignment as above, November 30th.

No. 55—(658) Same assignment, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(615, 890) Same assignment, to December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(641) Assignment as above, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722) In Law's brigade, Buckner's division, under General Longstreet, March 31, 1864.

No. 67—(1022) In Law's brigade, Field's division, First army corps, army of Northern Virginia, early in May, 1864. (1060) Partial return of casualties, 21 killed and 63 wounded in operations, April 14 to May 6, 1864.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, 3 killed and 8 wounded, Richmond campaign, June 13th to July 31st. (812) Roll of honor, Fort Harrison, September 30, 1864: M. L. Harper (killed), Company B; W. H. Cooper, Company C; R. S. Jones, Company D; B. J. Martin, Company E; A. Jackson, Company F; D. C. Cannon, Company G; J. T. Rushing, Company I; C. J. Fauk, Company K; T. R. Collins, Company L. (Company F declined making a selection.) Darbytown Road, October 7, 1864: A. E. Averett, Company A; Sergt. W. W. Johnson, Company D; Sergt. J. K. Edwards, Company E; H. V. Glenn, Company F; H. F. Satcher, Company G; Sergt. G. B. Barnett, Company I; W. F. Hill, Company K; J. F. Bean, Company L. Other companies declined making a selection. October 13, 1864: W. H. Quattlebaum, Company D; A. Powell, Company E; John Jackson, Company F; E. Grice, Company K; Lee Lloyd, Company L. Other companies declined making a selection.

No. 87—(877) Partial return of casualties, 10 killed and 92 wounded, August 1st to December 31st, Richmond campaign.

No. 88—(159, 1215) Assignment as above, Colonel Lowther in command of regiment, August 31, 1864.

No. 89—(1188, 1238, 1364) Assignment as above to December 31, 1864. November 30, 1864, Capt. F. Key Shaaff in command of regiment

No. 95—(1268, 1277) In Perry's brigade, paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE SIXTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Courtland, August, 1861. It was assigned to General Zollicoffer's brigade, and its first battle was at Fishing Creek or Mill Spring, Ky., January 19 and 20, 1862. It was at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; Triune, December 27th; Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863; in the retreat from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 23d to July 4th; Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th; Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th; Ringgold, November 27th; in all the great battles under Johnston and Hood during the eventful campaign in 1864, and was particularly distinguished at Jonesboro, August 31st

and September 1st, where it met with very severe loss. It participated in the fights at Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge, February 25 to 27, 1864; around Dalton, May 8th to 12th; Resaca, May 13th to 16th; Adairsville, May 17th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Pickett's Mill, May 27th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 9th to 30th; Peachtree Creek, July 20th; Atlanta, July 22d, where it carried the enemy's works by assault and captured two stands of colors. It was also prominent in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, and of Nashville, December 15th and 16th.

Among the distinguished killed were its very gallant colonels, Fred A. Ashford and Brice Wilson at Franklin, Maj. J. H. McGaughey at Chickamauga, Capt. Robert M. Gregor at Nashville, Lieut. Wm. A. Patton at Shiloh, Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robt. W. Roebuck and Benj. H. Russell at Murfreesboro. Col. William B. Wood, who afterward became eminent on the bench as circuit judge, was the first colonel. He was succeeded by Cols. Alexander H. Helvenston and Frederick A. Ashford. Its lieutenant-colonels were John H. McGaughey, Joseph J. May and John W. Harris.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(237) Col. W. B. Wood commandant at Knoxville. (244, 246) Letter of General Zollicoffer, Knoxville, November 17, 1861, says he has started battalion of this regiment, with others, on the way to Jamestown, Tenn., and Monticello, Ky. (247) Ordered by Col. S. A. M. Wood back to Knoxville, November, 1861. (387) "Colonel Wood has been ordered from Tuscumbia to Russellville, Tenn.," August 31st. (409) Aggregate present, 867, Knoxville, September 15th. (412) Left at Knoxville with 300 men, able for duty, to guard the magazine. (520) Cumberland Gap, November 5, 1861, General Zollicoffer mentions battalion of the Sixteenth Alabama, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris.

Vol. VII—(80) Report of Gen. George H. Thomas

(Union), Logan's Cross Roads, says: "Lieut. Allen Morse and 5 officers of the medical staff, 81 non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners." (82) Order of march, by General Crittenden, January 18, 1862, "Sixteenth Alabama, Colonel Wood, in reserve." (105-110) Report of Gen. G. B. Crittenden of battle of Mill Spring, January 19 and 20, 1862, mentions regiment several times. He says: "The Sixteenth Alabama, which was the reserve corps of my division, commanded by Colonel Wood, did, at this critical juncture, most eminent service." Also reports 9 killed and 5 wounded. (111-113) W. H. Carroll's report of same engagement: "Colonel Wood brought his men forward with the steadiness of veterans, and formed them in battle array with the coolness and precision of a holiday parade." (115, 116) Mentioned in report of Maj. Horace Rice. Wood's regiment numbered 330 men. (687) 325 present for duty, November 20th, at Wartburg, Tenn. (704) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, November 26th. (751) Numbering about 800 men; report Gen. W. H. Carroll, Knoxville, December 9th. (753, 773, 814) Referred to by General Zollicoffer at Beech Grove, Ky. Present for duty, 378. (904) Brigade under General Wood, Second division of Central army, Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 23, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In S. A. M. Wood's brigade, Third corps, army of the Mississippi, April 6-7, 1862. (568) General Hardee reports this regiment helping in capture of 6 guns at Shiloh. (590-596) Mentioned in General Wood's report of the battle of Shiloh: "Major Helvenston had his horse killed, and was severely wounded by same ball." Six batteries captured; Lieut. Wm. Patton, behaving with great gallantry, was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, though laboring under severe illness, conducted his regiment throughout both days. (597,598) Col. John W. Harris reports that his men fought gallantly and bravely. "I was greatly assisted by Major Helvenston on the right, and I am indebted to him for many noble acts of daring and intrepidity, always at his post and at all times cheering on the soldiers. While gallantly charging a battery at the head of the column, he received a wound in the thigh. Captain Ashford, Company B, also acted nobly. At one time, when our force had been driven back, one piece of a battery was left by

the gunners and drivers, the lead horse having been shot. Captain Ashford went to the piece, under the enemy's fire, cut the traces of the dead horse, ordered two men near by to assist him, and drove it away—preventing its capture by the enemy. Lieut. Wm. A. Patton, while at his post encouraging his men, fell, facing the foe." (603) Mentioned by Major Hardcastle, Shiloh. (605) Mentioned in report of Twenty-seventh Tennessee infantry. (788) Assignment as above, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1132) Mentioned in Colonel White's report of the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) In Wood's brigade, General Bragg commanding army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(660) Same assignment, battle of Murfreesboro. (679) Return of casualties, 24 killed, 142 wounded. Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robert W. Roebuck and Benj. H. Russell, killed. (845-851) Mentioned several times in Gen. P. R. Cleburne's report. "The following officers and men of the Sixteenth Alabama distinguished themselves on the field: Col. W. B. Wood and Adjt. B. A. Wilson (wounded), Capt. William Hodges, Company F; Lieut. C. Davis, Company B; Lieut.-Col. G. W. W. Jones, Company G; Lieut. G. Pride, Company A; C. F. Carson, Company C, who remained fighting after he was wounded; Lieut. D. O. Warren, Company F; Lieut. Thomas Salter, Company D, who was wounded, but returned to the field the moment his wounds were dressed; Sergt.-Maj. Robert H. Cherry and Private Harvey G. Sargeant, Company H; Privates William Boyce and James Peeden, Company C; Sergeant Bowen, Company H; Sergt. H. W. Rutland, Company A; Private Peter White, Company F; Robert Williams, Company B; and H. D. Smith, Company A, the latter wounded in both legs." (896-900) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's reports. "Col. W. B. Wood was always in the lead." (900-903) Col. W. B. Wood, in his report, speaks of those mentioned above by General Cleburne; also highly commends Lieutenant-Colonel Helvenston, Major McGaughey, Adjt. A. B. Wilson, Lieuts. D. W. Alexander, W. S. Humphries and J. N. Watson; praises the efficient services of Capt. T. A. Kimball, chaplain, acting in the infirmary corps, and of Surgeon F.

S. McMahon and Assistant-Surgeon Wm. M. Mayes. (906) Mentioned in Col. R. Charlton's report.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(246) Gen. G. M. Dodge (Union) gives force at 400, April 17, 1863. (942, 959) Assignment as above, July 31st, Maj. J. H. McGaughey in command. August 10, 1863, Col. A. H. Helvenston in command.

No. 51—(12) Assignment as above, Chickamauga campaign. (159-162) Mentioned in General Wood's report of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863; speaks of death from wounds of Major McGaughey. (163-165) Capt. F. A. Ashford, in his report, says: "Both officers and men discharged their duties gallantly. I may be permitted to allude particularly to the noble bearing and fearlessness in discharge of duty of First Lieut. Isaac C. Madding, Company B; Second Lieut. Robert H. Cherry, Company I; First Lieut. G. W. W. Jones, Company G; Second Lieut. John D. Oglesby, Company F, and our gallant commander, Maj. J. H. McGaughey." Gives loss at 25 killed and 218 wounded. (165, 166, 168) Mentioned in General Adams' reports and Col. E. B. Breedlove's report. (533) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Privates George W. Tims, Company A, killed in action; William A. Watts, Company B, killed in action; William Hill, Company C; Thomas Garner (killed), Company D; Joshua Lewis, Company E; John McMicken (killed), Company F.

No. 55—(660) In Lowrey's brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. (754-756, 768) Mentioned in reports of Gen. P. R. Cleburne and Gen. M. P. Lowrey. (769, 770) Report of Maj. F. A. Ashford, commanding, of the battle of November 27, 1863.

No. 56—(618, 804, 823, 885) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(588) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864; Capt. Barton Dickson in command.

No. 59—(867) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Ashford in command.

No. 74—(639, 647, 655, 662, 669) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864. (731, 732) Gen. M. P. Lowrey's report of the engagement of July 22d says: "Regiment captured two Yankee flags." (733) Casualties, 5 killed and 56 wounded, July 22d.

No. 78—(852) Assignment as above. Gen. John B. Hood commanding army, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above. Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama under Lieut.-Col. R. H. Abercrombie, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (685) Col. F. A. Ashford killed in battle of Franklin, November 30th.

No. 98—(1063) First Alabama (consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth), Col. Robert H. Abercrombie, April 9, 1865, Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(736) In Lowrey's brigade, under Capt. J. J. Higgins, March 31, 1865. (773) Assigned to Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C., April 9, 1865.

No. 104—(1134) Mentioned by Gen. P. D. Roddey, March 20, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Alabama infantry was organized at Montgomery, August, 1861. Serving first at Pensacola, it was present at the bombardment of that place October 9, 1861. The Seventeenth was distinguished in the battle of Shiloh, taking a prominent part in the capture of Prentiss' division; served at Mobile from the autumn of 1862 to March, 1864; then joined the army of Tennessee, and, under the command of Gen. E. A. O'Neal, afterward governor of Alabama, fought during Sherman's campaign from Dalton to Lovejoy's Station. It was engaged in the battles of Resaca, May 9th, May 13th to 15th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Kenesaw Mountain, July 9th to 30th. At Peach Tree Creek its commander, Major Burnett, was severely wounded, and Captain Ragland was killed at Atlanta. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d; at Jonesboro, August 31st to September 1st; and Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th.

The Seventeenth regiment lost heavily at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 13th to 16th. Its field officers were Col. Thomas H. Watts, who became attorney-general of the Confederate States; Col. Virgil S.

Murphy; Col. J. T. Jones, temporarily assigned; Lieut.-Cols. Edward P. Holcombe, Robert C. Farris, and John Ryan, temporarily assigned, and Maj. Thomas J. Burnett.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Hon. J. R. Benjamin, acting secretary of war, Richmond, Va., September 19, 1861, mentions the "Seventeenth Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas H. Watts, having been brigaded under Gen. L. P. Walker."

Vol. VI—(768) General Bragg, near Pensacola, November 17, 1861, says: "Colonel Watts' Alabama regiment, for the war, arrived yesterday, 900 strong." (819) Army of Pensacola, Gen. Sam Jones commanding, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Jackson's brigade, Second corps, army of the Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (553-556) Jackson's report, April 6th and 7th, speaks of the Seventeenth Alabama, Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Farris, and of two stands of colors captured by it. (789) Assignment as above, Third corps, June 3, 1862.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. E. Slaughter commanding; district of the Gulf, October 31, 1862, Gen. John H. Forney in command. (1068) Assignment as above. General Buckner in command of department of the Gulf, "for April, 1863," at Bay Shore, near Mobile. Col. V. S. Murphy commanding detachment manning Apalachee battery.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(733) General Bragg, Tupelo, Miss., July 23, 1862, detaches regiment, to form part of garrison of the defenses of Mobile.

No. 42—(39) Assignment as above, department of the Gulf, General Maury, Mobile, June 8, 1863. (120) General Maury, July 23, 1863, says: "Four companies were guarding bridges on Mobile & Ohio railroad. They are artillerists." (131) Cantey's brigade, with General Maury, August 1, 1863. (156) Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth are drilling as artillery, August 10, 1863. (157, 275, 402, 511, 561) Assignment as above, to December 31, 1863. (431) General Maury calls it a fine, large regiment, November 21, 1863.

No. 58—(582) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(872) Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 74—(644) Assignment as above. (646) Cantey's division, with army of Mississippi, Gen. Leonidas Polk in command, June 10th. (653, 660, 665, 671) Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, Maj. Thomas J. Burnett commanding regiment, June 30th. Thomas A. McCane commanding regiment, July 31st. (941-943) Mentioned in reports of Col. E. A. O'Neal in front of Atlanta, July 31, and August 22, 1864, Maj. T. J. Burnett in command. Captain Ragland killed, "a gallant and meritorious officer." Highly commends Capt. J. F. Tate.

No. 78—(855) Cantey's brigade, Hood's army, September 20, 1864. Capt. William W. McMillan commanding regiment.

No. 93—(666) Cantey's brigade, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. Capt. John Bolling, Jr., commanding regiment.

No. 98 — (1063) Shelley's brigade, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. Col. Edward P. Holcombe in command of regiment.

No. 100—(735, 773) In Quarles' brigade, consolidated with First and Twenty-ninth Alabama, under Capt. Benj. H. Screws, March 31, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth Alabama regiment was organized at Auburn, September, 1861. Its first duty was at Mobile. At the battle of Shiloh it engaged in the severe fighting which resulted in the capture of Prentiss' division, and was ordered by General Wheeler to carry the prisoners to Corinth. It returned to Mobile, where it remained till 1863. It was prominent in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, losing nearly two-thirds of its number, killed and wounded; participated in all the subsequent battles of the army of Tennessee and was distinguished in the Dalton and Atlanta campaign; engaged in the battles in front of Dalton, May 7th to 12th; Resaca, May 14th and 15th; Cassville, May 18th; New Hope Church, May 25th, and Pickett's Mill, May 27th. The regiment was also in battle at Peachtree Creek, July 20th; Atlanta, July 22d; Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st; Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th;

Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and Nashville, December 15th and 16th. The Eighteenth was then ordered to Mobile and participated in the defense of Spanish Fort, March 26 to April 8, 1865.

Among the officers killed were: Lieut.-Col. Richard F. Inge, Captains Justice, Stringer, Hammond, and Mickle, and Lieutenants Fielder, McAdory and Kidd, all of whom met death at Chickamauga.

Its commanding officers were: Colonel Inge, whose name heads the roll of honor of the killed and wounded at Chickamauga, given below; Col. Edwin C. Bullock, one of the leading citizens of Alabama, died in November, 1861; Col. Eli S. Shorter, distinguished at Shiloh; Col. James T. Holtzclaw, who was wounded at Shiloh and afterward became distinguished as a brigadier-general, and Col. James Strawbridge, who was temporarily assigned; Lieut.-Col. Peter F. Hunley, and Majs. Sheppard Ruffin, William M. Moxley; also Bryan M. Thomas, who was temporarily assigned and was afterward a prominent brigadier-general.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. E. C. Bullock, September 19, 1861.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 858, December 2, 1861. (795) Mentioned by secretary of war, January 5, 1862. (806) General Bragg, January 14, 1862, says it was organized, and field officers appointed by President. (819) Brigaded under General Withers, in department of Alabama and West Florida, General Bragg in command, February 1, 1862. (836) Ordered to Corinth, Miss., February 26, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) J. K. Jackson's brigade, Second corps, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, April 6-7, 1862; Colonel Shorter commanding regiment. (533) Marched Prentiss' captured division to Corinth (General Withers' report). (553-555) Referred to in Gen. J. K. Jackson's report. (557) Colonel Shorter's report, Shiloh, gives 20 killed, 80 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Holtzclaw dan-

gerously wounded while gallantly discharging his duty. (789) Assignment as above, June 30th.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Slaughter commanding; district of the Gulf, commanded by General Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, department of the Gulf, General Buckner commanding, April, 1863; Col. J. T. Holtzclaw commanding regiment.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(733) Detached from Hardee's command at Tupelo and made part of garrison of the defenses of Mobile.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) Clayton's brigade, Hill's corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863; Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge commanding regiment.

No. 42—(130) Correspondence relating to regiment—General Maury, August 1, 1863.

No. 51—(16) Assignment as above, battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Field officers: Colonel Holtzclaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, Maj. P. F. Hunley. (367) Casualties, 36 killed, 250 wounded, September 18th to 20th. (369) Roll of honor, Chickamauga: Sergt. T. J. Durritt, Company E; Private J. Jones, Company F; Corp. and Color-bearer J. B. Moore, Company G; Private T. F. Hughston, Company K. (400-404) Mentioned in report of General Clayton. Aggregate strength on 19th, 527; on 20th, 306. (405,406) Major Hunley's report says: "The regiment went into the fight with aggregate 527, and the total loss of the battle was 297. Colonel Holtzclaw was thrown from his horse and badly hurt. S. K. Fielder, first lieutenant, Company H, was mortally wounded while gallantly cheering on his men. Pollard and Harper, first and second lieutenants, Company A, were wounded, the first mortally, the last severely. Captain Wilkerson was wounded in the heel. Captain Mickle was severely wounded while leading his company (I) in the charge. Captain Stone of Company K, wounded in the neck. Lieutenant Johnston, Company I, wounded in the right forearm. Lieutenant Riser, Company K, knocked down twice during the charge, with grapeshot, but remained with the regiment until next day. Captain Justice (than whom there was not a more gallant officer in the service) and Lieutenant McAdory were killed outright. Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge was mortally wounded while gallantly leading the right of the regiment. Captains Stringer, Company B, and Hammond, Company D, were mortally wounded.

Officers and men all behaved well, and it hardly seems just to make any distinction when all tried to do their duty, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Captain Ruffin and Lieut. J. B. Darby of Company H, Captain Mickle, Company I, Lieutenant Stewart, Company E, and Lieutenant Riser, Company K, who were especially distinguished for their good conduct during the battle." (408, 411) Mentioned by Colonel Woodruff and Col. A. R. Lankford. (533) Roll of honor, Chickamauga: Lieut.-Col. R. F. Inge;* Capts. J. H. Justice,* Company A; Orville A. Stringer,* Company B; J. H. Hammond,* Company D; First Lieuts. A. J. Kidd,* Company D; S. K. Fielder,* Company H; Private J. M. Carpenter, Company A; Corp. J. W. Williams, Company B; Privates J. P. Young,* Company G; Hiram L. White, Company H (since dead); Corp. C. Roden,* Company I; Private David Stewart, Company K; Sergts. R. A. Micars,* Company C; R. A. Lambert, Company D; Privates W. Howard,* Company E; M. Smith, Company F; J. H. Gwin,* Company H; Sergt. J. F. Williamson, Company H; Corp. C. W. O'Hara, Company I; Private W. A. McCarty,* Company K.

No. 55—(661) In Clayton's brigade, Bragg's army, November 20, 1863; Maj. Shep. Ruffin commanding regiment. (745) Casualties, 4 killed, 48 wounded, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign.

No. 56—(618, 805) Assignment as above, to December 10, 1863. (824) Aggregate regimental strength, 827, December 14th. (887) Assignment as above, December 31, 1863, Colonel Holtzclaw commanding regiment.

No. 57—(479) Casualties, 7 wounded, at Rocky Face Mountain, February 24-25, 1864.

No. 74—(641, 649, 657, 664, 672) Holtzclaw's brigade, Johnston's army, from July 10, 1864, to August 31, 1864, Lieut.-Col. P. F. Hunley commanding regiment. (818) Mentioned in report of Gen. A. P. Stewart. Operations May 7 to 27, 1864. (832, 833) Mentioned in report of Gen. H. D. Clayton, for May 7th to 27th, "Captain Darby, of the Eighteenth, a gallant and zealous officer." (834) Casualties, 2 killed, 4 wounded. (836) Report of Colonel Hunley, 14 killed and 97 wounded. (841-844) Report of Colonel Bushrod Jones makes special mention of gallantry of Lieutenant Stewart. (862) Mentioned in report of Maj. J. E. Austin, Atlanta campaign.

* Killed in action.

No. 78—(854) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 79—(897) Organization of Clayton's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee; aggregate of regiment, 765, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(938) Holtzclaw's brigade left Meridian for Mobile, January 26, 1865. (1046) In Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865; Capt. A. C. Greene in command of regiment.

No. 104—(226) Mentioned by A. M. Jackson (Union), March 22, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Nineteenth Alabama infantry was organized at Huntsville, August, 1861; served at Mobile and Pensacola until February, 1862, when it joined the army at Corinth; made a brilliant record at the battle of Shiloh, where it lost 219 killed and wounded; was in the Kentucky campaign and prominent at Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d; was engaged in the fighting incident to the retreat of the army from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, June 27 to July 4, 1863; added increased luster to its reputation at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, and was warmly engaged at Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th. The Nineteenth was in the Georgia campaign from May until September, 1864, taking part with great credit in the numerous battles of that heated campaign, including the fighting around Dalton, May 7th to May 9th; Resaca, May 13th to 15th; Cassville, May 19th to 22d; Kenesaw, June 9th to 30th; Peachtree Creek, July 20th; the great battle on the Decatur road, July 22d; Ezra Chapel, July 28th; Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, and Lovejoy's Station, September 2d to 6th. The regiment went with General Hood into Tennessee, and fought with gallantry at Franklin, November 30th; at Nashville, December 13th to 16th, and also at Bentonville, N. C., March 19 to 21, 1865.

Among the killed were: Capts. William R. McKenzie, May 29th, at Corinth; R. J. Healey, at Murfreesboro;

H. L. Houston, at Atlanta; Capt. Nathan J. Venable, at Marietta; Capt. Ed. Thornton, at Jonesboro; Lieut. Joseph B. High, at Chickamauga.

Its field officers were: Cols. Joseph Wheeler and Samuel K. McSpadden; Lieut.-Cols. Edward D. Tracy, afterward brigadier-general and killed near Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, George R. Kimbrough and Nick Davis. Its majors were James H. Savage and Solomon Palmer.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. IV—(416) Commanded by Col. Joseph Wheeler; assigned to Brig.-Gen. L. P. Walker, September 19, 1861.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 940, December 2, 1861. (819) Army of Mobile, General Withers commanding; department of Alabama and West Florida, commanded by General Bragg, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (534, 535) Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. Regiment covered rear guard. (552, 553) Mentioned by Gen. James R. Chalmers and Gen. John K. Jackson. (556) Stand of colors captured by Wheeler. (558-560) Colonel Wheeler's report. He particularly mentions Lieut.-Col. E. D. Tracy, Maj. S. K. McSpadden, Adjt. Clifton Walker, Lieuts. Solomon Palmer, R. H. Hagood, J. N. Barry, J. E. Nabbers, D. C. Hodo, W. H. Anderson, B. L. Porter, and Sergt.-Maj. P. L. Griffitts. (561-563) Mentioned by Col. John C. Moore. (788) In Gardner's brigade, June 30, 1862. (839) Wheeler's report, Farmington, May 10, 1862. (853) Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28th and 29th: "Capt. W. R. D. McKenzie, a most gallant and efficient officer, received a mortal wound." Particularly mentions Captain Hollinsworth and others.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, Withers' division, army of the Mississippi, under Maj.-Gen. L. Polk, August 18 and 20, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Assignment as above, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (677) 8 killed, 143 wounded, Murfreesboro; Capt. Robert J. Healey killed.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(418, 431) Same assignment, November, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 958) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army corps, April to August, 1863, Col. S. K. McSpadden commanding regiment.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863, battle of Chickamauga. (333-335) Report of Colonel McSpadden says: "While I cannot specify the many acts of gallantry and daring exhibited by the different officers and men under my command, there was one instance of valor and daring so extraordinary as to demand my attention. On the second charge in the evening, when the troops on my right began to waver, Capt. Hugh L. Houston, Company B, sprang to his colors, and, rushing with them to within 30 steps of the enemy's cannon, gallantly waved them and urged the men to follow their country's banner." Loss, 34 killed and 158 wounded. Lieut. Joseph B. High, Company H, a good man, a consistent Christian, fell while gallantly leading his company.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Aggregate present and absent, 734, December 14, 1863. In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, army of Tennessee, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston commanding, December 31, 1863. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough.

No. 58—(589) Maj. Sol. Palmer commanding regiment, January 20, 1864.

No. 74—(346, 640, 648, 656) Assignment as above. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough in command of regiment, June 30, 1864. (663) In Johnston's brigade, Anderson's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, July 31st. Lieut.-Col. Harry T. Toulmin in command of regiment. (776,777) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Toulmin, commanding brigade, of the engagement of the 28th of July, near Atlanta.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864. Lieut.-Col. George R. Kimbrough commanding.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, Lee's corps, General Johnston commanding; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Gulley commanding regiment.

No. 100—(734) In Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, March 31, 1865, Maj. Sol. Palmer in command of regiment.

THE TWENTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in Montgomery, September 16, 1861. Its first service was at Mobile. It was in the campaign in Kentucky, under Gen. Kirby Smith; then was sent to Mississippi; fought with great gallantry and sustained severe loss at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Champion's Hill, or Baker's Creek, May 16th; was distinguished for bravery in the siege of Vicksburg, and surrendered with that fortress. After being exchanged the regiment joined Bragg and fought with great gallantry at Missionary Ridge, and, during the campaign of 1864, took part in nearly all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta. It suffered severely at Rocky Face, May 5-9, 1864; Kenesaw, June 27th, and Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st; but with unabated courage fought at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; at Kinston, N. C., March 4, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st.

Its field officers were Cols. Isham W. Garrott, who was promoted brigadier-general and killed at Vicksburg, June 17, 1863; Robert T. Jones, who was transferred to the Twelfth Alabama and killed at the battle of Seven Pines; Edmund W. Pettus, who was promoted brigadier-general and afterward became United States senator; Charles D. Anderson and James M. Dedman. Its lieutenant-colonels were Mitchell T. Porter, and John W. Davis, who was wounded at Rocky Face and at Marietta. Its majors were Alfred S. Pickering, killed at Port Gibson, and John G. Harris. Capt. Jack Ayres, a gallant officer of the regiment, was killed at Jonesboro.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(772) Aggregate present, 836, December 2, 1861, district of Alabama, Gen. J. M. Withers commanding. (819) Army of Mobile, General Withers; department of Alabama and Florida, General Bragg; Mobile, February 1, 1862. (894) Bragg dispatches war department that regiment is on way to Knoxville, February 18, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715) In Barton's brigade, depart-

ment of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith commanding, June, 1862, Col. Isham W. Garrott commanding regiment. (719) In Reynolds' brigade, department of East Tennessee, July 3d. (984) In Tracy's brigade, Second division, troops under Gen. Kirby Smith, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) General Tracy gives regiment 630 strong, January 3, 1863.

No. 36—(678-682) Col. I. W. Garrott's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, speaks of the fearless and chivalrous Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus; also of Capt. J. McKee Gould and Lieut. J. W. Parish, Capts. R. H. Pratt, B. D. Massingale and J. N. Dedman; Maj. A. S. Pickering fell mortally wounded while nobly discharging his duty; Sergt. Earle here fell while fearlessly carrying the colors. Loss, 18 killed, 112 wounded. Sergt. Powers highly commended; also Colonel Smith.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned in Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's report of the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. (101-103) Mentioned in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's report of same. (326) In S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, Col. E. P. Pettus commanding regiment, siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863. (329) Col. Isham W. Garrott killed, June 17, 1863. (345) General Stevenson in his report of siege speaks most highly of Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus and Colonel Garrott. (350-352) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee: "The officers who attracted my attention were Col. Isham W. Garrott, of Twentieth Alabama, the pure patriot and gallant soldier who was killed on June 17th while in the fearless discharge of his duties, respected and loved by all who knew him; a more attentive and vigilant officer was not in our service. Col. E. W. Pettus, Twentieth Alabama, won the admiration of every one by his daring on May 22d, and by his uniform good conduct during the remainder of the siege." (353) Mentioned in Capt. A. C. Roberts' report of siege. (357,358) In report of Col. T. N. Waul, of assault May 22d, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, thoroughly acquainted with the locality and its approaches, came, musket in hand, and most gallantly offered to guide and lead the party into the fort. Three of Colonel Shelley's regiment also volunteered; with promptness and alacrity they moved to the assault, retook the fort, drove the enemy through the breach they entered, tore down the stand of colors still floating over

the parapet, and sent it to the colonel commanding the legion, who immediately transmitted it with a note to General Lee."

No. 38—(612, 703) In Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana; Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding. (1059) In Lee's brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29th.

No. 55—(662) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding, November 20, 1863; Capt. John W. Davis commanding regiment. (724) Return of casualties: 9 killed, 39 wounded, Missionary Ridge. (725) General Cheatham in special orders thanks the officers and men of his command. He says: "It was Pettus' brigade (of his division) which first checked an enemy, flushed with victory on Lookout mountain, and held him at bay until ordered to retire." (731-732) Mentioned in Gen. E. W. Pettus' report of the battle of Missionary Ridge: "The Twentieth Alabama behaved gallantly."

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) In Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, December, 1863. Total present, 526; Lieut.-Col. M. T. Porter commanding regiment.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Col. J. M. Dedman commanding regiment.

No. 74—(641, 649, 656, 663, 672) Assignment as above, April to August, 1864. Capt. I. W. Davidson commanding regiment, July, 1864.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, to December, 1864. (694) Gen. C. L. Stevenson's report of campaign in Tennessee, September 29 to December 17, 1864. Regiment highly commended.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present, 334, January 19, 1865. Pettus' brigade, Lieut.-Col. John W. Davis commanding regiment.

No. 98—(1065) Assignment as above. Forces commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, April 9, 1865; Lieut.-Col. James K. Elliott commanding.

No. 100—(733) Assignment as above, March 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. John W. Davis commanding.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in Mobile in October,

1861, and served that winter at Mobile. In March, 1862, it proceeded to Corinth and was distinguished in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, being complimented in general orders. It also fought at Farmington, May 3d, after which the regiment was ordered back to Mobile. Two of its companies withstood a bombardment of two weeks from 5 gunboats and 6 mortar boats in their attempt to force an entrance to Grant's pass, August, 1864. They held out heroically until, overwhelmed by the immense resources of the enemy, they blew up the fort and evacuated it. The six companies stationed at Fort Gaines held out until August 8, 1864, when they were compelled to surrender. The rest of the regiment formed part of the garrison at Spanish Fort and engaged in its defense, March 26 to April 8, 1865. Lieutenant Dixon, a gallant Kentuckian of this regiment, and several of his command, volunteered to man a submarine torpedo boat in Charleston harbor. They went to sea the night of February 17, 1864, and blew up the Housatonic, of the Federal blockading squadron, but the brave crew all perished by the explosion which destroyed the Federal vessel.

Its colonels were James Crawford and Chas. D. Anderson. Its lieutenant-colonels were Andrew J. Ingersol, Stewart W. Cayce, Charles S. Stewart and James M. Williams. Its majors were Frederick K. Stewart, Franklin J. McCoy and Charles G. Johnston.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(756) General Bragg reports that Colonel Crawford's regiment has consented to change tenure of service and is mustered in for 12 months. (819) Brigaded under General Withers, army of Mobile, department of Alabama and West Florida, February 1, 1862.

Vol. VII—(915) Memoranda of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Jackson, Tenn., March 3, 1862, says: "Regiment to go to Fort Pillow."

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In Gladden's brigade, army of Mississippi, at battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. (534)

Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. (538) Col. Z. C. Deas' report mentions Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce in command. (540, 541) Cayce's report thanks and praises Major Stewart and Capt. John F. Jewett. Mentions particularly Lieutenants Parker, Rogers, Williams, and Savage, and Captains Chamberlain and Stewart. Maj. F. Stewart resigned. (556-563) Mentioned in Col. John C. Moore's reports. (789) In Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg commanding, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XV—(850) First battalion at Choctaw and Owen bluffs, Col. C. D. Anderson commanding. Second battalion at Forts Morgan and Gaines, Col. W. L. Powell commanding. District of the Gulf, Gen. J. H. Forney commanding, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633, 659) In Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862. By command of General Bragg, Twenty-first Alabama detached from the army of the Mississippi, and assigned to duty as part of garrison of Mobile, July 26th.

No. 42—(39, 131, 157, 275) Department of the Gulf, Cantey's and Powell's brigades, Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding, June to September, 1863. (402) Third brigade, department of the Gulf, General Maury commanding, November, 1863. (511, 562) Third brigade, Gen. Edward Higgins, Mobile, commanding, to January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(861) In Page's brigade, General Maury's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 77—(428) General Maury, August 12, 1864, mentions the regiment as part of garrison of Fort Gaines. (441, 442) Col. James M. Williams' report of the evacuation and destruction of Fort Powell, on the night of August 5th.

No. 78—(678, 703, 752) In Page's brigade, General Maury's army, June to August, 1864.

No. 79—(876) Detachment under Capt. B. Frank Dade, in Taylor's command, November 1, 1864.

No. 84—(142) Colonel Myers (Union) says: "Eight companies, 50 men each, 400 strong, are at Fort Gaines, July 12, 1864." He says, July 10th, that they are guarding salt-works at Bonsecours bay.

No. 94—(633) Detachment of regiment in Taylor's command, department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(1046) In Thomas' brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865. Lieut.-Col. James M. Williams in command of regiment.

No. 104—(226, 1158, 1163) Mentioned by A. M. Jackson, H. L. D. Lewis and Gen. R. L. Gibson. (1184) General Gibson asks for the regiment to be sent to him at Blakely, April 1, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Montgomery, November, 1861, and armed by private enterprise. It first served in Mobile; from there it was ordered to Corinth and reached Tennessee in time for the battle of Shiloh, where it suffered severe loss. It fought at Munfordville, September 14 to 16, 1862; at Perryville, October 8th, and at Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863. It took a very brilliant part in the impetuous assault on Rosecrans' army at Chickamauga, September 20th, and suffered severely, losing almost two-thirds of its forces, the killed including five color-bearers. It served in the campaign in Georgia, losing heavily in the battles around Atlanta, July, 1864, and at Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st. It was also distinguished at Franklin, November 30th; at Nashville, December 15th and 16th; at Kinston, N. C., March 14, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st. In April it was consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth, under Colonel Toulmin.

Col. John C. Marrast died in the service, after having made a glorious record. Capt. Abner C. Gaines was killed, and Maj. R. B. Armistead mortally wounded, at Shiloh. Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall fell at Murfreesboro, Lieut.-Col. John Weedon, Capt. James Deas Nott and Lieuts. Waller Mordecai and Renfroe were killed at Chickamauga; Col. Benj. R. Hart, Capt. Thomas M. Brindley, Lieuts. Leary and Stackpoole at Atlanta, and Capt. Ben. B. Little was killed at Jonesboro. The other field officers were Col. Zach C. Deas, afterward a noted brigadier-general; Col. Harry T. Toulmin, now U. S. dis-

trict judge; Lieut.-Cols. Napoleon D. Rouse and Herbert E. Armistead; Majs. Thomas McPrince, Robert D. Armistead and Robert Donnell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(764) General Bragg, in letter of November 5, 1861, near Pensacola, writes: "Colonel Deas' regiment (Twenty-second Alabama), armed by private enterprise, ordered to report to General Withers at Mobile." (772) Aggregate present, 709 for duty, with General Withers, district of Alabama, December 2d. (819) With General Bragg, February 1, 1862, in department of Alabama and West Florida, in army of Mobile, commanded by General Withers. (836) Ordered to Corinth by General Bragg, February 26, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(13, 383) In General Gladden's brigade, army of Mississippi, battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. (538,539) Report of Col. Z. C. Deas says: "The indomitable courage and perseverance of the officers and men of this brigade; the willingness and gallantry with which they marched to the attack when called upon, after having endured almost superhuman fatigue in the desperate and long-continued struggles of Sunday and Monday, are deserving of the highest encomiums. Where so many acted nobly, it might appear invidious to particularize, but impartiality compels me to record as first in the fight the First Louisiana infantry and Twenty-second Alabama. I wish here to call the attention of my superiors to such field officers as especially distinguished themselves in my immediate vicinity for their coolness and gallant bearing under the hottest fire, Lieut.-Col. John Marrast, Adjutant Travis and Sergeant Nott." (540) Strength of regiment after the battle of April 6th was only 123. Col. J. Q. Loomis in his report of same battle, speaks in high terms of praise of Colonel Deas. (541) Col. Z. C. Deas' report says: "Maj. R. B. Armistead was mortally wounded in the first engagement, but he fell where every brave soldier should be found to fall, in the front rank, doing his whole duty and urging his men on to victory. In him his country has lost a most intelligent and gallant officer." (542,543) Report of Col. J. C. Marrast: "Captain Gaines, Company C, was killed, gallantly leading his company." On Monday morning, April 7th, the regiment

was 143 strong. The following officers and privates are mentioned for being particularly conspicuous for soldierly bearing and bravery during the two days' action: Company A—Capt. John C. Weedon, Lieut. J. M. Whitney, Corps. Alexander Inman (killed), S. V. Cain (wounded), W. D. Sumner (wounded), Privates J. L. Penley, J. J. Faught. Company B—Capt. J. D. Nott, Privates Bartlett Anderson (wounded), H. C. McMillan. Company C—Capt. A. L. Gaines (killed), Private Frank Allen. Company H—Private William West. Company I—Capt. A. P. Love (wounded), First Sergt. S. J. Skinner. Company E—Capt. J. R. Northcott, Sergt. R. J. Moore (wounded), Corp. James M. Tedder (wounded). Company K—Capt. B. R. Hart, Lieut. R. L. Myrick (wounded), Privates Aaron Coffey, Monroe Brown. Company D—Capt. E. H. Armistead, Capt. R. J. Hill (wounded), Adjt. E. F. Travis (wounded), Sergt.-Maj. Nott, Quartermaster-Sergt. C. I. Michailoffsky. (788) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30th. (839) Mentioned in report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler; skirmish near Farmington, May 10th. (853) Mentioned in report of Col. Jos. Wheeler, operations May 28th and 29th.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Gardner's brigade with Gen. Leonidas Polk, August 18 and 20, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (677) Casualties, 11 killed and 83 wounded. Among the killed, Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863: Sergt. W. D. Sumner, Company A; Private William Sellers, Company B; Corp. J. L. Husbands, Company C; Sergt. B. T. Nelson, Company D; Sergt. P. A. Minton, Company E; Corp. N. B. Walker, Company F; Private J. R. Black, Company G; Corp. W. R. Larry, Company H; Private J. J. McVey, Company I; Private J. N. Eilands, Company K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Alabama commanded by Lieut.-Col. Geo. D. Johnston, Deas' brigade, Polk's army corps, April 1, 1863. (942) Col. John C. Marrast in command, July 31st. (958) Lieut.-Col. John Weedon in command, August 10, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Deas' brigade, Bragg's army, September

19 and 20, 1863. (335-337) Capt. Harry Toulmin's report of the battle of Chickamauga: Went into action with 371 men; 44 killed and 161 wounded; total loss, 203. "Capt. J. D. Nott and Lieut. Waller Mordecai, of Company B, fell mortally wounded. No truer patriots ever lived; no better, braver soldiers ever died. Sergeant Leary, bravely bearing the colors, fell severely wounded. The colors were then seized by Lieutenant Leonard, and borne by him until wounded. They then fell into the hands of Lieutenant Renfroe, Company K, who gallantly carried them to the front and planted them almost within the enemy's line. We lost many brave spirits, none of whom deserve more honorable mention than Lieutenant Renfroe, who fell pierced through the head, with colors in his hand. Here, too, fell our brave, our true, our loved commander, Col. John Weedon. Having led with distinguished coolness and bravery his command to within 20 paces of the enemy's line, he fell to rise no more. He fell beneath the honored folds of that cherished flag, under which he had so gallantly led his brave men. Private Bushnell, bearing the colors, rushed fearlessly to the front and in advance of the line, where he was literally riddled with bullets. Where all did so well, both officers and men, it would be hard to discriminate, but I cannot fail to mention the coolness and gallantry of Adjt. W. G. Smith, and to express my appreciation of services rendered by him during the battle; nor can I close without the honorable mention of Lieutenant Michailoffsky, of Company B, whose conduct was so worthy the cause in which he fought, and whose gallantry was so conspicuous on every part of the field. I am proud to be able to state that the command displayed such conduct on the battlefield of Chickamauga as will entitle it to another star in the crown of glory it has already won."

No. 56—(617, 805, 886) Assignment as above, October to December, 1863. (825) Total present, 272, December 14th. Lieut.-Col. Benj. R. Hart commanding.

No. 74—(640, 648, 656) Assignment as above, April to July, 1864. (663) Johnston's brigade, July 31, 1864, Capt. Isaac M. Whitney in command of regiment. (776,777) Report of Col. Harry Toulmin (commanding brigade) of operations, July 28, 1864, Atlanta campaign, says: "We mourn the loss of many brave spirits who have given up their lives in defense of their country's cause. Prom-

inent among these was Col. B. R. Hart, of the Twenty-second Alabama regiment. It was in the first charge on the enemy's main line of works that he lost his life while gallantly leading on his men and cheering them to victory." (777,778) Report of Capt. I. M. Whitney, for July 28th, 5 killed and 35 wounded. "Lieutenant Leary, gallantly bearing the colors, fell with the folds covering his body. Lieutenant Stackpoole fell at the head of his company."

No. 93—(664) Deas' brigade, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. Regiment commanded by Capt. W. H. Henry. (684) Maj. E. H. Armistead wounded at Franklin, November 30, 1864.

No. 98—(1064) Brantley's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army. After April 9, 1865, consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin.

No. 100—(734) Deas' brigade, army near Smithfield, N. C., commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, March 31, 1865. Regiment commanded by Capt. Isaac M. Whitney.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was armed by private enterprise and organized at Montgomery in November, 1861; first served at Mobile and then in the Kentucky campaign. It took a prominent part at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and lost heavily; was at Baker's Creek, May 16th; at Big Black, May 17th; and served in the trenches during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18th to July 4th. It joined the army of Tennessee in October, 1864, and fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 23d to 25th; was with Johnston in his campaign in Georgia in 1864, and suffered very heavily at Jonesboro; was with Hood in Tennessee, and did splendid service in covering the retreat of Hood's army from Nashville. The regiment last won distinction at Bentonville, March 19-21, 1865. Capt. John Stevens was killed at Port Gibson, Col. Franklin K. Beck at Resaca, Maj. A. C. Roberts at New Hope, Capt. F. Butterfield at Atlanta, and Captain Rutherford at

Jonesboro. Other field officers were Col. Joseph B. Bibb and Majs. Felix Tait, Francis McMurray, John J. Longmire, G. W. Mathieson and James T. Hester.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(764,765) General Bragg, writing from Pensacola, November 5, 1861, says: "Colonel Beck's regiment, already armed by private enterprise, is ordered to report to General Withers at Mobile." (772, 819) Aggregate present, 674, December 2d. District of Mobile, commanded by Gen. J. M. Withers. (894) Sent to Knoxville by General Bragg, February 18, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715, 719) Taylor's brigade, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June and July, 1862. (984) In Tracy's brigade, same army, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(684) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of battle at Chickasaw bayou, near Vicksburg, December 28-29, 1862. (688,689) Col. W. T. Withers' report of same.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Two companies mentioned in field report of General Tracy's command, January 3d, at Chickasaw bluffs.

No. 36—(664) Mentioned with commendation in Gen. J. S. Bowen's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. (673,674) Gen. M. E. Green's report of same battle: "All fought well and did their duty. All stood at their posts until ordered to leave." (678-682) Mentioned, I. W. Garrott's report of same battle.

No. 37—(95-97) Mentioned in Gen. C. L. Stevenson's report, battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. (101-103) Gen. S. D. Lee's report: "The enemy was handsomely repulsed by the Twenty-third Alabama regiment, Forty-sixth and Thirtieth, all under the gallant Col. F. K. Beck, having moved forward under a heavy fire and driven back a battery of the enemy. These three regiments behaved with distinguished gallantry." (326) In Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, General Pemberton commanding, July 4, 1863. (343) Mentioned by General Stevenson in his report of siege of Vicksburg. (350-352) Gen. S. D. Lee says: "Regiment fought gallantly at the siege of Vicksburg; Colonel Beck was particularly brave and vigilant." (352,353) Capt. A. C. Roberts' report of en-

gagement at Big Black river, May 17th. (354) Mentioned in report of Maj. G. W. Mathieson of same engagement. Colonel Beck had his leg badly broken by kick from horse. Lieut. M. A. Cobb, an efficient and gallant officer, wounded in head. Seventeen were killed, 15 wounded; two of the latter died subsequently.

No. 55—(129) Mentioned by Gen. Gordon Granger at Orchard Knob, November 27, 1863. (662) In Pettus' brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg commanding; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bibb commanding regiment, November 20, 1863. (724-726) Return of casualties, 2 killed and 16 wounded in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24th and 25th.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee. Total present, 374, December 14, 1863.

No. 57—(482) General Pettus reports 7 wounded, 1 mortally, at Rocky Face, February 25, 1864.

Nos. 58, 59, 74, 78—Assignment as above, January to September, 1864.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, under General Hood.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present 202, January 19, 1865.

No. 98—(1065) Assignment as above, after April 9th. Maj. Jas. T. Hester in command of regiment. (1098, 1099) General Pettus' report of Bentonville, March 19th, highly commends Col. J. B. Bibb for vigilance and activity.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee. Hardee's army corps, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865. Maj. James T. Hester commanding regiment.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Mobile in August, 1861. In April it was ordered to Corinth, and was under fire at Farmington, May 9th, and Blackland, June 4, 1862. It was in the Kentucky campaign, but did not become engaged; lost heavily at Murfreesboro, and was distinguished at Chickamauga, where it lost over 30 per cent.

of its number, and at Missionary Ridge. It was with General Johnston in the campaign of 1864, and fought in most of the battles from Dalton to Jonesboro. It was at Columbia, Tenn., November 29th; at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 15th and 16th.

Capt. W. B. Smith and Lieutenant Cooper were killed at Murfreesboro, Capt. Wm. J. O'Brien at Chickamauga, and Capt. John B. Hazard, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge, was taken prisoner and died at Johnson's Island.

Its commanders were Cols. William A. Buck and Newton N. Davis, Lieut.-Cols. Benjamin F. Sawyer, Wm. B. Dennett, Geo. A. Jennison and Wm. M. LeBaron, Maj. Junius J. Pierce. Capts. S. H. Oliver and Thos. J. Kimbell were at times in command of regiment.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(756) General Bragg, Mobile, October 25, 1861, says that "Colonel Buck's regiment has changed its time and tenure of service and is mustered in for twelve months." (819) Assigned to army of Mobile, General Withers commanding, department of Alabama and West Florida, Gen. Braxton Bragg, February 1, 1862. (875,876) Aggregate present, 680, under orders from Fort Morgan to Corinth; report of Gen. Sam Jones, April 15th.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, General Bragg's army, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Anderson's brigade, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, December, 1862. (678) Return of casualties, 20 killed, 95 wounded, at battle of Murfreesboro; Capt. William D. Smith killed. (696,697) Captains of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama join in statement that these troops made the first, the second and the third charge at Murfreesboro. (758) General Withers' report of same battle says: "Private M. G. Hudson of the Twenty-fourth Alabama, long engaged in the assistant adjutant-general's office, rendered service on the field evidencing his fitness and capacity for a more responsible position. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Capts. W. D. Smith (killed), Company A; W. P. Fowler, F; John B. Hazard, I; W. J.

O'Brien, B. Lieuts. J. A. Hall, Company K; A. B. Nelson, D; R. T. B. Parham, H; A. Young, A. Sergt. Maj. William Mink. Sergt. J. M. J. Tally, Company K; John Ives, A; Samuel S. Wiley, D. Privates Martin Duggan, Company B; Melbourn Deloach, C; Joseph Hall, E; Samuel M. Roberts (killed), F; A. W. Scott, G; James R. Green, H; N. Lankford (killed), I; A. Posey, K.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(403) November 14, 1862, regiment transferred from General Jackson's to General Duncan's brigade, Withers' division. (432) Fourth brigade, Colonel Manigault, army of Tennessee, November, 1862. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Dennett commanding regiment.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Assignment as above, April 1, 1863. (942, 959) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army corps, Col. N. N. Davis commanding regiment, August, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Manigault's brigade, Bragg's army, battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863. (342-344) Mentioned in General Manigault's report: "The Twenty-fourth Alabama lost one of its most efficient officers, Captain O'Brien, a gentleman of accomplished mind, and a brave and gallant officer. Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Cooper of same regiment were severely wounded and their valuable services will be for a long period lost to their country. Distinguished for their conduct were: Captains Hazard, Oliver, McCracken, Fowler and Hall; Lieutenants Higley, Chapman, Parham, Dunlap, Young, Enholm, Wood, Hanley, Northrup and Short; Adjutant Jennison and Sergeant-Major Mink. Color-Sergeant Moody behaved with great gallantry." (345-347) Col. N. N. Davis' report of same battle mentions the above names, also that of Lieutenant Nettles. Speaks highly of the officers and gives those of the men who behaved with great gallantry during the entire day: Sergeant Neil and Private Crevillan, Company A; Sergeants Wylie (killed) and Moody, Company D; Sergeant Bumpers and Private Hall, Company E; Corporal Sweat and Private Boswell, Company F; Privates J. M. Ragland and C. P. Hurtel, Company G; Corporal Tatum and Private Smith, Company H; Sergeant New and Private Walters, Company I; Sergeant Tally, Privates Wilson, Carter, Scott, Love, Eubank and Fulmer, in fact, all of this company (K). J. B. Hall, a youth of 17 years of age, joined his brother's company (Company K) as an inde-

pendent volunteer and fell mortally wounded while gallantly fighting the enemy some distance in advance of the regiment. The regiment went into action with an aggregate of 381, and lost, killed 22, wounded 91, missing 3. (349) Mentioned in report of Colonel Reid, Twenty-eighth Alabama. (534) Roll of honor: Privates Andrew Crevillari, Company A; Peter Cusac, B; G. C. Wells, C; Sergt. George Moody (color-bearer), D; Privates Thomas Hamilton, F; William Ginnery, H; William W. Meadow, I. (Companies E, G, and K declined selecting.)

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Assignment as above, December, 1863, Col. N. N. Davis commanding. Total present, 278, December 14th.

No. 58—(589) Assignment as above, January 20, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Ben F. Sawyer commanding.

No. 59—(623) Orders given by General Forrest ordered revoked, March 14, 1864. (869) Assignment as above, April 30th.

No. 74—(640, 649, 656, 663, 671) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864. (781) General Manigault in report of battle, July 28, 1864, speaks of "Twenty-fourth Alabama, Capt. S. H. Oliver;" says: "Lieut. Geo. A. Jennison, acting assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded, was conspicuous for courage and energy." (783, 784) Captain Starke H. Oliver's report of Twenty-fourth Alabama, same day, says: "Col. N. N. Davis had been appointed division officer of the day." Loss was 2 killed, 14 wounded. Lieut. Andrew Young, of Company A, was wounded while leading to the charge. Lieutenant Barbour, of Company F, was wounded while leading his men and fell into the hands of the enemy. (787) Mentioned in report of Captain Horne for July 22d and 28th.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, Capt. Thomas J. Kimbell in command of regiment.

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth, under Col. John C. Carter.

No. 100—(734) Assignment as above, March 31, 1865, Lieut. L. A. Lavender in command of regiment.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment, made up of Loomis' and McClellan's battalions, was organized at Mobile, December, 1861. It

was engaged at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, at Farmington, May 9th, and at Bridge creek, May 28th and 29th. Although with General Bragg in Kentucky, it did not take part in any serious action. At Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2, 1863, it was distinguished and suffered severe losses in both officers and men. It was at Chickamauga, September 19th to 20th, and at Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25, 1863; fought with Johnston in the Georgia campaign in 1864, and was particularly noted for its brilliant record at New Hope, May 25th to June 4th, especially in the battle of the 25th. In Hood's first sortie from Atlanta, July 22d, and the second sortie at Ezra Chapel, July 28th, the regiment lost half its force. It was engaged in the battles at Columbia, November 29th; at Franklin, November 30th, and at Nashville, December 15th to 16th. Fought at Kinston, March 14th, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19 and 21, 1865. It was consolidated about April 9th with the Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama under Colonel Toulmin, and was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Among its killed and wounded were Captain Harper, who fell at Shiloh; Capts. Archibald A. Patterson and D. P. Costello, and Lieuts. W. C. Gibson and H. B. Schofield, who were killed at Murfreesboro.

Its commanders were Cols. John Q. Loomis and George D. Johnston, afterward brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. William B. McClellan. Maj. Daniel E. Huger, at one time in command, was killed at Chickamauga while serving as assistant inspector-general on General Manigault's staff.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(772) First Alabama battalion of infantry, Col. John Q. Loomis. Aggregate present, 367, district of Alabama, Gen. Jones M. Withers commanding, December 2, 1861. (819) In army of Mobile, General Withers commanding, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) Gladden's brigade, Withers' division, army of Mississippi, battle of Shiloh. (538, 539) Mentioned by Colonel Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama, commanding brigade. He calls attention to Maj. George D. Johnston and Adjutant Stout. (539, 540, 544) Report of Col. J. Q. Loomis of same battle. On account of sickness, he had but 305 men. The regiment did its duty. Maj. George D. Johnston and Adjutant Stout are worthy of all praise. Specially mentions Capt. Pierre Costello and Lieuts. P. H. Smith and Thomas G. Slaughter. Sergeant Schofield captured two flags, and Private Vann was the first at a battery, and took the color-bearer's horse. (788) Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30, 1862. (853-858) Col. Joseph Wheeler's report of operations, May 28th and 29th, gives 1 killed, 1 wounded. Lieut.-Col. G. D. Johnston commanding regiment.

Vol. X, Part 2—(764) Assignment as above, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, battle of Murfreesboro. (677) Return of casualties, 16 killed, 89 wounded. Lieuts. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson and H. B. Schofield, killed. (754-758) Mentioned in General Withers' report; thanks Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant adjutant-general, for service. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Sergt. Isaac N. Rhoades, Company A; Privates Warren A. Jackson, B; Samuel Ellison, C; James A. Mote, D; Sergts. J. F. Coker (killed), Company F; Patrick H. Smith, G; Privates Marion F. Hazlewood, Company H; Charles W. Roper (killed), I; J. B. Peacock (killed), K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's army, April 1, 1863, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Alabama under Lieut.-Col. G. D. Johnston. (942, 958) Assignment as above, to August 10, 1863.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above. (337, 338) Colonel Johnston's report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, says the regiment bore itself to his satisfaction. It carried into the engagement, aggregate, 330. Lost, killed 15, wounded 95.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825, 886) Assignment as above, October to December, 1863.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864.

No. 74—(640, 648) Assignment as above, to June 30, 1864. (663) Johnston's brigade, Lee's corps, army of

Tennessee, July 31, 1864. Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse in command of regiment. (671) Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, August 31, 1864. (778-779) Captain Rouse's report of operations, July 22d and 28th. On the 22d it carried into the fight 273 men; killed, wounded and missing, 113, including two color-bearers. On the 28th it carried into the fight 173 men; killed, wounded and missing, 23, including two color-bearers.

No. 78—(853), No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, to December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1064) Brantly's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army. After April 9, 1865, consolidated with Twenty-second, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth, under Colonel Toulmin.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Alabama infantry was organized at Tuscumbia in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited from the counties of Fayette, Marion, Walker, Winston, and the upper portions of Tuscaloosa county.

While yet in camp of instruction at Tuscumbia, two of its companies, under the command of Maj. John S. Garvin, were ordered to Fort Donelson, where they were captured; but, being released, rejoined their command in the spring, the regiment having in the meantime been transferred to the army of Northern Virginia and attached to Rodes' brigade of immortal memory, and served under Stonewall Jackson and R. E. Lee.

Many of the officers had already seen service in the Fifth Alabama, Colonel Rodes, and they were glad to be associated with their old command.

From the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 3, 1862, in which it took part, until the close of the war, the regiment was always in the battle front and won imperishable renown. It fought in the battles around Richmond. The regiment was led in the battle at Williamsburg, May 5th, by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It was distinguished at Seven Pines, May 31st and June 1st. It fought at Mechanicsville, June 26th; Gaines' Mill, June 27th and

28th; Frayser's Farm, June 30th; Malvern Hill, July 1st. In these engagements nearly half the regiment were killed or wounded. It was in the van of the army when it moved over the Potomac, and fought at Boonsboro, September 15th, and at Sharpsburg, September 17th. At Fredericksburg, December 13th, it displayed its accustomed valor, and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin, its gallant Colonel O'Neal being in command of the brigade, it shared the honor with the Fifth Alabama of being the first to charge and win the enemy's works at Chancellorsville, capturing three batteries. Forced to fall back, it lost its colors, but returning, drove the enemy back and recovered them. The praise of the Twenty-sixth was on every tongue and every report teemed with commendation of its valor. It was at Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863; Kelly's Ford, August 1st; and Mine Run, November 26th to 28th.

In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered on special duty to Dalton, Ga., and afterward assigned to General Johnston's command. It took part in the Atlanta campaign, always preserving its reputation and winning fresh laurels with every battle. The regiment was in Tennessee with Hood and was badly crippled at Nashville, only a small remnant being left to surrender at Greensboro, N. C.

Its colonels were William R. Smith, who resigned his commission to take a seat in the Confederate Congress; Edward A. O'Neal, afterward brigadier-general and twice elected governor of Alabama, a gallant officer who was wounded at Seven Pines, Boonsboro and Chancellorsville.

The lieutenant-colonels were John S. Garvin, William H. Hunt and William C. Reeder; the majors, R. D. Redden and David F. Bryan. Lieutenant-Colonel Garvin was wounded at Chancellorsville and Franklin. Capt. Sidney B. Smith was wounded seven times. Capt. Thos. Taylor and Lieut. R. K. Wood were killed at Chancellors-

ville; Lieuts. John Fowler and W. L. Branyon were killed at Gettysburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(137) Alabama battalion, Major Garvin, a detachment of the Twenty-sixth regiment, mentioned among the troops at Fort Henry, February 12, 1862, by General Tilghman. (148-150) Mentioned in Colonel Heiman's report of fall of Fort Henry and surrender of Fort Donelson. (358-364) Report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson of capture of Fort Donelson, mentions two companies of Twenty-sixth Alabama in Colonel Drake's brigade, among the troops surrendered February 16th.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(484) In Rodes brigade, Hill's division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, during the engagements around Richmond. (505) Medical director reports 18 killed and 109 wounded, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (625) General Hill's report of battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, says that the Fifth and Twenty-sixth captured a battery in their front. He also quotes from General Rodes' report. (630-633) General Rodes' report of same battle says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama were especially distinguished for their great courage; no troops ever acted better;" also says: "The Fifth and Twenty-sixth always in the lead, under its brave Colonel O'Neal." Gives in list of casualties, 4 killed, 28 wounded, at Gaines' Mill; 13 killed, 73 wounded, at Malvern Hill. (634, 635) General Gordon's report of battle of Malvern Hill calls especial attention to the conduct of Col. E. A. O'Neal; gives casualties, 10 killed, 76 wounded. (638) Mentioned in Col. B. B. Gayle's report of Gaines' Mill.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(393) The Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel Smith, ordered to report to General Magruder at Yorktown, March 24, 1862. (404) Magruder informed that Twenty-sixth Alabama, unarmed, will join him at Yorktown and be armed by him. (427) General Wilcox informed that the Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel O'Neal, will be sent to reinforce Yorktown, April 7th. (482) Two hundred and eighty-three strong within post at Yorktown, April 30th. (533) In Rains' brigade, Johnston's command, May 21st. (650) In Rodes' brigade, Stonewall Jackson's command, July 23d.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) In Rodes' brigade, Jackson's

corps, army of Northern Virginia, September, 1862. (1018-1030) General Hill's report of Maryland campaign makes several mentions, and says that Colonel O'Neal, who was wounded at Seven Pines, was again wounded at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and Major Redden, wounded at South Mountain; says that these officers are especially deserving of mention. (1033-1039) General Rodes' report of battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg refers several times to regiment.

Vol. XXI — (541) Assignment as above, July, 1862. (560) Medical director reports 4 wounded, battle of Fredericksburg. (1073) Assignment as above, December 20th.

No. 39—(792) Assignment as above, May, 1863. Commanders, Col. E. A. O'Neal, Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin and Lieut. M. J. Taylor. (807) Medical director reports 13 killed, 85 wounded, battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863. (939-950) In General Rodes' report he praises the regiment in high terms: "In this charge the gallant Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin fell desperately wounded, inside the works." Casualty returns, 12 killed, 77 wounded. Capt. Thomas Taylor and Lieut. R. K. Wood killed. (950-953) Col. Edward A. O'Neal's report of operations of Rodes' brigade from April 29th to May 6th. (954,955) Col. J. M. Hall's report of battle of Chancellorsville says: "Justice demands that I should mention Lieut.-Col. John S. Garvin, commanding the Twenty-sixth Alabama, who was severely, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading his regiment, and giving the highest evidence of that coolness and skill which should ever characterize the true soldier." (958, 959, 961) Mentioned in Capt. T. M. Riley's and Samuel B. Pickens' reports. (964,965) Col. John S. Garvin's report notices the bravery and gallantry of Maj. D. F. Bryan and the bravery of Lieuts. John Fowler and Willis Keenum; also the gallantry of Mr. G. M. Reek, a guest, who entered the ranks as private and did good service. (965,966) Report of Lieut. M. J. Taylor (commanding regiment after the lieutenant-colonel and major were wounded) says: "It is hard to say who acted the most noble part. Some among the bravest fell at the redoubts." (1053) Roll of honor, battle of Chancellorsville: First Lieut. E. S. Stuckey, Company B; Privates L. Walters, A; Jos. H. Bounds, B; Sergt. J. H. Lockwill, C; Privates J. C. Pennington, D; Joseph Munsel, E; James H. Dowdle, F; Corp.

Jesse Parsons, G; Private D. H. Spraddle, H; Sergt. B. Butler, I; Private B. F. Smith, K.

No. 44—(287) O'Neal's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, July, 1863. Lieut.-Col. John C. Goodgame commanding brigade. (332, 342) Medical director reports 5 killed, 41 wounded, battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d and 3d. Regimental reports give total loss 130. (545-553) Mentioned several times in General Rodes' report. (563) Lieuts. John Fowler and W. L. Branyon killed at Gettysburg. (592,593) Col. E. A. O'Neal says: "On July 23d, about 3 o'clock, the Fifth, Sixth and a part of the Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, with the corps of sharpshooters, under Major Blackford, assisted in repelling three separate and distinct charges of the enemy." (601,602) Col. John C. Goodgame says: "I was detailed to take command of the Twenty-sixth Alabama regiment on June 26th at Chambersburg, Pa." Gives loss, 7 killed, 58 wounded.

No. 48—(399, 818) Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, Second army corps, Lee's army, September and October, 1863. (412) The Bristoe, Va., campaign; casualties, 3 wounded. (891) Mentioned by Maj. A. Proskaner in his report of battle at Mine Run, November 26th and 27th. (892,893) Col. J. S. Garvin's report of same.

No. 58—(629) Letter from General Polk to Colonel Jack, January 28, 1864, says that "O'Neal's Alabama regiment is to go to Montgomery." (726) Special order, No. 36—Colonel Swanson's regiment will form part of Battle's brigade to relieve Colonel O'Neal's regiment of same brigade.

No. 60—(1133,1134) Reply to General Lee, January 31, 1864, to Hon. Thomas J. Foster and others, who ask that the Twenty-sixth be transferred to that State: "This regiment has done most excellent service and is worthy of any compliment the State can bestow upon it. I do not see how the good of the service can be promoted by detaching this regiment and breaking up a veteran brigade which has just set the glorious example in this army of re-enlisting for the war. . . . If Colonel O'Neal desires duty in some other army, I will interpose no objection. . . . I have a just appreciation of his gallantry and worth. . . . General Rodes' whole division acted at Chancellorsville with distinguished gallantry." (1149) Joint resolution of thanks from Congress to Battle's bri-

gade, February 6, 1864. [See Extracts under Third regiment.] (1176) General Winder, February 15, 1864, orders Colonel O'Neal's regiment to furnish guards to convey prisoners to Camp Sumter, Ga.

No. 66 — (484, 487) General Cooper, May 14, 1864, orders Twenty-sixth Alabama, then at Andersonville, to be sent to Dalton. (496) Twenty-sixth Alabama has left Andersonville for Montgomery, May 22d, before order to go to Richmond arrived.

No. 67—(1024) Reported as belonging to Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, May, 1864.

No. 68—(1011) Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel O'Neal, ordered to proceed immediately to Richmond, May 15, 1864.

No. 74—(646, 653, 665, 671) In Cantey's brigade, army of Mississippi, June to August, 1864. (940) Colonel O'Neal (commanding brigade), reporting battle of June 27th, says: "The enemy attempted to charge our line of skirmishers commanded by Capt. Sid. B. Smith, but did not succeed in approaching more than from 30 to 100 yards and were handsomely driven back. In this affair we had none killed and but 8 wounded. Captain Smith, his officers and men behaved with great gallantry and firmly held their line." (941,942) Colonel O'Neal's report of engagement at Peachtree Creek, July 20th, gives loss 279 killed, wounded and missing. (942,943) Colonel O'Neal's report of engagement, July 28th, says: "I cannot close this report without acknowledging my obligations to Capt. Sid. B. Smith, acting on my staff." List of casualties, which was large, not found.

No. 75—(704, 728, 762) Col. E. A. O'Neal ordered to report with his regiment to General Johnston.

No. 93—(666) In Cantey's brigade, General Shelley commanding, Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, Gen. J. B. Hood commanding, December 10, 1864.

No. 100—(773) General order, No. 13, April 9, 1865, leaves regiment in Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C.

No. 104—(1134) Gen. P. D. Roddey, March 20, 1865, says he had requested transfer of regiment to his command.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-seventh Alabama regiment was organized at Fort Heiman, in Tennessee, in the winter of 1861. It was sent to Fort Henry, then to Fort Donelson, where it was captured, though many of the command, being sick in the hospital, escaped the surrender and joined a Mississippi regiment. The captured men were exchanged in September, 1862, and were at Port Hudson during the winter. The regiment fought bravely at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, in the Jackson trenches, and in the retreat across Pearl river; passed the winter of 1863 at Canton. In the spring of 1864, when recruiting at Tuscumbia, it crossed the river and captured a Federal camp, with all the horses, arms and men. Beginning with Dalton it fought through the Georgia campaign with the army of Tennessee; at Peachtree Creek made a glorious record for dauntless courage; John E. Abernathy there captured the colors of a New Jersey regiment. It fought with heroism at Franklin, and again at Nashville.

The regiment in the summer of 1864 was consolidated with the remnants of the Thirty-fifth and Forty-ninth (after April 9, 1865; also the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh, under Col. Ed. McAlexander), and was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. Col. A. A. Hughes was captured at Fort Donelson; afterward died in the service. Colonel Ives was wounded at the battle of Franklin. Capt. W. A. Isbell, and Lieut. T. S. Taylor were killed at Baker's Creek. Capt. William Wood was killed at Perryville. Commanders: Cols. A. A. Hughes, James Jackson, and, after consolidation, S. S. Ives, Lieut.-Col. Edward McAlexander, Maj. R. G. Wright. Colonel Jackson was for a time in command of Loring's division.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(137-138) Mentioned several times in General Tilghman's report of bombardment of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862. (148-150) Mentioned by Colonel Heiman,

commanding brigade. (279) Mentioned in General Pillow's report of the battle of the trenches, February 10th. (358-365) Report of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson makes several mentions. (367-369) Report of R. B. Ryan, aide. (868) Assigned in general orders, No. 1, Fort Donelson, February 9, 1862.

Vol. XV—(934) General orders, No. 5, Port Hudson, La., January 7, 1863, assigns regiment to General Beall's brigade. (1033) Buford's brigade, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Gen. Franklin Gardner, March 31, 1863; Col. James Jackson commanding regiment. (1037) Ordered to proceed without delay to Jackson, Miss., to report to General Pemberton, April 6, 1863.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(737) Ordered to report for duty at Meridian by Gen. Sterling Price, army of the West, October 26, 1862.

No. 37—(82-87) Report of General Buford of operations around Edwards depot (Baker's creek), May 16, 1863; Captain Isbell, Company G, and Lieut. T. S. Taylor, Company I, killed.

No. 38—(613) In Beall's brigade, district of Louisiana. (746) General orders, April 15, 1863, assigning regiment to General Buford's brigade. (782) Ordered to Clinton, Miss., April 24th. (786) Order regarding regiment, April 25th. (793) Order to Colonel Jackson from General Pemberton, April 27th. (805) With General Tilghman at Big Black bridge, April 30th. (937, 1040) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, July 30, 1863.

Nos. 53 and 56—Assignment as above, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston commanding army.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, Polk's army, February 20, 1864. (626-662) Colonel Jackson's report of engagement at Moulton, March 21st, "1 killed, 1 wounded badly, several slightly." (662) Mentioned in report of Col. S. S. Ives of skirmish near Florence, April 12, 1864.

No. 58—(583) Assignment as above, June 20, 1864. (816) Detached from Buford's brigade, to proceed to Selma and report to General Withers, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(114, 389, 429, 441) Mentioned by General Dodge (Union), at Moulton, April, 1864, "Johnson's, Jackson's and Nash's regiments are from 5,000 to 7,000 strong." (623) Mentioned by General Polk, Demopolis, March 14th. (669) Engaged at Moulton, March 21st.

(726) Colonel Jackson ordered by General Polk to fall back, March 31st. (735, 750, 752) Mention of regiment. (783) Letter of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Estis says: "Colonels Jackson and Ives, with 100 men each, crossed the Tennessee river on night of 12th of March, surrounded a camp of 48 Yankee cavalry; killed 4, captured 42—a whole company and officers—65 good horses, saddles and arms of company, losing 1 man killed, none wounded." (806-807) Letter from Colonel Jackson, dated Mount Hope, April 21st.

No. 74—(645, 652) Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, June, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Ed. McAlexander commanding regiment. (659) Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, consolidated, commanded by Col. S. S. Ives, Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, June 30th. (664, 670) Scott's brigade, Stewart's corps, August, 1864. (877) General Loring's report of battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, says: "The regiment captured the colors of the Thirty-third New Jersey regiment and twice captured a four-gun battery. This brilliant charge of my gallant division was made so rapidly and with such intrepidity, that, up to this time, we had sustained but comparatively a small loss. . . . The enemy fled in confusion from his works. Our steady aim produced great slaughter in the ranks." (895) General Scott's report of same battle gives 2 killed, 31 wounded. Expresses admiration of the dauntless courage exhibited by men and officers. (896) Colonel Ives' report of same battle says the colors were captured by John E. Abernathy.

No. 78—(569) Col. George B. Hodge, Selma, Ala., May 2d, says: "On April 20, 1864, regiment (consolidated) on detached service." (854) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(666) Scott's brigade, Colonel Snodgrass commanding, Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon in command of regiment, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (684) Col. S. S. Ives, commanding Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth and Forty-ninth (consolidated), wounded at battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

No. 98—(1063) Consolidated with Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama, under Col. Edward McAlexander; after April 9th, in Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(735) Scott's brigade, commanded by Capt.

John A. Dixon; consolidated regiment commanded by Capt. W. B. Beeson, Johnston's army, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Twenty-eighth Alabama was organized at Shelby Springs in March, 1862, to serve for three years. It was assigned to the army of Mississippi, brigaded under General Trapier, shortly afterward receiving Colonel Manigault for its brigade commander.

At Corinth, prostrated by the usual camp diseases, its ranks were perceptibly thinned by sickness and death. The regiment went into Kentucky with General Bragg, and at Munfordville, September 16, 1862, was greatly praised for the alacrity of its obedience and the calm, cool, heroic courage of its officers and men. At Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d, it led, with the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, three separate charges of the brigade, losing heavily. At Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, its conduct was superb, as described in the official reports.

At the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24th, the regiment found itself in a tight place, nearly surrounded by the enemy, but it succeeded by desperate fighting in extricating itself with a loss of 172 killed, wounded and captured. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, it was again engaged. During the winter of 1863-64, while wintering at Dalton, the regiment re-enlisted and afterward took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the Tennessee campaign. At Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864, the second sortie from Atlanta, the regiment fought with its usual valor. At Franklin, November 30th, it was again engaged, and at Nashville, losing heavily. The remnant of the regiment, with those left of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, after having fought together throughout their service, were consolidated under Col. J. C. Carter, Lieut.-Col. Starke

H. Oliver and Maj. P. G. Wood, and were surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. S. D. Lee's corps.

Capt. W. M. Hawkins was killed, and Capt. G. W. Hewitt wounded, at Murfreesboro; the latter was again wounded at Chickamauga, as was also Capt. James H. Graham. Capt. F. A. Musgrove was wounded at Murfreesboro. Lieutenant Jordan was killed after performing prodigies of valor at Chickamauga, Capt. W. R. McAdory at Missionary Ridge, Capt. William A. McLeod at Atlanta, Capt. H. G. Loller at Resaca, and Capt. John F. Wilson at Franklin. Capt. John H. Turpin was wounded and captured at Murfreesboro.

Its commanders were Col. J. W. Frazer, a West Point graduate, who first served as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Alabama; resigning his colonelcy of the Twenty-eighth, he was made a brigadier-general and was captured at Cumberland Gap; Col. J. C. Reid, Lieut.-Cols. T. W. W. Davis, transferred to the navy, and W. L. Butler, who was wounded and captured at Nashville; Colonel Carter, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver and Major Wood, after the consolidation with the other regiments.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Fourth brigade, Col. A. M. Manigault commanding, reserve corps, General Withers, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) Assignment as above. General Trapier commanding brigade, April 28, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(899) General Wheeler's report of operations, October 19, 1862, says: "It was the only occasion where any infantry engaged the enemy after the battle of Perryville." (983) Col. John W. Frazer, commanding the regiment, says in his report of the siege of Munfordville, Ky., September 16: "It gratifies the commanding officer to be able to say that the men and officers were calm, cool and cheerful during the entire day and obeyed every command with great alacrity and promptness." (988) Mentioned in report of Col. A. J. Lythgoe of same operations.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Manigault's brigade, Withers'

division, army of the Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. John C. Reid commanding regiment, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Anderson's brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, Stone's River campaign. (678) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, 17 killed, 88 wounded. (696) Twenty-eighth, with the Twenty-fourth and the Thirty-fourth, led the first and second charges in battle of Murfreesboro. (697) Col. A. M. Manigault, commanding Fourth brigade, says: "The Alabama regiments partook in all attacks, as my report will show, and I again take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the heroic courage and fortitude displayed by them on that bloody field (Murfreesboro). The general conduct of all the regiments on that occasion was such that I can draw no distinction between them." (973) Roll of honor: Private Topley Murphey, Company B; Sergts. Elias Wood, Company G; W. B. Curry, Company K; Wm. E. Short, Company L. Other companies made no selections.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(419, 432) Assignment as above, November, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 959) Twenty-eighth in Polk's army corps, April to August, 1863. July 31st, Maj. W. L. Butler commanding regiment.

No. 51—(15) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863. (340, 344) General Manigault's report of battle of Chickamauga. Major Butler in command of skirmishers from all the regiments. "Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth moved steadily forward, also receiving a heavy fire, and drove the enemy from the works in front. . . . They fell back with an unbroken front. However, Colonel Reid moved his regiment forward, recovering the battery. Lieutenant Jordan conducted himself in a conspicuous manner, and, I regret to say, was killed. Captains Hopkins and Ford, Lieutenant Graham and Acting Adjutant Wood, were distinguished for their gallant conduct. Captain Reese and Sergeant Craig were efficient." He calls especial attention to the conduct and bearing of Col. J. C. Reid and Maj. W. L. Butler. (347, 351) Colonel Reid's report of battle of Chickamauga. One gun belonging to Waters' battery was left because of an accident. Lieutenant Graham, Captains Hopkins and Ford volunteered, made the attempt and brought out the piece. "The regiment was under heavy fire from the enemy in its front

and on its left flank. At this critical moment, when humanity itself almost prompted a retreat, Gen. Bushrod Johnson's brigade moved upon the right of our brigade, and with the troops on our right, at sunset, we made one last desperate assault and drove them, routed, demoralized, from the field. The colonel commanding takes pride and gratification in returning his thanks both to the officers and men of his command for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed all his commands. Men never fought more gallantly than did my command. I cannot find words adequate to express the weight of obligation I am under to them for their heroic conduct." He also desires to return his thanks to the medical department for the zeal and faithfulness with which they labored to relieve the pain and distress of the wounded. He expresses his thanks to the ordnance for the promptness with which they discharged their duty; also to Capt. Carlos Reese and Sergt. William Craig, of the commissary department. "The memory of Lieut. C. S. Jordan and his brave comrades who fell on the field nobly battling for the rights of freemen shall ever be cherished with the kindest remembrance by their commander. Men who sacrifice life and all they hold dear on earth in such a cause can never be forgotten, and deserve to live forever." (351-354) Report of Maj. John N. Slaughter. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Privates George Aubrey, Company A; J. R. Gaither, B; First Sergt. W. H. Logan, C; Privates C. D. Goolsby, D; R. F. Sumner, E; Corp. David Knox, F; First Sergt. W. J. Wilson, G; Privates Hosea Vines, H; L. P. Wright, I; Sergt. James R. Smith, K; Private Jacob Smith, L.

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(617) Assignment as above, October 31, 1863. (805) Manigault's brigade, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, December 10th. (825, 886) Total present, 276, in December.

No. 58—(589) Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston, January 20, 1864. Regiment commanded by Capt. Hugh G. Lollar.

No. 74—(640, 649, 656, 663, 671) Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, Hood's corps, Lieut.-Col. William L. Butler commanding regiment, April to August, 1864.

(781) Mentioned in General Manigault's report of engagement at Ezra Chapel, July 28th. (783, 785) Return of casualties, 4 killed, 24 wounded. (785-787) Mentioned in Major Slaughter's and Capt. E. W. Horne's reports.

No. 93—(664) Manigault's brigade, Johnston's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, General Hood, December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1864) Consolidated with Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth, under Col. John C. Carter, about April, 1865.

No. 103—(939) Furlough for 10 days, approved by General Beauregard, January 28, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fourth Alabama battalion was organized during the fall of 1861, at Montgomery. In February, 1862, two companies were added and the organization became known as the Twenty-ninth Alabama. It was drilled in artillery practice; remained at Pensacola until the evacuation; was between Pollard and Pensacola and at Mobile for about a year, in Cantey's brigade, which was transferred to the army of Tennessee in the spring of 1864, and took part in the battle of Resaca, May 13th, where it fought brilliantly. At New Hope it lost heavily, and at Peachtree Creek it met with fearful slaughter. At Atlanta, July 28th, again its loss was terrible. It went with Hood to Tennessee, and was at Franklin and Nashville; in both battles its loss was great. Later it was transferred to the Carolinas, fought at Kinston and Bentonville, and with less than 100 men surrendered at Greensboro. Capts. Berry G. Brown, John M. Hanna, Ulee W. Mills and J. C. Hailey were killed at Atlanta; Capts. E. Orear and John Allen at Franklin; Capt. Berry G. Brown at Nashville; Capts. William H. Musgrove, B. F. Sapps, Hugh Latham and J. B. Lowell died in the service. The field officers were: Col. J. R. F. Tattnall, transferred to the navy, and Col. John F. Conoly, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Morris, and Maj. B. Turner, wounded at Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(662) Col. Thomas M. Jones (acting brigadier-general) in his report of the evacuation of Pensacola, May 9, 1862, commends the conduct of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Conoly. The regiment, with some other companies, guarded railroad. (665) Order, May 9th, to Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly regarding destruction of public, and preservation of private property in Pensacola, and reply of Conoly. (844) Order, March 7th, to Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly regarding destruction of public property in Pensacola. (848-849) Orders concerning Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly's command. (858) Lieutenant-Colonel Conoly with his command at Pensacola, March 16th.

Vol. XV—(850) Connected with detachment of observation, General Forney's troops in district of the Gulf, October 31, 1862. Brigade commanded by Col. J. R. F. Tattnall. (1068) Eastern division, Gen. James Cantey. Conoly in command of regiment.

No. 42—(39, 131, 157, 275, 402, 511, 561) Assignment as above, June to December, 1863, under General Maury. (156) Regiment is drilling as artillery, August 10, 1863. (431) General Maury proposes to send the Twenty-ninth, a "fine, large regiment," to General Bragg, November 21st.

No. 53—(5) Mentioned as busy at Pollard, October, 1863, by General Hurlbut (Union).

No. 58—(582) Assignment still as above, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(866, 872) With Cantey's brigade, joined army of Tennessee from department of Gulf, and encamped at Rome, Ga., April, 1864.

No. 74—(644, 646, 653, 660, 665, 671) Cantey's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, with General Johnston. Maj. Henry B. Turner commanding regiment, June, 1864. Capt. Samuel Abernathy in command of regiment, August. (941-942) Col. E. A. O'Neal, in report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, refers several times to the regiment and says: "Each regimental commander bore himself gallantly, and I regret to state that Major Turner was severely wounded." (942-943) Col. E. A. O'Neal's report of the engagement, July 28th, speaks of Capt. J. A. Foster in command, and mourns the death of Captain Hanna, a valiant and meritorious officer.

No. 78, No. 93—Assignment as above, to December 10, 1864.

No. 98—(1063) With army in North Carolina. After April 9, 1865, the Twenty-ninth was commanded by Maj. Henry B. Turner, in Lowrey's brigade, Stewart's corps.

No. 100—(735) Consolidated with First and Seventeenth, Capt. Benj. H. Screws, Quarles' brigade, Walthall's division, Stewart's corps. (773) General Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., announces change in assignments, Twenty-ninth to be in Shelley's brigade.

THE THIRTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY

The Thirtieth was organized at Talladega in April, 1862, and reported for service at Chattanooga. It was later brigaded under General Tracy with the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments. It took part in the fights at Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, and went into Kentucky; then being sent to Mississippi, fought at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, with severe loss, making a brilliant record there and at Baker's Creek; it was captured when Vicksburg fell, after having suffered untold hardships. When paroled, it recruited and joined the army near Chattanooga. It fought at Rocky Face and at Resaca, and was in the van of the army in the Tennessee campaign of the fall and winter of 1864. At New Hope, May, 1864; Atlanta, July 22d, and Jonesboro, the regiment lost heavily; but it suffered still more severely at Nashville, whence it formed the rear guard in returning to Duck river. The regiment was transferred to the Carolinas, fought at Kinston and Bentonville, March 19, 1865, surrendering at last at Greensboro, with about 100 men. This regiment was noted for the number of its field officers killed.

Its field officers were Col. Charles M. Shelley, who was made brigadier-general and who afterward served in the United States House of Representatives; Col. James K. Elliott, wounded at Bentonville; Lieut.-Cols. Paul Bradford, who resigned; A. J. Smith, who was killed at Vicks-

burg; John C. Francis, killed at Rocky Face; Thomas Patterson, killed at Atlanta, and William H. Burr; Maj. William Patterson, who was wounded at Baker's Creek and resigned. Capt. Henry Oden was killed at Vicksburg, Captain Peacock at Bentonville, Capt. David Anderson at Baker's Creek, Capt. William S. McGhee at Atlanta, and Capt. Jack Derrill near Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(715) Second brigade, General Stevenson's division, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30, 1862. (719, 984) Barton's brigade, department East Tennessee, July to October.

Vol. XVII—(825) Field report, near Vicksburg, Tracy's brigade of Smith's division, January 3, 1863, shows regiment 400 strong.

No. 36—(678-682) Colonel Garrott in his report of battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, commends the regiment in the highest terms: "Commanded by the cool, brave and gallant Colonel Shelley and the five left companies of the Twentieth regiment under the immediate command of the fearless and chivalrous Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus, had obstinately resisted every effort of the enemy to dislodge them. . . . All officers and men did their whole duty. It seemed to be impossible for men to behave better; but certain positions gave some better opportunities for distinction than others. This was particularly the case with the Thirtieth Alabama regiment." He thanks Sergt.-Maj. W. K. McConnell for his services.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned by Gen. C. L. Stevenson, report of battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. (101-103) Report of Gen. S. D. Lee, of same battle, says: "Regiment behaved with distinguished gallantry against heavy odds." Particularly mentions Colonel Shelley and Maj. T. H. Patterson, and Capt. David M. Anderson, who was killed. Adjutant Houston and Sergt.-Maj. W. K. McConnell particularly noticed. (326) Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Capt. John C. Francis commanding regiment. (350) General Lee in his report of siege of Vicksburg, commends the regiment for its gallantry and vigilance. Particularly mentions Colonel Shelley, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith and Capt. John C.

Francis. (354) Mentioned by Maj. G. W. Mathieson. (357-358) Mentioned in report of Col. T. N. Waul. [See Extracts, Twentieth Alabama.]

No. 38—(612, 703) Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, General Pemberton, January to April, 1863. (1059) Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, November 12, 1863. (724) Return of casualties, November 24th and 25th, 4 killed, 17 wounded. (725-727) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. C. Brown, commanding Stevenson's division, of battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Assignment as above, December, 1863, Hardee's army corps. Total present, 506. Maj. J. C. Francis commanding regiment.

No. 57—(482-483) Gen. E. W. Pettus, February 25, 1864, reports one man wounded.

No. 74—(641-672) Assignment as above, to August 31, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864. Lieut.-Col. James K. Elliott commanding regiment. (694-697) Mentioned by General Stevenson in his report of campaign in Tennessee, September 29th to December 17th.

No. 94—(799, 801) Aggregate present, January, 1865, 275. Stevenson's division, Lee's corps, commanded by Gen. E. W. Pettus, January 20th.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, Colonel Bibb commanding, army of Tennessee. Capt. S. C. Kelly commanding regiment, March 31, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Talladega, April, 1862, and reported at Chattanooga; proceeded with the army at Knoxville, took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap, June 18, 1862, and at Tazewell, August 6th. It was in Kentucky, but not in the midst of the fighting. In Mississippi it fought well and suffered heavy loss at Port Gibson. It suffered all the privations of the long siege of Vicksburg and was surrendered with that place, having lost severely; when exchanged, was assigned to the army of Tennessee and brigaded under General Pettus; took a prominent

part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It went with Hood into Tennessee, suffering severely at Columbia and Nashville, and was in the rear guard of the army on its return. Sent into the Carolinas, it fought brilliantly at Bentonville with considerable loss, and finally surrendered at Greensboro, with but a small remnant of the over-full regiment that started out.

Capt. W. L. Hughes was wounded at Jonesboro; I. J. Nix wounded and captured at Baker's Creek and again wounded at Jonesboro. Lieutenant Bagley (commanding company) was killed at Bentonville; Capt. W. J. Rhodes wounded at Kinston and Bentonville; Lieut. W. H. Boggess killed at Vicksburg; Capt. S. L. Arrington died in service. The field officers were Col. Daniel R. Hundley, wounded and captured at Port Gibson and again captured at Big Shanty, Ga.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Arrington and Maj. G. W. Mathieson.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(573) Col. D. R. Hundley, unattached, May 31, 1862. Department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, headquarters Knoxville. (581) To be sent toward Chattanooga, under certain circumstances, June 3d.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(697) Hundley's regiment especially asked for by Adjutant-General Belton, Knoxville, June 22, 1862. (716, 719, 984) Barton's brigade, with Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(695) Colonel Thomas, in his report of battle at Chickasaw bayou, December 27, 1862, says: "Regiment behaved well."

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Eight companies only arrived at Chickasaw bluffs, January 3, 1863, 260 strong; Smith's division commanded by General Tracy.

No. 36—(586) Mentioned in report of James Keigwin (Union), battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. (678, 682) Mentioned in Col. Isham W. Garrott's report of battle of Port Gibson, May 1st. Col. D. R. Hundley, having ventured too far in front of his line in search of a better position nearer to the enemy, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. T. M. Arrington.

No. 37—(95) Mentioned in report of Gen. C. L. Stevenson, battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863. (101, 103) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee. Sergt.-Maj. W. W. Garrard particularly noticed. (326) Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Gen. J. C. Pemberton, July 4, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Arrington commanding regiment. (350, 352) General Lee's report, siege of Vicksburg: "The Thirty-first Alabama attracted my attention by their good conduct. Lieutenant Arrington in command of a battery was gallant and vigilant." (353) Mentioned in report of Col. A. C. Roberds, siege of Vicksburg. (354) Report of Maj. G. W. Mathieson, commanding regiment, gives loss, 21 killed and 37 wounded, and says: "The officers and men in the command submitted to the hardships and privations of the siege with great endurance and patience."

No. 38—(612) Tracy's brigade, Stevenson's division, to April, 1863. (1059) Lee's brigade, Stevenson's division, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade, Stevenson's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, Missionary Ridge. (724) Casualties, November 24th and 25th, 2 killed, 16 wounded. (731, 732) Mentioned in report of General Pettus.

No. 56—(804, 823, 884) Pettus' brigade, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, December, 1863. Total present, 452.

No. 57—(482) Casualties in demonstration at Dalton, February 25, 1864, 2 wounded.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(69) Mentioned in Col. E. A. Carmen's (Union) report of the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864.

No. 74—(641-672) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, during Atlanta campaign. Capt. J. J. Nix commanding regiment, June 30th. Maj. Geo. W. Mathieson commanding regiment, July 10th.

No. 93—(665, 1224) Assignment as above, Lee's corps, December 10, 1864.

No. 94—(799, 801) Total present, 180, January 19, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Arrington commanding regiment.

No. 100—(733) Pettus' brigade, commanded by Col. Jos. E. Bibb, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee; regiment commanded by Maj. Geo. W. Mathieson, March 31, 1865.

No. 104—(1134) General Roddey asks for the parts of these regiments that are at home, March 20, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Mobile, where it was organized in April, 1862. In July it was sent into Tennessee, and received its baptism of fire at Bridgeport, where it crossed the river. It was this regiment that captured Stevenson, Tenn. It was in middle Tennessee under General Forrest, and was overpowered and lost a number of prisoners at Lavergne, October, 1862. The regiment met severe loss at Murfreesboro and its roll of honor is a long one. It was sent to the relief of Vicksburg, and did valiant work in the trenches at Jackson, where, in repulsing an attack of the enemy without loss, it slaughtered 260. It rejoined the army of Tennessee and at Chickamauga suffered severely. During the winter of 1863-64, the regiment was transferred from Adams' to Clayton's brigade and consolidated with the Fifty-eighth under Col. Bush. Jones, and took part in the Atlanta campaign; was with Hood in Tennessee, taking part at Franklin twice, at Columbia and Nashville. Transferred to the district of the Gulf under General Maury, it suffered serious losses during the siege of Spanish Fort and was finally surrendered at Meridian. Capt. G. W. Cox was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, and Lieuts. J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay were killed at Murfreesboro.

The field officers were Col. Alexander McKinstry, Lieut.-Col. Harry Maury, captured at Lavergne, wounded at Murfreesboro and Jackson, afterward transferred to the command of the Fifteenth Confederate. After consolidation, Col. Bush. Jones was in command; he was promoted and succeeded by Maj. Harry Thornton, and later by Maj. John C. Kimbell. Majs. Thomas P. Ashe and Thomas S. Easton were also among its officers.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(889-891) Report of Gen. S. B.

Maxey of attack at Bridgeport and Battle Creek, August 27, 1862: "I ordered the Twenty-third Alabama infantry, Colonel McKinstry, to cross the river. They crossed and formed in line of battle near the crest of the hill. The enemy's cavalry dashed forward at full speed and were permitted to come within 50 yards of the infantry before a gun was fired, when a galling fire was poured into them and they retreated. . . . A company of the Thirty-second Alabama, armed with the Enfield rifle, commanded by Lieut. A. Sellers, was placed in the center, in ambush, and as the enemy came up the hill, in very close range, this company arose and delivered its deadly fire simultaneously with the wings, and they (the enemy) broke and fled in perfect confusion. . . . The Thirty-second Alabama did nobly, fighting like veterans under their able colonel (McKinstry), seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, distinguished for gallantry and coolness on the field. Our loss was trifling." (952) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury informs General Jones that after a few hours' fighting, the enemy was driven from Stevenson and place occupied by our troops, August 31st.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(762) August 17, 1862, to be left at Chattanooga, in Maxey's brigade, under Maj.-Gen. Sam Jones. (764) Gen. J. K. Jackson's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Polk, August 18-20, 1862. (857) Gen. Sam Jones leaves Colonel McKinstry in command at Chattanooga, September 20, 1862. (862) Lieut.-Col. H. Maury ordered to take part at Tullahoma, September 21st. (864) Guards of Thirty-second to be relieved by Colonel Russell's cavalry, September 21st. (886, 890) Instructions to Colonel McKinstry. (907) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury ordered by General Jones to move regiment to Murfreesboro, October 4th. (918) Mentioned by General Jones. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, October 9th. (931) General Jones inquires regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and regiment. (938) Lieutenant-Colonel Maury and 35 men reported captured at Lavergne, October. (981) Regiment assigned to Second brigade, Col. J. B. Palmer, army of Middle Tennessee, October 28, 1862, General Breckinridge.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Daniel W. Adams' division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, December and January, 1863. (678) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, December 31st, 21 killed, 84 wounded. Lieuts.

J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay killed; 2 killed January 2d. (793, 794) Mentioned in report of same battle by General Adams: "Lieut.-Col. H. Maury was wounded in the side with a minie-ball while leading his men, with his colors in his hand, and deserves praise for his gallant conduct. Lieut. J. L. Chandler deserves great praise for his courage and coolness under the trying circumstances in which he was placed." (795-799) Reports of Col. Randall L. Gibson. Regiment held in reserve January 2d. Several times mentioned. Aggregate present, January 8th, 261. (800) Report of Lieut.-Col. Henry Maury: "Adjt. John L. Chandler acted with conspicuous gallantry. Officers and men all did their duty." (802) Mentioned in Maj. J. E. Austin's report. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Private James Clemens,* Company A; Corp. Vincent H. Joiner, B; Private Edmund Davis, C; Corp. John C. Oliver,* D; Private Reuben Dumas, E; Private Nathaniel F. Wheeler,* F; Corp. James H. Dove, G; Private Alfred C. Hulls, H; Sergt. Geo. W. Vansandt, I; Corp. Elijah P. Gabel,* K.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(419, 431) Second brigade, Col. J. B. Palmer, Breckinridge's division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, November, 1862. (456) Adams' brigade, Hardee's corps, near Eagleville, Tenn., December, 1862. (459) December 21st, assigned to duty with Preston's brigade until Adams' brigade joins division.

No. 37—(654) Casualties before Jackson, Miss., 1 wounded. (655, 656) Report of General Adams, engagement of July 12, 1863, gives great praise to regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Maury was wounded. Capt. John C. Kimbell's report.

No. 51—(13) Adams' brigade, Breckinridge's division, Hill's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg, Chickamauga campaign. (197) Mentioned in report of General Breckinridge. (216-219) Mentioned in report of General Gibson of battle of Chickamauga; strength, 145. (219, 220) Maj. John C. Kimbell's report of September 20th, 2 wounded. (227) Mentioned in report of J. E. Austin.

No. 53—(661, 745) Clayton's brigade, army of Tennessee. Casualties, battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25, 1863, 8 killed and 34 wounded.

No. 56—(618, 686) October 31, 1863, regiment com-

*Killed in action.

manded by Capt. John W. Bell. Transferred to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, November 12th. (805, 824) Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth commanded by Col. Bush. Jones, December 10th. Total present (consolidated), 325.

No. 57—(479) Casualties at Rocky Face mountain, February 24 and 25, 1864, 3 killed, 31 wounded.

No. 74—(641, 649) Assignment as above. (657, 664, 672) Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division, July to August, 1864. (832-834) Report of Gen. H. D. Clayton of engagements from May 7 to May 27, 1864 (Atlanta campaign), speaks of "their unexceptional conduct" at Resaca. "The Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth pushed up to within a few paces of the enemy's works without hesitation, though they knew what was before them, and the fate they would certainly encounter." List of casualties for the consolidated regiments gives 3 killed and 36 wounded. (841, 844) Report of Col. Bushrod Jones of operations May 7th to 28th: "Lieut. John H. Jones was unhurt in the fight, but was captured while endeavoring to have our wounded brought off the field. . . . Lieut. J. G. Goldthwait was wounded in wrist and Capt. G. W. Cox had his left thigh broken. My command behaved with rare and exemplary gallantry." May 15th, strength 345; killed 15, wounded 54; May 25th, strength, 225; killed 3, wounded 36; total, 18 killed, 90 wounded.

No. 78—(854) Assignment as above, Hood's army, September 20, 1864. Maj. Harry I. Thornton, of Fifty-eighth Alabama, in command of consolidated regiment.

No. 79—(879) Total present, 240, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(1046) Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, General Maury, March 10, 1865.

No. 104—(1131) Consolidated regiment, under Major Kimbell, directed to hold command in readiness to skirmish with enemy and, if hard pressed, to fall back in Spanish Fort, March 26, 1865. (1132) Near Hollywood, March 20, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-third, organized at Pensacola, in April, 1862, was sent to Corinth soon after the battle of Shiloh.

It took part in the Kentucky campaign at the capture of Munfordville, September 17th, and suffered heavy loss at Perryville, October 8th. It was greatly distinguished at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863. The brilliant record of the regiment was again established at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost 133 men. The Eighteenth battalion, Major Gibson, had been attached to the regiment and amalgamated with it, so that henceforth their history is identical, and in this battle perished the gallant leader of the battalion. The roll of honor of the organization is a long and creditable one. The regiment was at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and Ringgold, November 27th. Worn, weary, many of the men barefooted, the regiment never lost its spirit, but fought on to the end with the same undaunted bravery. It wintered in Dalton and took part in all the battles and skirmishes from there to Chattanooga, always in the front. Its gallant Colonel Adams was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864. With Hood in Tennessee, the regiment lost heavily, its strength of 285 men being reduced to less than 80. The regiment was transferred to North Carolina and surrendered at Smithfield.

Adjutant Stalworth died at Tupelo; Adjt. A. M. Moore and Capt. William S. Sims were killed at Chickamauga; Capt. William E. Dodson at Kenesaw; Capt. J. D. McKee at Perryville; Capts. John C. Norman and W. E. Cooper in a railroad accident.

Among the field officers were Col. Samuel Adams, killed at Atlanta, and Col. Robert Crittenden; Lieut.-Cols. Daniel H. Horn, and James H. Dunklin, who was wounded at Chickamauga.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(788) Hawthorn's brigade, Hardee's corps, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(660, 680) Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, army of Tennessee, at battle of Murfreesboro, 14 killed and 86 wounded. (851) Report of General Cleburne of operations December 26 to January 3, 1863: Col. Samuel Adams, Capts. W. E. Dodson and Thomas Seay, severely wounded; Sergt.-Maj. Mizell mortally wounded, Corp. Isaac R. Smith, Company C; Sergeant Stewart, Company H; Private Boyd, Company I; Foster, Company E, and Riley, Company D, specially mentioned. (896-900) Mentioned by Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in report of same battle, who speaks very highly of Col. Samuel Adams. (903, 906) Colonel Adams, in his report of Murfreesboro, says: "For nine days my men were continually marching in line of battle, or actually engaged in fighting; very frequently slept in the rain without tents, and during the whole time not a word of complaint was heard. The men acted very bravely in battle, many of them when the regiment was moving forward utterly regardless of their safety, and were at all times far in advance of the line. In these engagements Capt. W. E. Dodson, commanding Company C, and Capt. Thomas Seay, commanding Company K, acted with much coolness and bravery, being in all forward movements in advance of the regiment, cheering their men forward. Near the close of December 31, 1862, Captain Seay fell, severely wounded. Sergeant-Major Mizell, at his own request, carried a gun into action on 31st, and took position near the colors; he fell, mortally wounded, in the first charge, in advance of the regiment, cheering the men forward. Corp. Isaac R. Smith, Company C, Sergeant Stewart, Company H, Private Boyd, Company I, Private Foster, Company E, Private Riley, Company D, each acted with much coolness and bravery during the engagements."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(590) On picket near Wartrace, June 25, 1863, Gen. St. John R. Liddell's report.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942, 959) Wood's brigade, Cleburne's division, Hill's corps, Bragg's army. August 10, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Crittenden commanding regiment.

No. 51—(12) Assignment as above, September 19-20, 1863, together with Eighteenth (Gibson's) battalion. (159-163) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's report of battle of Chickamauga. (165-167) Report of Col.

Samuel Adams, Thirty-third regiment, commanding also Gibson's (Eighteenth) battalion, of battle of Chickamauga gives 16 killed and 133 wounded. "Officers and men acted very gallantly." Mentions particularly Captain Dodson, Company C, and Captain Hammett, Company D, as most distinguished for coolness and bravery. "Adjt. A. M. Moore was killed on the 19th, and Maj. J. H. Gibson, Gibson's battalion, was mortally wounded on the 20th. Both of these were brave and efficient officers, and in their death the country has sustained much loss." (167-169, 175) Mentioned in Col. E. B. Breedlove's and Lieutenant Goldthwaite's reports. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Capt. W. E. Dodson, Company C; Capt. B. F. Hammett, D; Private W. R. Mock, A; Private J. D. Pevey, C; Sergt. C. L. Sessions,* D; Private P. H. L. Lewis,* E; Third Sergt. Richard R. Bush,* G; Corp. Alexander R. Bell, H; Private W. E. Hatten, I; Private William Harris, K. Roll of honor of Gibson's battalion: First Lieut. L. S. Mathews, Company B; Corp. R. A. Jones, A; Private Silas P. Dutton, B; Private George Ridley, C.

No. 55—(660) Lowrey's brigade, Bragg's army of Tennessee, November 20, 1863. (755, 769) Mentioned in Generals Cleburne's and Lowrey's reports of battle of Ringgold Gap, November 27, 1863. (770, 771) Report of Col. Samuel Adams, loss 2 killed, 9 wounded. Had several men engaged in fight who had marched from Missionary Ridge entirely barefooted.

No. 56—(618, 823, 885) Assignment as above. Total present, 536, December 14, 1863.

No. 74—Assignment as above, during Atlanta campaign. (725) Mentioned in General Cleburne's report of operations, May 27, 1864. (731-735) Mentioned in General Lowrey's report of the engagements from July 20th to September 1st, gives 7 killed and 38 wounded: "It was about 9:30 o'clock of this day (July 21st) that the gallant Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama regiment, was instantly killed by a Yankee sharpshooter. This true patriot and Christian hero—a perfect specimen of a soldier and gentleman—who had distinguished himself on many well-fought fields, fell at his post, leaving his gallant regiment to feel as orphans, and many other friends and

*Killed in action.

comrades in arms to mourn an irreparable loss." Lieut.-Col. Robert F. Crittenden then took command.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864. Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama under Colonel Abercrombie.

No 98—(1063) First Alabama (consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth), Col. Robert H. Abercrombie, April 9, 1865; Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

No. 100—(773) Transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, near Smithfield, N. C., April 9, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry was organized at Loachapoka, April 15, 1862, went to Tupelo to join General Bragg's army, and was attached to Manigault's brigade, which assignment, with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, it retained throughout the war, being at the end consolidated with these regiments. It proceeded with the army into Kentucky, but being on the reserve did little fighting. Its first battle experience—and it was a bitter one—was at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. The regiment went in early spring to East Tennessee; was at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, many of the command were made prisoners. In the winter of 1863-64 it recruited at Dalton, and next was in all the severe engagements from there to Atlanta where, July 20th to 28th, its losses were heavy. It did not take part in the worst of the fight at Franklin, November 30th, but at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, it was almost annihilated. Going into the Carolinas it fought at Kinston, March 14, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th. Consolidated with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, it was surrendered at High Point, not more than 100 men being left of the regiment that started out on that bright spring morning, three years before, with overflowing ranks.

Lieut.-Col. John N. Slaughter and Capt. John S. Burch were wounded at Atlanta; Capts. R. G. Welch at

Chickamauga, W. G. Oliver at Jonesboro, W. H. Holstein, J. Maury Smith and Jno. R. Colquitt at Atlanta. Capt. J. B. Bickerstaff was killed at Murfreesboro.

Field officers: Col. Julius C. B. Mitchell, Lieut.-Cols. James W. Echols, J. C. Carter; Majs. John N. Slaughter and Henry McCoy.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862. Headquarters at Tupelo, Miss.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Manigault's brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee, battle of Murfreesboro. (678) Casualties, December 31st to January 2d, 11 killed, 77 wounded. (696, 697) Statement of field officers of the Thirty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-fourth Alabama, and endorsement of their bravery by General Manigault. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Corp. S. J. Numney, Company A; Privates J. R. Browning, C; C. P. Greer, D; James Shehorn, E; S. W. Reynolds, F; J. G. Whaley, G; T. N. Cloud, H; B. R. Covington, L; J. G. Metts, K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735-959) Assignment as above, April 1, 1863, with Twenty-eighth Alabama under Col. J. C. Reid. Maj. J. N. Slaughter commanding regiment, July; Colonel Mitchell in command, August.

No. 51—(15) In Manigault's brigade, left wing, General Longstreet, at battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Maj. John N. Slaughter commanding regiment. (341-344) Warmly commended by General Manigault, who highly compliments Major Slaughter. (348-350) Colonel Reid speaks of great service rendered by Lieutenant Mitchell and 30 of his men. (351-354) Major Slaughter says: "I feel it incumbent upon me to notice some special instances of gallantry. I would mention the names of Captain Burch, First Lieutenant Mitchell, Second Lieutenants Lambert, Oliver, Crockett and Bickerstaff; among the non-commissioned officers and privates, Sergeant Carlton, Company A, who was killed; Color-Corporal Ferguson, Company C; Color-Corporal Wellington, Company D, who was wounded while bearing the colors; Privates Adams, Company B, wounded; Riddle, Company B; Bone, Company F;

Salmon, Company G, who was killed while leading in a charge on a battery. I was ably assisted by Acting Assistant Adjutant Cobb and Captain Carter" (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Sergts. J. L. Carlton, Company A; A. C. Ferguson, Company C; Privates W. M. Johnson, Company E; G. W. Smith, G; W. A. Houston, H; S. H. Pitts, I; Sergt. W. H. Long, Company K. Companies B and F declined making selection.

No. 55—(659) Assignment as above, at Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(617, 886) Assignment as above to December, 1863, Colonel Mitchell in command of regiment, December 10th. Total present, 388 men, December 14th. Regiment commanded by Capt. R. G. Welch.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, Capt. J. C. Carter commanding regiment.

No. 74—(640, 671) Manigault's brigade, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, Hood, July 31, 1864. Capt. Henry J. Rix commanding regiment. August 31, 1864, Maj. J. N. Slaughter commanding. (781) Mentioned in General Manigault's report, battle at Ezra Church, July 28th. (783) Casualties, 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra church. (785-787) Maj. John N. Slaughter, in his report of the operations of July 28, 1864, speaks with great admiration and highest appreciation of the conduct of his regiment. He says: "We labored under great difficulties. The regiment was nearly without water, not having time to fill their canteens before going into action. They had marched two or three miles without resting. In this, as in most other engagements, the regiment has suffered from rapid movements, just before going under fire." Major Slaughter commends very highly Captains Welch and Rix, Lieutenants Bickerstaff and Craig, Sergeant Wright, Company A, and pays a beautiful tribute to Sergeant-Major Tinsley, who fell near the enemy's works. He says that it will probably not be his lot to again command this regiment, which "has conducted itself so well on all occasions and under all emergencies, that it has only to be known that it was engaged to know that it has done well," but he hopes their next commander may find them as faithful and gallant as he has.

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John C. Carter commanding regiment.

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, under Col. John C. Carter, about April 9, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-fifth regiment was organized at La Grange in April, 1862; ordered to Corinth, it was brigaded under General Breckinridge, and went to Louisiana under his command. It took part in the engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, where the regiment lost heavily and displayed the superb character of its officers and men. At Port Hudson it was highly complimented by General Breckinridge. At Corinth, October 3d, its losses again were heavy and General Van Dorn praised its work. It fought in Loring's division at Baker's Creek, and, after the siege of Jackson, was ordered to Tennessee, but was sent back to Mississippi early in 1864. It took part in the fighting in Georgia and the battles around Atlanta. Under Hood at Decatur it lost heavily, and at Franklin, November 30th, lost a large proportion of its force. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, its loss was comparatively small. It went into the Carolinas and was surrendered with the remnants of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth, with which it had been consolidated the previous summer, under its gallant commander, Col. A. E. Ashford. Capt. Thaddeus Felton was killed at Corinth; Capt. Samuel D. Stewart killed and Capt. J. B. Patten wounded at Franklin. Capt. John Hanna died in the service.

The field officers were Col. James W. Robertson; Edwin Goodwin, who died in the service; Samuel S. Ives, wounded at Franklin, and A. E. Ashford. Majs. William Hunt and John S. Dickson, killed at Franklin.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(18) Gen. Earl Van Dorn, in report of the defense of Vicksburg and other operations, June 27 to September 9, 1862, gives the Thirty-fifth, Colonel Robert-

son, brigaded under General Preston, as among his forces. (77) Mentioned by General Breckinridge in his report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5th, and in the storming and occupation of Port Hudson. He says that Colonel Thompson, commanding brigade, being severely wounded, the command devolved on Colonel Robertson, whose conduct fully justified the confidence of his troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin was on duty with sharpshooters. Both these officers afterward named for gallant conduct. (90-93) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel Ruggles' report of engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Casualties, 4 killed, 21 wounded. (93, 95, 96, 97) Colonel Robertson's report of same engagement, as brigade commander, commends the regiment highly and particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin. The officers commanding companies were conspicuous for coolness and courage. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin calls attention to the zeal and daring of the men, both officers and privates. (99) Colonel Crossland, Seventh Kentucky, says that the Thirty-fifth Alabama opened and kept up a hot fire, which broke the enemy's line. (1033) Rust's brigade, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Gardner, March 31, 1863. (1125) Report of surgeon of First brigade, J. W. Thompson, says that regiment, on arriving at Vicksburg, was 375 strong. Number for duty, August 11, 1862, 150; on account of sickness, asks that command be removed to a point further north.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Rust's brigade, district of the Mississippi, army of the West, General Van Dorn, October, 1862. (407-409) Mentioned in General Rust's report of operations near Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862. He says: "The conduct of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, commanded by Captain Ashford, though deprived by illness of their accomplished Colonel Robertson, could not have been improved by the presence of any officer."

No. 36—(544) General Loring, reporting from Enterprise, Miss., April 25, 1863, says: "Enemy demanded the town. They were represented 1,500 strong. Colonel Goodwin, with the Thirty-fifth Alabama, defied them."

No. 37—(77) General Loring's report of battle of Baker's Creek mentions the good service of the regiment. "The gallant Goodwin, Thirty-fifth Alabama, distinguished himself in the charge on the enemy's center." (82-87) General Buford's report says that Lieut. George

C. Hubbard, acting as first lieutenant of Company F, Thirty-fifth Alabama, was killed. He was on a visit to the regiment and assigned temporarily to duty at the request of the captain. He calls special attention to Colonel Goodwin. (87, 88) Colonel Goodwin's report.

No. 38—(746) Transferred to Buford's brigade, with Twenty-seventh, Fifty-fourth and Snodgrass' (Fifty-fifth) Alabama regiments, by general order, No. 64, dated Jackson, Miss., April 15, 1863. (770) General Buford, April 20th, says: "Thirty-fifth Alabama left Chattanooga this morning." (937, 1040) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, May to July, 1863.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, February 20, 1864, General Polk in command. Col. Samuel S. Ives commanding regiment. (626) Colonel Johnson (cavalry) reports from near Moulton, March 24th, that regiment is near there recruiting and has determined to fall back to Smithville. Asks that it be detained there and mounted. (662, 663) Colonel Ives reports that April 12th, at night, his regiment, with detachments from the Twenty-seventh Alabama, crossed the river, surprised a camp, killing 3, and capturing 3 commissioned officers, 38 non-commissioned officers and privates, 1 negro butler and a considerable number of horses, mules, arms, equipments, etc., sustaining no loss whatsoever.

No. 58—Colonel Ives reports a skirmish near Mount Hope on March 24, 1864; put the enemy to flight and drove them to Decatur. Regiment at Moulton, about 250 strong, but first-rate troops. Lieut.-Col. John Estes' report, April 5th, says, "Regiment is near Mount Hope."

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Scott's brigade, Loring's division, General Polk's corps, Johnston's army in Georgia, after June 10, 1864. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Twenty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 98—(1063) Consolidated with Twenty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama, under Col. Edward McAlexander, after April 9th, in Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps, Johnston's army.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-sixth Alabama, organized at Mt. Vernon arsenal, May 12, 1862, was first engaged in constructing

defenses at Oven and Choctaw bluffs, then remained at Mobile until April, 1863, when it was sent to Tullahoma and brigaded under General Clayton with the Eighteenth, Thirty-second, Fifty-eighth and Thirty-eighth Alabama. This brigade, with General Holtzclaw as commander after the promotion of General Clayton, was identical throughout the war. The regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where it began its glorious battle record; the number of its wounded in every engagement shows the spirit which inspired its leaders. It wintered at Dalton; fought at Crow Valley, Rocky Face, May 9, 1864; Resaca, May 15th; New Hope, May 25th, fighting constantly from Dalton to Atlanta, and lost 300 men. At Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, it lost very heavily. It was with Hood in Tennessee and fought gallantly at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. Transferred with the brigade to General Maury it was stationed at Spanish Fort, where perhaps its greatest hardships were experienced and it lost 110 of its men, wounded and captured. The survivors were surrendered at Meridian. Capt. James A. Wemyss was wounded at Atlanta; John C. Adams, D. W. Kelly and James W. A. Wright at Missionary Ridge; John M. Walker was killed, and Washington Lott wounded at Resaca; John G. Cleveland killed at Chickamauga; William L. Higgins wounded at Jonesboro. Other names are given in the "Extracts" below.

The field officers were: Cols. Robert H. Smith, Lewis T. Woodruff (wounded at New Hope), and Thomas H. Herndon, who was severely wounded at Chickamauga and again at Atlanta, and whose conduct throughout the war was unsurpassed (he was the last man to leave the trenches at Spanish Fort); and Maj. Chas. S. Henegan.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(850) Slaughter's brigade, army of Mobile, Gen. J. H. Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, Western division, army of Mobile, General Buckner, April, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Hill's corps, Bragg's army, Colonel Woodruff, Lieutenant-Colonel Herndon, summer of 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury, Mobile, August 1, 1863, asks that regiment detached and sent to General Bragg in April be returned.

No. 51—(16) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Buckner's corps, Bragg's army, September 19-20, 1863. (367) Casualties, 16 killed and 133 wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. (369) Color-bearer J. W. Tillinghast distinguished in the battle. (384) Mentioned in General Bate's report. (389) Thrilling account of action in battle of Chickamauga, given by Col. Bush Jones. (400-404) General Clayton mentions regiment and gives force on September 19th, 28 officers, 429 men, 401 guns; on September 20th, 22 officers, 338 men and 316 guns. (405) Mentioned in Maj. P. F. Hundley's report. (407,408) Colonel Woodruff's report gives among the wounded on the 19th, the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Herndon, Capt. J. G. Cleveland, Lieuts. A. H. Hutchinson, J. C. Knox and T. H. Shelton. Speaks of Lieutenants Gladden, Meek, Smith and Walker; also of Captain Derby, Lieutenants Bell, Bullen, Thompson, Banks, Walker, Cleveland and Wiggins. Lieuts. J. A. Cleveland and S. Bell were killed on the 20th, and Lieuts. W. H. P. Gordon, D. M. Prewitt, E. B. Lott and J. Banks were wounded. Commending every officer, he specially names Capt. A. J. Derby and Adjt. T. A. Hatch. "J. W. Tillinghast, of Company B, carried the colors both days, and always to the front; he is a cool, brave man and deserves special mention."

No. 55—(661, 745) Assignment as above. Casualties, 9 killed, 18 wounded, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24 and 25, 1863.

No. 56—Assignment as above, October to December, 1863; total present, 353, December 14th.

No. 57—(479) Casualties at Rocky Face Mountain, February 24 and 25, 1864, 11 wounded.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) In Clayton's (Holtzclaw's) brigade, Stewart's division, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. (831-834) Mentioned in Gen. H. D. Clayton's report of the several engagements from the 7th of May to the 25th, 1864 (including Rocky Face mountain, Resaca and New Hope church), highly commends regiment and says: "I feel I ought to particularly mention Lieut. John R. Hall,

Lieut. J. M. Walker, and Lieut. J. T. Jackson, of the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment." Casualties, 14 killed, 70 wounded. (836-838) Report of Capt. James A. Wemyss, in command of regiment: "Rocky Face mountain, May 10th, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Resaca, May 15th, 14 killed, 70 wounded; New Hope church, May 25th, Col. L. T. Woodruff was seriously wounded, 8 killed and 27 wounded. Aggregate casualties, 133." (864) Mentioned by Col. J. C. Lewis.

No. 79—(897) Total present, 303, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(665) December 10, 1864, Capt. Nathan M. Carpenter commanding regiment, Nashville campaign.

No. 103—(1046) In Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-seventh was organized at Auburn in the spring of 1862; sent to Columbus, Miss., from there to Tupelo. With Price at Iuka, September 19-20, 1862, it began its long roll of battles, and was highly commended by Brigadier-General Martin and by General Price. Both its colonel, J. F. Dowdell, and its lieutenant-colonel, A. A. Greene, were wounded in this fight, besides forty-three of the men. The regiment went into battle with 304 men, so that its loss was heavy. General Little, in whose division it was, was killed at Iuka. In the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, it lost heavily and its brigade commander, General Martin, was killed. Brigaded under General Moore, the winter of 1862-63 was spent in Mississippi. It took part at Chickasaw Bayou, was sent to Sunflower river, but returned before the close of the spring; was in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Baker's Creek, May 16th, where it lost heavily. From that time till July 4th it formed part of the garrison at Vicksburg, and was captured with that place, where it had suffered greatly from losses and privations.

For awhile, after being exchanged, the regiment was in parole camp at Demopolis. Later it was transferred

to the army of Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, November 24th; Missionary Ridge, November 25th. After wintering at Dalton, brigaded under Gen. Alpheus Baker, the regiment was ever in the van of the army in the battles of the Georgia campaign, at Rocky Face mountain, May 9th and 10th; Resaca, May 14th and 15th; and New Hope church, May 25th, where it lost heavily, officers and men. In the battles around Atlanta its casualties were great.

The regiment was sent for in the winter to do garrison duty at Spanish Fort, but early in the spring it was returned to the army of Tennessee, and again was in battle at Bentonville. Consolidated with the Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama, commanded by Col. John A. Winter, it surrendered in North Carolina. This regiment was remarkable for the large number of its officers killed and wounded.

Capt. Marion C. J. Searcy was wounded at Corinth and killed at Missionary Ridge. Capt. W. W. Meadows was killed, and Capts. Moses B. Greene, John O. Davis and S. M. Robertson were wounded, at Corinth; Capt. J. C. Kendrick was wounded at Corinth and at Atlanta; Capt. J. J. Padgett was wounded; Capt. Joel G. Greene, at Atlanta; Capt. C. Pennington, at Resaca; Capt. J. M. Leach was killed at New Hope; Capt. C. E. Evans was wounded at Resaca and Atlanta; Capt. James H. Johnson wounded at Atlanta.

Its field officers were Col. James F. Dowdell, captured at Vicksburg; Lieut.-Col. A. A. Greene, wounded at Iuka and at Missionary Ridge, and killed at Atlanta; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Slaton, wounded at Corinth and captured at Lookout Mountain; and Majs. John P. W. Amorine and Joel C. Kendrick.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(123) Report of Gen. Sterling Price, of battle of Iuka, speaks of regiment as being in Martin's

brigade. Says Col. James F. Dowdell and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Greene were wounded, the latter severely. (132-133) General Martin's report of same engagement speaks in high commendation of the cool gallantry and daring of Col. James F. Dowdell; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, who was severely wounded, and Major Slaton, who acted bravely and nobly. He gives casualties, 12 killed, 43 wounded. Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen. J. W. McDonald gives the strength of regiment going into this battle as 304. (382) Five killed, 35 wounded, at the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. (386) Hébert's division, October 20, 1862. (688) Mentioned in Colonel Withers' report of operations, January 2, 1863.

No. 37—(327) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, July 4, 1863, army of Vicksburg. (369) Casualties, 16 killed, 38 wounded, during the siege of Vicksburg, May 7th to July 4th. (381-382) Mentioned in Gen. John C. Moore's report.

No. 55—(658, 691, 704) In Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee. Casualties at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, and Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Mentioned in General Moore's report.

No. 56—(803, 822) Assignment as above, December, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Alex. A. Greene in command of regiment. Total present, 407.

No. 57—(481) Mentioned by Col. John H. Higley, February 25, 1864, in report of demonstration on Dalton.

No. 74—(649, et seq.) In Baker's brigade, Stewart's (later Clayton's) division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, General Johnston, Atlanta campaign. (818) Mentioned in Gen. Alex. P. Stewart's report of operations, May 7 to 27, 1864. "During the 27th the Thirty-seventh Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, suffered severely from the fire of a battery, and, with the Fifty-fourth Alabama, who reinforced it, is especially entitled to mention for the fortitude with which they endured the ordeal. (819) Report of Gen. Henry D. Clayton of battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, deplores the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene. (845-847) Gen. Alpheus Baker's report of Rocky Face, Resaca and New Hope church, speaks in the highest terms of the heroic fortitude of the Thirty-seventh. On the 27th the regiment lost 50 men killed and wounded, one of the latter being their brave and

skillful commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Greene. (847-849) Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Greene gives a graphic description of the action of the regiment. He gives losses: Resaca, 4 killed, 3 wounded; New Hope church, 9 killed, 53 wounded. Total loss, 15 killed, 86 wounded, 8 missing. "The conduct of all my officers and almost all my men has been admirable in battle, and on the weary march, since the 7th of May."

No. 78—(803, 854) Transferred to Mobile with Baker's brigade, in August, 1864. Brigade consisted of Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama. (862) General Hood, September 22, 1864, asks that Baker's brigade be returned to him.

No. 93—(1232) Baker's brigade, Liddell's division, district of the Gulf, General Maury; department of Mississippi, Alabama and East Louisiana, Gen. Richard Taylor; November, 1864, with the Fortieth and Forty-second, under Col. John H. Higley.

No. 98—(1064) Brantly's brigade, Lee's corps, Johnston's army, consolidated with Forty-second and Fifty-fourth, under Col. John A. Minter, after April 9, 1865.

No. 100—(687) Two hundred and four prisoners taken by brigade, March 19, 1865. (698, 734) Baker's brigade, Clayton's division, Lee's corps, army of Tennessee, March, 1865; Capt. T. B. Richards.

No. 103—(940) Special order, No. 28, General Maury, Mobile, January 28, 1865: "Brig.-Gen. A. Baker will proceed with his brigade to Augusta, Ga., via Montgomery, Ala."

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth regiment was organized at Mobile in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Its first brigade commander was General Slaughter; then General Cumming. Transferred to Bragg's army, it was under General Clayton until his promotion; then under General Holtzclaw from July, 1864, until its surrender at Meridian. At Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863, it went into its first real battle, coming out almost unscathed; but at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, its loss was very great. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, a large number, after fierce fighting, were captured.

The winter of 1863-64 was passed at Dalton, and with the spring of 1864 came the regiment's hardest work, in the Atlanta campaign. At Rocky Face mountain, May 7th to 10th; at Resaca, May 14th and 15th; New Hope church, May 25th, and at Atlanta, July 20th to 28th, its losses were severe, both in killed and wounded, and by capture. In Holtzclaw's brigade, it went with Hood into Tennessee and protected the rear of the army in the retreat. Transferred with the brigade to Mobile, it was in the defense of Spanish Fort, where it suffered its greatest privations. It held its original organization until the end, and surrendered its remnant of 80 men at Meridian. Adjt. Alfred R. Murray was wounded; Capts. W. R. Welsh, John B. Perkins and Charles E. Bussey were killed at Chickamauga; Capts. W. H. Wright, wounded and captured; John A. Jackson, captured at Missionary Ridge. Captain Jackson died in prison. Capt. Ben Lane Posey was captured at Chickamauga, and wounded at Kenesaw.

The field officers were Cols. Charles T. Ketchum, and A. R. Lankford, captured at Resaca; and Majs. O. S. Jewett, killed at Chickamauga, and W. J. Hearin, captured at Missionary Ridge.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, Gen. J. E. Slaughter; district of the Gulf, General Forney, October 31, 1862. (1069) Second brigade, General Cumming, Western division, department of the Gulf, General Buckner commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(310) Federal report: "Thirty-eighth Alabama regiment was sent to Mobile, by Pemberton, on October 21, 1862."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, General Bragg, July and August, 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury, August 1, 1863, says: "Regiment had been detached from garrison of Mobile and sent to General Bragg."

No. 51—(16) Assignment as above, at battle of Chick-

amauga. (367) Return of casualties, September 18 to 20, 1863, 37 killed, 143 wounded. (369) List of those who distinguished themselves in battle of Chickamauga: Sergt.-Maj. J. R. Larkin; Sergt. J. W. George, Company H; Private J. P. Seabrook, Company I; Private Calloway Johnson, Company E. (389, 400-403) Mentioned in reports of Col. Bush Jones and Gen. Henry D. Clayton. (404) Carried into battle, on the 19th, 461 guns, 29 officers; on the 20th, 314 guns, 17 officers; report of Colonel Ketchum, commanding brigade. (409-411) Col. A. R. Lankford's report says: "The non-commissioned officers and men of my command exhibited the courage and gallantry which characterize all Southern soldiers, particularly Alabamians. He also commends the coolness and bravery of Color-bearer Joel Bell, Company E, who carried the colors of the regiment ahead of all others. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Private T. C. Ezell,* Company A; Corp. James M. Moore, Company B; Corp. J. E. Platt, Company C; Private A. McAlpin,* Company C; Sergt. W. W. Buford,* Company D; Corp. Joel W. Bell, Company E; Private A. D. Sims, Company F; Sergt. W. W. Holly,* Company G; Private Patrick Dayton,* Company H; Sergt. G. F. Williamson,* Company I; Private Francis H. Wilson,* Company K; Sergt. John L. Mayse, Company K.

No. 56—(887) Total present, 272, December 14, 1863. In Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, December 31, 1863.

No. 57—(479) Return of casualties at Rocky Face Mountain (February 24 and 25, 1864), 2 killed and 18 wounded.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. June 30, 1864, Capt. Daniel Lee commanding regiment; Holtzclaw commanding brigade (Clayton's division), July 10th; Capt. Ben Lane Posey commanding regiment, August 31st. (832, 834) General Clayton's report (including Rocky Face mountain, Resaca and New Hope church) says: "After having two color-bearers killed, Colonel Lankford was last seen with his colors in his hand." He particularly mentions Joseph Flant, who was killed, and Lieut. L. F. Irwin, who was

* Killed in action.

severely wounded. Report of casualties gives 2 killed, 15 wounded. (836-838) Mentioned in Colonel Wemyss' report. (838-840) Report of Capt. George W. Welch, in command of regiment: Loss at Rocky Face, May 8th, 2 killed, 15 wounded; at Resaca, May 15th, 7 killed, 53 wounded. Colonel Lankford was captured at New Hope church the 25th; 27th, loss was 3 killed, 20 wounded.

No. 79—(897) Total present, 236, November 7, 1864; Maj. H. I. Thornton commanding regiment.

No. 93—(665, 704) In Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division, December 10, 1864; Capt. Charles E. Bussey commanding regiment.

No. 103—(1046) Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf, General Maury, March 10, 1865; Capt. Charles E. Bussey commanding regiment.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Thirty-ninth Alabama was organized in May, 1862, and went immediately to Mississippi, where it was brigaded under Gen. Frank Gardner with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth (Fiftieth) regiments. It went into Kentucky, but being generally in the reserve, its first battle of consequence was after its return, at Murfreesboro, December 31st, where it made a fine record. The regiment behaved gallantly at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, losing nearly 27 per cent of its force. At Missionary Ridge, November 25th, it fought again with less loss. The regiment wintered at Dalton, and fought under Hood through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. At Atlanta, July 20th to 22d, it suffered great loss, and Colonel Clifton was severely wounded. At Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st, it was again in the sharpest of the fighting. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, a large number were captured. The regiment went with Johnston into the Carolinas, fought its last fight at Bentonville, and was surrendered at Yadkin river bridge. Maj. J. D. Smith was killed at Jonesboro, Captain Roberts in North Carolina, Capt. Willis Banks near Atlanta, Capts. T. Q. Stanford

and Joseph C. Clayton at Murfreesboro, and Capt. C. H. Matthews at Peachtree Creek.

The field officers were Henry D. Clayton, who was severely wounded at Murfreesboro and at Atlanta, promoted to brigadier, and afterward major-general, and displayed great skill and heroism to the end; Col. Whitfield Clark, Lieut.-Cols. James Flewellen, Lemuel Hargroves and W. C. Clifton.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(788) First brigade, Gen. Frank Gardner, reserve corps, General Withers, army of the Mississippi, General Bragg, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, army of the Mississippi, General Polk commanding, August 18 to 20, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, at Murfreesboro. (677) Casualties, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, 3 killed, 92 wounded. (754) Mentioned in Gen. Jones M. Withers' report. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Adjt. J. M. Macon; Second Lieut. E. Q. Thornton, Company K; Second Lieut. E. O. Petty, Company B; Sergt. C. K. Hall, Company H; Sergt. W. J. White, Company H; Sergt. E. Priest, Company K; Private W. C. Menefee, Company A; Sergt. A. J. Talbot, Company A; Private Samuel M. Martin, Company B; Private John Dansby, Company C; Private Evander Burkett, Company D; Private Frank Jones, Company E; Sergts. John H. Poyner and T. F. Espy, Company G; Sergt. Abner Flowers, Company I; Sergt. James Wilson, Company K.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 942, 958) In Deas' brigade, Withers' division (Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth under Colonel Clayton), April to August, 1863; July 31st, Col. Whitfield Clark in command.

No. 51—(15) In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, at Chickamauga. (338) Col. Whitfield Clark's report of the battle gives 14 killed, 82 wounded. Regiment went into fight with 310 muskets. (339) Mentioned in Col. J. G. Coltart's report.

No. 56—In Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, Cheat-

ham's army corps, to December, 1863. Total present, 337; Lieut.-Col. William C. Clifton commanding regiment, December 14, 1863.

No. 74—(640, et seq.) Assignment as above, Hood's corps, Atlanta campaign. August 31, 1864, Maj. Drewry H. Smith commanding regiment. (779,780) Report of Capt. A. J. Miller (commanding regiment), operations July 22d and 28th (Atlanta): "Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton was severely wounded. Capt. T. J. Brannon, who has since been sick, was in command."

No. 93—(664) Assignment as above, Johnson's division, Lee's corps, December 10, 1864.

THE FORTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fortieth Alabama was organized at Mobile in May, 1862. It went to Vicksburg by way of Columbus, Miss., and was brigaded with the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second under General Moore; was in Featherstone's command in the Steele's bayou expedition, March 16 to 22, 1863; was transferred to Bragg's army, and appears to have served in detachment as sharpshooters for the greater part of the time of its service. At Vicksburg it suffered severely, and a large portion was captured. Being paroled, it joined its command in Tennessee in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost heavily, next fighting at Lookout Mountain, November 24th, and at Missionary Ridge, November 25th. Gen. Alpheus Baker became its brigadier, and it wintered at Dalton. It took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign; at Rocky Face, May 9 and 10, 1864; Resaca, May 14th and 15th, and at New Hope church, May 25th, making gallant charges and earning a fine record, both collectively and individually, as will be seen in the extracts below. In midsummer, 1864, the brigade was transferred to Mobile, and, under General Maury, took part in the defense of Mobile; but Hood, who knew well the gallantry of these troops, clamored for their return, and in January, 1865, they were sent back to the army of Tennessee; and after skirmishing and fighting, last of

all at Bentonville, March 18th, the regiment, consolidated with the Nineteenth and Forty-sixth, was surrendered at Yadkin river bridge.

Adjt. C. H. Ellerbee and Capt. James A. Latham were killed at Bentonville, Capt. Ed. Marsh at Dalton, Sergt. Preston S. Gilder, standard-bearer, at Resaca.

The field officers were Cols. A. A. Coleman and John H. Higley, Lieut.-Cols. Thomas Stone (who died in the service) and Ezekiel Gully, and Maj. E. D. Willett.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XV.—(850) Army of Mobile, General Slaughter, district of the Gulf, General Forney, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(666) General Pemberton in his report of operations, Decemb r 21, 1862, to January 2, 1863, says: "On 25th, the Fortieth Alabama regiment, Col. A. A. Coleman, was ordered from Columbus to Vicksburg."

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(797, 799) Colonel Coleman's regiment ordered to Columbus. (819) Captain Marsh's company, E, at Jackson, serving as provost guard. (825) In Vicksburg, 332 effectives, in Major-General Smith's command, January 3, 1863.

No. 36—(458-461) General Featherstone's report of engagements on Rolling Fork and Deer creek, March 19th to 29th, in which regiment is mentioned several times. (467, 510) Mentioned in Col. S. W. Ferguson's report of engagement of March 22d, the Steele's bayou expedition.

No. 37—(327, 369) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, army of Vicksburg. Casualties in siege, 18 killed, 39 wounded. (381) Mentioned in J. C. Moore's report of siege, May 17 to July 4, 1863.

No. 38—(612, 705) Assignments. (762) Col. S. W. Ferguson, Rolling Fork, April 18, 1863, says: "I arrived here last night with the Fortieth Alabama." (957) Called "Alabama battalion sharpshooters," in Walker's division at and near Yazoo City, June 7th. (1041) Eastern Louisiana, Ector's brigade, Walker's division, July 30th; "Alabama battalion" under Maj. T. O. Stone.

No. 51—(14) "Stone's Alabama battalion sharpshooters," in Ector's brigade, September 19 and 20, 1863, army of Tennessee, General Bragg.

No. 55—(658) Moore's brigade, Hardee's corps, November 20, 1863, army of Tennessee, General Bragg. (691) Casualties, November 24 and 25, 1863, 4 killed, 20 wounded. (704) Mentioned in Gen. J. C. Moore's report of engagements on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

No. 56—(726) Stone's sharpshooters, Ector's brigade, French's division, November 20, 1863. In department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Johnston. (803) Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, December 10, 1863. In army of Tennessee, General Hardee. (822) December 14, 1863, 429 total present. (884) Assignment as above, December 31st.

No. 57—(480, 481) Report of Col. John H. Higley, commanding brigade, operations February 23 to 27, 1864.

No. 58—(583) On December 16, 1863, General Johnston was directed to turn over the immediate command of army of the Mississippi to General Polk. This department was officially called "The department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana." (584) "Stone's sharpshooters," Ector's brigade, January 20, 1864, in General Polk's army. (The sharpshooters under Lieutenant-Colonel Stone were evidently a detachment of the Fortieth.) (587) Moore's brigade, Hardee's corps, January 20, 1864, army of Tennessee, General Johnston; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone in command of regiment.

No. 59—(870) Baker's brigade, Stewart's division, April 30, 1864, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee; Capt. Elbert D. Willett commanding regiment.

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, April to August, 1864; August 31st, Col. John H. Higley commanding regiment. (844-847) Gen. Alpheus Baker's report: May 10th, Capt. E. Marsh, a valued officer, was killed; May 15th, standard-bearer (Sergt. Preston L. Gilder) acted with the highest gallantry and fell in front of his comrades, pierced by the bullets of the foe. He speaks also of Colonel Higley. (849, 850) Colonel Higley's report of Rocky Face mountain, May 10th: Captain Marsh and 2 privates killed; Lieut. J. C. Moore and 4 privates wounded. May 15th, Sergt. P. S. Gilder was killed several paces in front of his command; colors were left on field. Adjutant Ellerbee, Lieutenant Knighton and Lieutenant Peteet returned to field and secured colors under a heavy fire. Loss, 5 killed, 34 wounded;

May 25th, loss 3 killed, 9 wounded. "I commenced the campaign May 7th with 416 effective men; at present (May 31st) I number 326 effective men. Total, 17 killed, 60 wounded, 3 missing." Conduct of officers and men commended highly.

No. 75—(481) Mentioned in General Sherman's communication, dated Big Shanty, Ga., June 15, 1864. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Thirty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 100—(734) Same assignment, March 31, 1865, army near Smithfield; Capt. Thomas M. Bronson commanding regiment.

THE FORTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-first regiment, 1,250 strong, was organized in May, 1862; was ordered from Tuscaloosa to Chattanooga; was in Middle Tennessee for some months, doing guard duty principally; was sent to Kentucky in September, brigaded under General Hanson, being the only Alabama troops in his Kentucky brigade. Under its gallant and brave Colonel Stansel, who shared its vicissitudes from the beginning until the close, it fought valiantly at Murfreesboro, December 31st to January 2d, where two of its finest lieutenants were killed, as was its brigade commander, General Hanson. Gen. Marcus Wright and Colonel Hunt, successively, commanded the Kentucky brigade, but in May, 1863, it was assigned to General Helm, and moved to Tullahoma in Breckinridge's army. The regiment was engaged in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, and in the trenches at Jackson through the long, weary summer of 1863. Rejoining the army of Tennessee, the regiment immortalized itself at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Of the 325 men who went into battle, 147 were killed and wounded, several of them officers. Again it lost its brigade commander, General Helm being killed in this battle. In November, we find the regiment brigaded with the Forty-third Alabama and the First, Second, Third and Fourth battalions,

Hilliard's legion (afterward known as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama), and Stallworth's sharpshooters, under the command of General Gracie, which organization remained identical until the surrender; took part, with considerable loss, in the campaign of East Tennessee. In April, 1864, the brigade was sent to Virginia; was at Drewry's Bluff, May 12th to 16th, and at Dutch Gap. Took part in the siege of Petersburg, March 25th to April 2d, where Maj. L. D. Hudgins was killed, and the loss was very severe; suffered greatly at Hatcher's Run; at White Oak road it lost its brave and gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier. The regiment was bravely fighting at Appomattox, and had repulsed the enemy, when the flag of truce ended the fight, and, at the same time, the long war. Of 1,454 names on the rolls since its enrollment, there were 270 in this last fight, led by Stansel, and under the command of General Gordon. Capt. Robert H. McCord died in the service; Capt. B. A. Hudgins was wounded, and Lieuts. J. T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman were killed, at Murfreesboro. Capt. L. M. Clements was wounded, and Lieut. A. Hawkins and Sergt.-Maj. Ira Tarrant were killed, at Chickamauga; Capt. H. M. Bell was wounded at Hatcher's Run.

The field officers were Cols. Henry Talbird and M. L. Stansel, wounded at Murfreesboro, and since distinguished in the political history of Alabama and at the bar; Lieut.-Cols. J. T. Murfee and T. G. Trimmier, who laid down his life at White Oak road; and Majs. Jesse G. Nash and L. D. Hudgins, the latter killed at Petersburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(717) Forty-first regiment at Tuscaloosa, 1,250 strong; ordered to Chattanooga, July 2, 1862. (762, 781, 789) Guarding bridge over Hiawassee, by order of General Bragg, August. Colonel Howard authorized to call on commander for assistance to enforce orders. (800) Three companies relieved from duty at Hiawassee and ordered to join regiment, September 7th. (835) Ordered to Kentucky, September 16th.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659, 679) In Hanson's brigade, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. Casualties at battle of Murfreesboro, 16 killed, 94 wounded. Lieutenants Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman killed. (782-788) Mentioned in report of General Breckinridge. (825-829) Mentioned in report of Colonel Trabue. "Lieutenant-Colonel Stansel commanded; regiment lost two of its best officers. Casualties, 18 killed, 89 wounded. Aggregate present, 521, January 8, 1863; aggregate present and absent, 938; aggregate last return, 1,055." (829, 830) Lieutenant-Colonel Stansel's report says: "During this time two of our best lieutenants, James T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman, were killed, and a number of men wounded; still, however, we held our position against the most terrific assaults the enemy could bring to bear against it—a point called by General Bragg, himself, the key of the battlefield. On Friday evening, January 2d, this regiment, together with the Second, Fourth and Sixth Kentucky regiments, was ordered to the right of our position, and proceeded down Stone's river to a point about one mile north of Wayne's hill, to make an attack upon a large body of the enemy enforced there. In this attack, from which ensued a most terrific battle, my officers and men demeaned themselves most gallantly, driving the enemy before them, across the river, entirely from the position they held, pushing forward until they came within the raking fire of the powerful batteries of the enemy, planted on the opposite bank of the river, and supported by almost their entire army. . . . So gallant was the conduct of my officers and men in this, the hardest struggle of the battle, that it would seem invidious to discriminate between them. Casualties, 18 killed, 90 wounded." (832, 835, 836, 837) Mentioned in reports.

Vol. XX, Part 2—In Hanson's brigade, Breckinridge's division, November and December, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(620) Gen. Marcus Wright commanding brigade, Breckinridge's division, January 29, 1863. (625) February 3, 1863, brigade ordered to report to Colonel Hunt at Manchester. (703) Colonel Hunt, Manchester, April 22d, assumes command of brigade. (847) In Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, May 21st. (849) Moved to Tullahoma by command of General Hardee.

No. 37—(654) Before Jackson, Miss., July, 1863, 1 killed.

No. 38—(912) General Helm ordered to move direct to Tullahoma, May 23, 1863.

No. 51—(13) Assignment as above, at battle of Chickamauga. (197-201) Mentioned in General Breckinridge's report. (203) Mentioned in report of Colonel Lewis, commanding brigade: "The blood of her sons attests Alabama's chivalry and manhood." (206) Effective total, 401, previous to engagement at Chickamauga. (207, 208) Report of Colonel Stansel: "At about 5 p. m. (Sunday, the 20th) we were, with our brigade, constituting the center battalion in the final charge upon the fortifications occupied by the enemy, when they were completely routed and driven back for miles, resulting in a great victory to our arms. In this battle many of the officers and men demeaned themselves with marked gallantry, a fact which is amply corroborated by our large list of killed and wounded, and to them the highest commendation is due. The names of Major Nash, Captain Eddins and Adjutant Leland, and the officers in command of companies, deserve special mention. First Lieut. A. Hawkins, of Company D, fell, bravely leading his men on the works of the enemy, and Sergt.-Maj. Ira Tarrant fell, nobly discharging the duties of his position. The cool and fearless conduct of Color-Sergt. Clark Richey deserves honorable mention for the manner in which he bore the regimental colors through the shock of battle. The regiment went into battle with 325 men, and our casualties were 27 killed and 120 wounded."

No. 54—(452) In Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division, Longstreet's corps, November 30, 1863; Lieut.-Col. T. G. Trimmier commanding regiment. (534) Mentioned by Gen. Bushrod Johnson in report of operations from November 22 to December 21, 1863. Bean's Station, (December 14th), Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmier in command of regiment.

No. 56—(618, 628, 891) Transferred from Lewis' brigade to Gracie's brigade, November 3, 1863.

No. 68—(207) In Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division, General Beauregard's forces on the Richmond and Petersburg lines, May, 1864.

No. 69—(862) In Gracie's brigade, department of Richmond, Gen. Robert Ransom, May, 1864; near Drewry's bluff.

No. 80—(775, 779) Mentioned by Gen. B. R. Johnson.

No. 87—(909) Mentioned by Gen. B. R. Johnson, Petersburg, Va., November 6, 1864: "Three companies moved out and took the enemy's picket line in front of Gracie's salient, capturing 31 prisoners without firing a gun or losing a man."

No. 88, No. 89—Various returns, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's corps, Lee's army.

No. 95—(1287, 1288) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson; operations from March 28 to April 9, 1865. March 30th, brigade commanded by Colonel Stansel at White Oak road. (1300) Brigade mentioned in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's report as being at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865.

THE FORTY-SECOND ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-second Alabama, organized at Columbus, Miss., in May, 1862, was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose one year's service was completed. Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier, Maj. W. C. Fergus and Capt. George W. Foster were all from the Second Alabama, so that the regiment was immediately effective for the hard work before it. In September it was with the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Seventh Mississippi regiments in Maury's division of the army of the West. The next month it went into the siege of Corinth with 700 men, losing, killed and wounded, 348; of these, 11 were officers. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in Mississippi and the brigade was reorganized. It formed part of the garrison at Vicksburg, where it lost heavily and was captured. From the parole camp at Demopolis, it went to join the army of Tennessee, and served in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, and at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, where it fought with its usual gallantry. Wintering around Dalton, it took part in the defense of that place, February 28, 1864, and in the campaign from there to Atlanta. March 19th, Gen. Alpheus Baker took command of the brigade, which now consisted of the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Alabama. It fought at Resaca, May 14th and 15th; at

New Hope church, May 25th; at Atlanta, July 25th to 28th. The losses on the 28th were very heavy. It was sent to Spanish Fort in August, where it formed a part of the garrison until January, when it was returned to the army of Tennessee. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the rest of the brigade. After April 1st, it was consolidated with the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fourth, Capt. William D. McNeill, lieutenant-colonel, and surrendered with the army of Tennessee. Capts. George W. Foster and Allen B. Knox were killed, and Capt. John W. Haley mortally wounded, at Corinth. Capt. Robert Best died in the service. Capt. Robert K. Wills was killed at Atlanta, and Lieut. Capers W. Bodie at Vicksburg.

The field officers were Col. John W. Portis, who was wounded at Corinth; Col. T. C. Lanier, wounded at Corinth and at New Hope, and Maj. W. C. Fergus. Capt. W. D. McNeill was made lieutenant-colonel after consolidation.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Moore's brigade, Maury's division, army of Tennessee, General Van Dorn, October, 1862. (383) Casualties, battle of Corinth, October 3d to 5th, 11 officers wounded. (397-400) Report of Gen. John C. Moore of engagements at Corinth and at Hatchie bridge, October 5th, mentions Forty-second Alabama, Col. John W. Portis, belonging to brigade. Regiment "subjected to heavy fire on the 3d, though their loss in killed and wounded was but 8 or 10, including 1 officer. Corp. J. A. Goring, color-bearer of the Forty-second, deserves particular notice. Though shot down once, he gallantly bore the flag through the fight on the 4th."

No. 37—(327) Moore's brigade, army of Vicksburg, General Pemberton. (329) Lieut. Capers W. Bodie killed during the siege of Vicksburg. (362) Mentioned by General Forney, May 24, 1863. (369) Casualties, 8 killed and 19 wounded, May 17 to July 4, 1863, siege of Vicksburg. (381-383) Highly commended in General Moore's report of siege. (383) Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lanier coincides with other regimental leaders that the men are not able

to make a successful evacuation. (385) Mentioned in Col. Ashbel Smith's report as "a gallant regiment."

No. 38—(721) Mentioned by Col. C. A. Fuller, April 7, 1863: "At Yazoo City a Columbiad is manned by 2 officers and 20 men of the Forty-second Alabama, who have had considerable experience at Fort Morgan." (1060) In Moore's brigade, Forney's division, parole camp, August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(266) Mentioned in report of taking of Missionary Ridge, by Colonel Nodine (Union), November 27, 1863. (691) Return of casualties at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24th and 25th, 2 killed, 7 wounded. (704-706) Report of General Moore of same battles; Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier commanding regiment.

No. 56—(803, 822, 884) Moore's brigade, Cheatham's division, army of Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lanier commanding regiment. Total present, 311, December 14, 1863.

No. 57—(481) Mentioned in Colonel Higley's report of operations, February 23 to 27, 1864, at Dalton.

No. 74—(664) Assignment as above, July, 1864; Capt. W. B. Kendrick commanding regiment. (672) Assignment as above, August, 1864; Capt. William D. McNeill. (851,852) Report of Capt. W. D. McNeill of operations, May 7 to 13, 1864, says: "Sergeant Richey saved the colors of a Georgia regiment. We went into battle with 300 on the 15th (Resaca); 5 officers and 32 men wounded, 2 killed. Rev. J. P. McMillan, a missionary for the brigade, was killed. T. C. Mitchell and Capt. G. H. Gray were severely wounded. Total loss of regiment, 59."

No. 98—(1064) Consolidated with the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Alabama, after April 9, 1865. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Thirty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

No. 100—(734) Same assignment, March 31, 1865; Capt. William D. McNeill commanding regiment.

THE FORTY-THIRD ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-third was organized at Mobile in May, 1862, and went without delay directly to Chattanooga, where it was brigaded under General Leadbetter. Its colonel, Archibald Gracie, Jr., soon displayed his ability and was

afforded opportunity to early earn his promotion. First, as its colonel, and throughout the war from the fall of 1863 as its brigadier, he was never separated from the command. The regiment went into Kentucky with Kirby Smith, and returned, but did very little fighting. It spent the winter of 1862-63 at Cumberland gap. At the battle of Chickamauga (September 19th and 20th), it fought most valiantly, and its loss was very heavy. Colonel Jolly was seriously, and for a long time supposed to be mortally, wounded; both General Preston and General Gracie were enthusiastic in their commendation of the men and officers of this regiment, and the War Records preserve the names of many of the gallant soldiers.

It took part in the investment of Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th; was at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863, and wintered in East Tennessee.

About this time the brigade was reorganized, and comprised henceforward the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth (a consolidation of Hilliard's Second and Fourth battalions), Sixtieth (a consolidation of Hilliard's First and Third battalions), and the Twenty-third (Stallworth's) battalion of sharpshooters. In May the brigade was sent to Virginia to General Beauregard, to oppose the Federal attempts on the outposts of Richmond. It was hotly engaged at Drewry's bluff, May 12th to 16th; was almost continually in the trenches at Petersburg from June, 1865, till the end; and was fighting gallantly at Appomattox when the flag of truce called the halt which was eternal. It surrendered about 50 men.

Adjt. John R. Shelton was killed near Richmond; Adjt. John L. Stephens was wounded, and Capt. O. W. Pritchett killed, at Drewry's bluff; Capts. James A. Gordon, killed at Chickamauga; O. H. Prince, P. Gordon and Lieut. William H. Watkins, at Chattanooga; Capts. T. M. Hughes and J. A. Sylvester, at Petersburg.

The field officers were Cols. Archibald Gracie, Jr., and

Y. M. Moody; Lieut.-Col. John J. Jolly, severely wounded at Chickamauga, and Majs. R. D. Hart, Y. M. Barber and William J. Mims.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(719) First brigade, General Leadbetter, Heth's division. (750) Department of East Tennessee, July 3, 1862. Colonel Gracie sent from Clinton with two regiments to clean out a force of the enemy at Huntsville, Tenn., August 10th. (985) Gracie's brigade, Heth's division, troops under command of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, October; Col. Y. M. Moody commanding regiment.

Vol. XX, Part 2—Assignment as above, to December, 1862, Cumberland Gap.

Vol. XXII, Part 2—(127) General Gilmore (Union) says, March 9, 1863, that there are 600 men under Colonel Gracie at Cumberland Gap. (644, 711, 792) Assignment as above, April 25th; Col. J. J. Jolly commanding regiment. (805-947) At Bean's Station, April 30th. To move to Morristown, May 7th. Ordered to march from Cumberland Gap and fall back, if necessary, on Knoxville, June 17th; Col. Y. M. Moody commanding regiment, July 31st. Regiment ordered to remain at Knoxville until relieved, August 3d.

No. 51—(418) General Preston's report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, specially notices Col. Y. M. Moody. (420-422) General Gracie's report of same battle speaks in high terms of commendation of Colonel Moody and of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Jolly, who, though seriously wounded in thigh, remained on field until obliged to be carried off. Also mentions some of the noble dead. (422-424) Colonel Moody's report says: "Almost in the beginning of the engagement (20th) Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly and six company commanders were killed, or so severely wounded as to be compelled to quit the field. Captain Gordon, Company C, was killed, and Captain Prince, Company A, mortally wounded. They were among the best officers of the regiment, and fell encouraging their men and gallantly cheering them forward. Colonel Moody highly commends Acting Adjt. Lieut. John R. Shelton of Company C, and asks for his promotion to the captaincy of his com-

pany, made vacant by the death of Captain Gordon. I would mention the following enlisted men: Private W. C. Harris, Sergt. T. Cocke, Sergt. John B. Lanford, almost the foremost in regiment, with unflinching gallantry. There are vacancies in the second lieutenancies, and I apply for their promotion, Privates Peppenhorst, McCoy, Satterwhite, Sergeant Maxey, Sergeant Bruce and Private J. T. Elliott. Sergeant Stephenson and Private Hill also deserve notice, having done all that could be expected of the very best soldiers. My loss was, officers killed, 3; wounded, 7. Men killed, 13; wounded, 76." (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Private William R. Ethridge (killed), Company A; Private John A. Meness, Company B; Sergt. W. C. Johnson, Company D; Sergt. Newton Bruce, Company E; Sergt. E. N. Maxey, Company F; Private David Scott, Company G; Private Daniel F. Tubb, Company H; Private John Barnes, Company I; Private William W. Scales, Company K. Company C declined to make selection.

No. 54—(452) Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division, Longstreet's corps, November 30, 1863. (534-537) Mentioned in Gen. Bushrod Johnson's report of operations, including affair at Bean's Station, December 14th.

No. 68—(207) Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division, May 5, 1864; forces on Richmond and Petersburg lines; General Beauregard.

No. 69—(862) Gracie's brigade, department of Richmond, May 31, 1864, Gen. Robert Ransom, Jr.; regiment commanded by Capt. William W. Harder.

No. 88—(1166) Assignment as above, August, 1864; Lieut.-Col. John J. Jolly commanding regiment. (1227) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, September 1, 1864, department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, commanded by General Beauregard. (1311) Gracie's brigade, September, Gen. Bushrod Johnson's command.

No. 95—(268) Mentioned by Gen. J. Chamberlain (Union) as being an attacking party near Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865. (1274) Moody's brigade, Anderson's corps, Lee's army, April, 1865; Maj. Wm. J. Mims in command.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-fourth regiment was organized at Selma in May, 1862. The 1st of July found it in Richmond, bri-

gaded with one Mississippi and two North Carolina regiments under Gen. A. R. Wright. In 1862, the Fourth Alabama was added, and in January, 1864, upon reorganization, the North Carolina commands were replaced by the Fifteenth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama, under General Law, who remained in command until January, 1865, when Colonel Perry was made the brigade commander. Camp diseases played havoc with the regiment, and with greatly thinned ranks it went into its first battle at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and lost two of its captains, T. C. Daniel and William T. King. It took part at Harper's Ferry, September 15th; Sharpsburg, September 17th, where it suffered severely, losing nearly two-thirds of its effective force; Fredericksburg, December 13th, and Suffolk, December 28th; and, transferred to Law's brigade, it wintered on the Rappahannock. In the Suffolk, Va., campaign, companies A and B were captured at Hill's Point, April 18, 1864. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment captured the first guns taken by the Confederates. It was sent with Longstreet's corps to the army of the West in time to take a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where again its loss was heavy. It fought at Lookout creek, October 28th, and at Knoxville, November 17th; again at Dandridge, January 16 and 17, 1864. The regiment was sent back to Virginia in time for the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th; and was at Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th, where its casualties were great; also at Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, June 1st to 12th; and Bermuda Hundreds, June 2d to 10th. It was in the trenches around Petersburg until the final scene at Appomattox. Capts. T. C. Daniel and William T. King were killed at Second Bull Run; Capts. D. A. Bozeman and John H. Neilson, at Spottsylvania; Capt. Joab Goodson died in the service, as did Capt. Patrick P. Riddle; Capts. John M. Teague and William T. Dunklin were killed at Gettysburg; Capt.

John D. Adrian was wounded at the Wilderness and killed at Chaffin's Bluff; Capts. Wm. N. Greene and Joseph T. Johnston were wounded at Chickamauga.

The field officers were Cols. Charles A. Derby, killed at Sharpsburg; William F. Perry, who was made a brigadier, and John A. Jones; Lieut.-Col. George W. Cary, wounded near Richmond, and Maj. A. W. Denman

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(487) Wright's brigade, Huger's division, June 25th to July 1, 1862. (789) General Huger's report of same engagement, as supporting battery at junction of New Road and Charles City road, June 28th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(651) Wright's brigade, Anderson's division, July 23, 1862; Col. James Kent commanding regiment.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(546) September 1, 1862, "Right wing of army of Northern Virginia, or Longstreet's corps." (561) Medical director reports 5 killed and 22 wounded at Manassas Plains, August 30, 1862. (816) Capts. T. C. Daniel and William T. King killed.

Vol. XVIII—(336) Two companies, A and B, supporting Captain Stribling's battery at Hill's Point, Nansemond river, captured April 19, 1863.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(812) Medical director reports 4 killed and 65 wounded, Maryland campaign.

Vol. XXI—(540) Transferred from Wright's to Law's brigade, Hood's division, November 26, 1862. (559) One killed, battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (1071) Col. C. A. Derby commanding regiment. (1099) Law's brigade reorganized by detaching North Carolina regiments and replacing them with Alabama regiments, so that the brigade comprised the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, January, 1863.

No. 44—(284) Col. William F. Perry commanding regiment, Gettysburg campaign. (330, 339) Casualties, 24 killed and 64 wounded at battle of Gettysburg. (393,394) Colonel Perry's report: "General Law informed me that he expected my men to take a battery. Such was their extreme exhaustion, having marched without interruption twenty-four miles to reach the battlefield, and advanced at a double-quick step fully a mile to engage the

enemy, that I hesitated for an instant to order them immediately forward. . . . However, I rushed forward, shouting to them to advance. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could make myself heard or understood above the din of battle. The order was, however, extended along the line, and was promptly obeyed. The men sprang forward, over the rocks, swept the position and took possession of the heights, capturing 40 or 50 prisoners around the battery and among the cliffs. . . . The conflict continued to rage with great fury until dark. Again and again the enemy with great force attempted to dislodge us from our position and retake the battery, in each case with signal failure and great loss. Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones, Maj. Geo. W. Cary and Lieut. W. P. Becker, acting adjutant, behaved with great coolness and courage. I abstain from mentioning by name others who deserve special commendation, because the list would be so long as to confer little distinction on any single individual, and because injustice might be done to others whose good conduct escaped my observation. The regiment lost 24 killed and 66 wounded."

No. 54—(223) Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. (227) General Law's report of operations of his brigade from October 8th to 28th, on duty beyond Lookout mountain. (229-231) Mentioned in Colonel Sheffield's report, engagement near Lookout creek, on night of October 28th.

No. 58—(641) Assignment as above, January 31, 1864; Col. Perry commanding brigade.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, department of East Tennessee, March 31, 1864. (803) Brigade ordered to Charlotteville, Va., April 22d.

No. 67—(1022) Law's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, Lee's army, May, 1864. (1060) Casualties, 27 killed and 112 wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 4th to 6th.

No. 80—(763) Return of casualties, June 13th to July 31, 1864, 5 killed and 15 wounded during siege of Petersburg.

No. 87—(877) Casualties, August 1st to December 31st, 12 killed and 29 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Law's brigade, Colonel Perry commanding. Mentioned as being on the north side of the James river, August, 1864.

No. 89—(1238) Assignment as above, November 30, 1864; Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones commanding regiment.
No. 95—(1268) In Perry's (late Law's) brigade, Lee's army, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, Appomattox campaign. (1277) Lieut.-Col. John A. Jones commanding regiment. Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-fifth regiment was organized at Auburn in May, 1862, and was sent immediately to Mississippi. At Tupelo it suffered very much from diseases incident to camp life, losing a number of its men. It was at first brigaded under Col. A. Reichard, the other regiments of the brigade being from Louisiana. This organization was of short duration. In Walthall's brigade, commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson, the regiment went into Kentucky, charged a battery at Perryville, October 8th, and met with severe loss. At Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, the casualties were numerous. Brigaded under General Wood early in 1863, the regiment remained with the army at Tullahoma until midsummer. General Lowrey was in command of this brigade at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where the loss of the regiment was very heavy. It fought again at Missionary Ridge, November 15th, and at Ringgold gap, November 27, 1863. The next year found the regiment in the thick of the fights in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; at Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope church, May 25th, and at Decatur and Atlanta, July 20th to 26th. On July 22d was perhaps the most terrific experience, for the fight was hand to hand. The color-bearers of the contending forces flaunted their flags into each other's faces. The regiment color-bearer was killed, and Colonel Lampley and Major Freeman wounded and captured. Again the regiment fought, at Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st. It opened the battle at Franklin, November 30th, where it suffered fearfully, by

a fight at Spring Hill on the evening before. It was in the battle at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. Consolidated with the Sixteenth and Thirty-third Alabama, under Colonel Abercrombie, transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, it proceeded to North Carolina. At the time of the surrender, the remnant of the regiment had been consolidated with remnants of the First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third, still under Colonel Abercrombie, in Stewart's corps of Johnston's army.

Captains Perry and Torbert were wounded at Chickamauga, Clements at Murfreesboro, Jackson at Atlanta; Captains Gaffney killed at Perryville, John R. Carson at Franklin, Thomas Smith at Atlanta. Captain Lampley was promoted and became colonel; Capts. Geo. C. Freeman and James Jackson were also promoted.

The field officers were Cols. W. A. Goodwin, James C. Gilchrist, E. B. Breedlove, wounded at Murfreesboro, all of whom resigned; Harris D. Lampley, killed at Atlanta, and R. H. Abercrombie, wounded at Franklin; Lieut.-Col. James Jackson and Maj. George C. Freeman, wounded at Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(787) Reichard's brigade, Second corps, June 30, 1862; Bragg's army of Mississippi.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(659) Walthall's brigade (Gen. Patton Anderson), Withers' division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee. (677) Casualties, Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, 13 killed, 71 wounded. (695, 762-767) Mentioned in General Anderson's letter and report. (899) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's report.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(420) Powell's brigade, Anderson's division, Hardee's corps, November 22, 1862. (448) Transferred to Polk's corps, December 12th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942) Wood's brigade (Colonel Lowrey), Hill's corps, July 31, 1863; Col. E. B. Breedlove commanding regiment.

No. 51—(159-162) Mentioned in Gen. S. A. M. Wood's

report of battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and in Capt. F. A. Ashford's report. (167-169) Report of Col. E. B. Breedlove, 22 killed, 95 wounded; officers and men behaved gallantly. (169-171, 174) Mentioned in reports of Col. M. P. Lowrey and Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite.

No. 55—(755) Mentioned in Gen. P. R. Cleburne's report, battle at Ringgold gap. (758) Thanks of Congress to General Cleburne and troops under his command at Ringgold gap, November 27, 1863. (769-771) Mentioned in reports of General Lowrey, Col. Sam Adams, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley; 1 killed, 8 wounded.

No. 56—(618, 823) Assignment as above, to December, 1863; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Lampley commanding regiment, December 14, 1863; total present, 366.

No. 74—(583) Mentioned in Gen. G. A. Smith's (Union) report of engagement of July 22, 1864. (595) Col. William Hall's (Union) report of same engagement mentions death of color-bearer. (606) Mentioned in Col. W. W. Belknap's (Union) report of action of July 22, 1864, in which he says: "The enemy fought bravely and obstinately, and many of them were shot down, fighting at the muzzles of our guns." Again, he says: "Our loss was heavy" (viz: 131 out of 380 in line). (639-669) Assignments as above. (662) Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Abercrombie commanding regiment, July 31st. (731-733) Mentioned in Gen. M. P. Lowrey's report of engagement of July 22, 1864, in which he says the gallant Colonel Lampley was wounded and captured, leading the charge, and Maj. George C. Freeman twice wounded, and captured. The loss of this regiment was 27 killed, 72 wounded.

No. 93—(667) Assignment as above, December 10, 1864; Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie. (685) Battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie wounded.

No. 100—(773) Transferred from Lowrey's to Shelley's brigade, April 9, 1865, with Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Alabama; general orders, No. 13, General Johnston.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-sixth regiment was organized at Loachapoka in May, 1862, and went immediately to East Tennessee,

where it was brigaded under General Leadbetter, but in July transferred to General Taylor's command. At Tazewell it met with several casualties. Went into Kentucky in Stevenson's division, but took no part in any fight of consequence. Returning to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned with the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Alabama, to General Tracy's brigade. Sent with the division to Mississippi, the regiment suffered greatly at Port Gibson (May 1st), where General Tracy was killed. At Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, after a terrible fight and many casualties, one-half the command, with the field officers, were captured. The balance took part in the siege of Vicksburg, May 17th to July 4th, and after considerable loss were captured, with the fort. Exchanged, the regiment was in the parole camp at Demopolis, and was reorganized under General Lee; and under Pettus, as brigadier, it joined the army of Tennessee. It fought at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and Ringgold, November 27th. The winter was passed at Dalton, and the regiment, with varying casualties and successes, fought through the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and back again to Tennessee. Its brilliant record at Columbia was never eclipsed, and it there suffered severely. At Nashville, December 15th and 16th, it was again engaged. In the retreat from Tennessee it was the rear-guard of the army and was highly complimented by General Hood.

Moving over to the Carolinas, it fought at Kinston, March 15 and 16, 1865, and at Bentonville, March 19th. It was consolidated with the Twenty-third, with Col. J. B. Bibb, Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle and Maj. J. T. Hester as field officers, and surrendered under the command of Captain Brewer, April 26th, at Salisbury.

Adjt. Thomas Riggs and Capts. McCaskill and James W. Powell were killed at Baker's Creek, Lieutenant McFarland at Jonesboro, and Capt. John F. Spinks during the retreat from Nashville. Capt. Leonidas

Stephens died in the service. Capt. George E. Brewer, senior captain, was in command during the greater part of the existence of the regiment.

The field officers were Col. Mike L. Woods, Lieut.-Col. O. Kyle and Maj. James M. Handley, all of whom were captured at Baker's creek.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(716) Leadbetter's brigade, post of Chattanooga, department of East Tennessee, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30, 1862; Col. M. L. Wood commanding regiment. (719) Taylor's brigade, department of East Tennessee, July 3, 1862. (984) Tracy's brigade, October, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(825) Field report of Second brigade, First division, commanded by Gen. E. D. Tracy, gives Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments; station, Chickasaw Bluffs, near Vicksburg, January 3, 1863. Forty-sixth had not yet reported there.

No. 36—(680-682) Mentioned in Col. I. W. Garrott's report of the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

No. 37—(51) Mentioned by General McGinnis (Union), battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16th. (101-103) Gen. S. D. Lee's report of same particularly mentions Major Handley. (326) S. D. Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; Capt. George E. Brewer commanding regiment. (329) Lieuts. J. K. P. Cotton and J. T. House killed during the siege. (350) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of the siege. (354, 355) Capt. George E. Brewer (commanding regiment), in his report of the siege of Vicksburg, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Pettus, who commanded at the time (May 22d), greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry." Casualties, 15 killed, 45 wounded.

No. 38—(1059) Lee's brigade, army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29, 1863.

No. 55—(662) Pettus' brigade (reassigned November 12, 1863), Stevenson's division, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, General Bragg. (724) November 24 and 25, 1863, 5 wounded. (731) Mentioned in report of General Pettus, Lookout Mountain, November 24th.

No. 56—(804) Assignment as above, December, 1863; Captain Brewer commanding regiment.

No. 57—(482) General Pettus reports 5 wounded at Dalton, Ga., February 25, 1864.

No. 58—(587) January 20, 1864, Capt. James R. Cross commanding.

No. 59—(869) Assignment as above, April 30, 1864; Capt. James R. Cross commanding.

No. 74—Assignment as above, April to August, 1864.

No. 78—(853) Assignment as above, September 20, 1864; Capt. James W. Powell commanding.

No. 93—Assignment as above, in Nashville campaign.

No. 94—(799) Pettus' brigade, January 19, 1865. Total present, 174.

No. 98—(1088) General Hill's report, operations May 7th to 21st, says: "Skirmish line placed under charge of Captain Brewer, corps officer of the day."

No. 100—(733) Assignment as in November, March 31, 1865; Capt. George E. Brewer commanding regiment; Col. Jos. B. Bibb commanding brigade, General Pettus' division.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh regiment was organized at Loachapoka, May 22, 1862. Later, in June, the regiment arrived in Virginia and was brigaded, under General Taliaferro, with the Forty-eighth Alabama and several Virginia regiments. It was in Stonewall Jackson's "own division." The regiment received its "baptism of fire" at Cedar Run, August 9th, where Captain Menefee was killed, and nearly one-half of the effective force of the regiment wounded more or less severely, 12 being killed outright. At Second Bull Run, August 30th, the regiment again suffered severely. It fought at Chantilly, September 1st; at Harper's Ferry, September 12th to 15th, and at the battle of Sharpsburg it did not lose its record for hard fighting and heavy loss. It was at Fredericksburg, December 13th, and wintered on the Rappahannock. In January, 1863, the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth were transferred to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Long-

street's corps, with the Fourth, Fifteenth and Forty-fourth Alabama. The early part of the spring, the regiment, under Longstreet, was operating around Richmond and Suffolk. July found it in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg, where 4 officers out of 21 were killed, and the casualties embraced one-third of its effective force. Transferred with Longstreet's corps to the army of Tennessee, it took a prominent part at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20th, and at Knoxville, November 17th to December 4th. In early spring, Longstreet's corps was sent back to the army of Northern Virginia in time for the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; and at Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th, with a return, as usual, of severe losses. General Perry was made brigadier, with the same organization as above, Captain Clower commanding regiment when it was paroled at Appomattox. Capts. A. C. Menefee was killed at Cedar Run, Jos. Johnson at Gettysburg, and Jas. H. Sanford at the Wilderness; Lieut. George W. Gammell was killed at Sharpsburg, and William Grimmett at Second Bull Run.

The field officers were Cols. James M. Oliver, James W. Jackson and Michael J. Bulger; Lieut.-Col. L. R. Terrell, killed on the Darbytown road, and Majs. John G. Johnson and J. M. Campbell, the latter killed near Richmond.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Taliaferro's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, July 23, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's "own division."

Vol. XII, Part 2—(206,207) Report of Col. A. G. Taliaferro, commanding brigade, battle of Cedar Run, August, 1862, gives 12 killed, 85 wounded. (207-209) Lieut.-Col. J. W. Jackson states that it was the first battle that any of this regiment had ever been in, and that they acted well. One captain and 11 men were killed, and 90 wounded, some of them slightly. He says

that Captain Menefee conducted himself with great gallantry, and that in his death the regiment has sustained a great loss. (210) Mentioned in Maj. J. Stover's report. (212) Mentioned in Maj. H. C. Wood's report.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(561) Medical director reports 7 killed, 25 wounded, Manassas Plains, August 30, 1862. (816) Lieut. William Grimmett, killed August 30th.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(1009) Return of casualties, battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, 10 killed, 35 wounded; Lieut. George W. Gammell killed.

Vol. XXI—(543) Assignment as above, December 10, 1862; Taliaferro commanding division, Colonel Warren, brigade, and Capt. James M. Campbell, regiment. (686) Mentioned in Col. E. T. H. Warren's report of battle of Fredericksburg. (1099) Special order, General Lee, January 19, 1863, transfers regiment from Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

No. 44—(284) Law's brigade, consisting of the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama regiments, in battle of Gettysburg; Hood's division, First army corps. Colonel Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Bulger and Maj. J. M. Campbell, successively, in command of regiment. (330) Medical director reports 10 killed, 30 wounded, in same battle. (392, 393) Mentioned in Col. William C. Oates' report. (395) Report of Maj. J. M. Campbell: "Lieut.-Col. M. J. Bulger fought most nobly. Out of 21 officers, 4 were killed; all the 21 acted well. About one-third of the whole number were killed and wounded." Footnote: "Lieutenant-Colonel Bulger was not killed. On July 16, 1863, he became colonel, *vice* James W. Jackson, resigned."

No. 51—(18) Law's brigade, commanded by Colonel Sheffield; Hood's division, commanded by General Law; Longstreet's corps from army of Northern Virginia, in army of Tennessee, General Bragg, September 19 and 20, 1863.

No. 54—(229, 230) Commended in Col. J. L. Sheffield's report of engagement near Lookout creek, October 28, 1863; no casualties in regiment.

No. 55—(658) Detached with Longstreet's corps for operations in East Tennessee, November 4th.

No. 59—(722) Law's brigade, Buckner's division, March

31, 1864, department of East Tennessee; Col. M. J. Bulger commanding regiment.

No. 67—(1060) Return of casualties (no date) gives 33 killed, 61 wounded; General Law wounded, June 3, 1863.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, June 13 to July 31, 1864, 6 killed, 9 wounded.

No. 87—(877) Casualties, August 1st to December 31st, 7 killed, 27 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Reported as being on north side of James river. Colonel Bulger commanding regiment; Law's brigade, commanded by Colonel Bowles, of the Fourth.

No. 89—Field's division, November 30, 1864, commanded by Capt. Henry C. Lindsey.

No. 95—(1268) Perry's (late Law's) brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, April, 1865; Capt. Eli D. Clower commanding regiment. (1277) Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-eighth Alabama was organized in May, 1862, at Auburn, and went into the war with overflowing ranks. Sent to Virginia, it was first brigaded under General Taliaferro, in Stonewall Jackson's division, with the Forty-seventh, from which it was never separated. The three Virginia regiments which were in the brigade were afterward exchanged for the Fourth, Fifteenth and Forty-fourth Alabama, in January, 1863—the brigade commanded by General Law—and the organization remained intact until the closing scene. The first battle of the regiment was at Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, where it lost heavily. The story of the Forty-eighth is that of the Forty-seventh.

Scarcely had the din of the fearful fight at Gettysburg passed away, when it was sent with Longstreet's corps to General Bragg, to take part in the terrible conflict at Chickamauga, September 20th; was at Lookout Valley and Knoxville, wintering in Tennessee. Still with Longstreet, the regiment returned to the scene of its earliest encounters and fought unremittingly at the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 7th to 12th;

Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fussell's Mill, Fort Harrison, Darbytown road, Williamsburg road, and Farmville, and surrendered at Appomattox, in Perry's brigade, with the other Alabama regiments with whom it had served so long.

Adjt. H. S. Figures was killed at the Wilderness; Capt. Reuben Ellis was wounded, and Capt. D. R. King killed, at Cedar Run; Capts. J. N. DeArman, killed at Petersburg, T. J. Eubanks at Lookout Valley, Isham B. Small at White Plains, R. C. Golightly at Sharpsburg, and Moses Lee at Second Bull Run. Capt. Samuel A. Cox died in the service.

Field officers: Cols. James L. Sheffield, wounded at Cedar Run, and William C. Oates, severely wounded at Fussell's Mill, who became distinguished as a statesman in the United States Congress after the war, and was later governor of Alabama; Lieut.-Cols. A. A. Hughes, Jesse G. Aldridge and William M. Hardwick; and Majs. Enoch Aldridge, wounded at Cedar Run, and J. W. Wigginton.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(648) Taliaferro's brigade, July 23, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's division, army of Northern Virginia.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(179) Medical director reports 12 killed, 61 wounded, battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862. (206, 207) Report of Colonel Taliaferro, Twenty-third Virginia, commanding brigade, 15 killed, 58 wounded. (209) Col. A. A. Hughes, in his report, says: "The officers and men of my command behaved gallantly." (210) Mentioned by Major Stover, commanding Tenth Virginia, in his report. (212) Mentioned with commendation in Maj. H. C. Wood's report. (561) Medical director reports 50 wounded at Second Manassas, August 30th. (816) Capt. Moses Lee killed, August 30th.

Vol. XVIII—(338) Mentioned by Col. J. K. Conoly, siege of Suffolk, Va.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(808) In Taliaferro's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, during Maryland campaign. Col. J. L. Sheffield commanding brigade, after Colonels Warren

and Jackson. (1008) Col. J. W. Jackson and Colonel Sheffield commanding brigade. (1009) Casualties, 10 killed, 33 wounded, at the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862. Capt. R. C. Golightly killed.

Vol. XXI—(543) December 10, 1862, Capt. C. B. St. John commanding regiment. (562) Five wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (686) Mentioned by Col. E. T. H. Warren, commanding brigade, in his report of same battle. (1099) Special orders, No. 19, General Lee, January 19, 1863, transferred Forty-eighth, Forty-seventh and Fifteenth Alabama from Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

No. 44—(284) Law's brigade (commanded by General Law and Colonel Sheffield), Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, July, 1863. (330) Medical director reports 8 killed, 67 wounded, at battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863. (395, 396) Colonel Sheffield's report of the battle of Gettysburg says: "Lieuts. F. M. Burk and R. L. Ewing, and Captains Eubanks and Edwards are especially noticed for their gallantry. Lieut.-Col. W. M. Hardwick and Maj. C. B. St. John were efficient until wounded." (411) Major Bane, of Fourth Texas, refers to "the gallant Colonel Sheffield, of the Forty-eighth Alabama."

No. 51—(18) Assignment as above, September 19 and 20, 1863, Bragg's army; Lieut.-Col. William M. Hardwick commanding regiment.

No. 54—(228-231) Colonel Sheffield's report of the engagement near Lookout Creek, October 28th. Captain Eubanks mortally wounded, and 3 privates. Thanks Lieut Joseph B. Hardwick and Sergeant-Major Robbins. (452) November 30, 1863, with troops in East Tennessee, commanded by General Longstreet.

No. 67—(1022) Assignment as above, May, 1864, in Field's division, Lee's army of Northern Virginia. (1060) Partial return of casualties, 11 killed, 30 wounded, May 4, 1864.

No. 80—(763) Casualties, June 13 to July 31, 1864, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

No. 87—(877) Partial return of casualties, August 1 to December 31, 1864, 8 killed, 20 wounded.

No. 88—(159) Law's brigade, Colonel Perry commanding, on north side of the James river, August, 1864.

No. 89—(1238) November 30, 1864, Col. Wm. F. Perry

in command of brigade; Maj. John W. Wigginton commanding regiment.

No. 95—(1277) Perry's brigade paroled at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

THE FORTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Forty-ninth regiment was organized at Nashville early in the year 1862, and brigaded in April, under Colonel Trabue, in Breckinridge's division. It was first known as Hale's Thirty-first, and some confusion has arisen in the documents of the War Records between the Forty-ninth and Hundley's Thirty-first regiment, but great pains have been taken in collecting the extracts below. The first battle of this regiment was Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, when it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbreath and fought nobly, losing quite a large number. It was warmly praised by Colonel Trabue. It formed part of the defense of Vicksburg during 1862, when Lieut. W. H. Boggess was killed, and again at Baton Rouge, August 15th, where it lost severely It followed Van Dorn to Corinth, and there again met heavy loss in the attack on that place. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in the vicinity of Port Hudson. For a short time General Beall commanded the brigade, then General Buford. At the long siege of Port Hudson, the regiment lost a large number of its men; the balance were captured. The regiment, when exchanged, was reorganized at Cahaba, and assigned to General Scott's brigade with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama. Sent to Johnston's army, the brigade, then in Loring's division, wintered at Dalton, taking part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, continually fighting and skirmishing, but with comparatively small loss until it came to Atlanta, where many were sacrificed on the altar of patriotism. The regiment, reduced to a paltry number, was merged into the Twenty-seventh, in July, 1864, by consolidation with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Alabama, which had also been reduced to mere

squads, and was commanded by Col. S. S. Ives, of the Thirty-fifth, with Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon, of the Forty-ninth. The regiment was on detached service at Selma. With Hood, it fought in the battle of Franklin, November 30th, where Colonel Ives was wounded; again at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, where many were killed and many captured. Ordered to North Carolina, commanded by Capt. W. B. Beason, it surrendered with Johnston's army near Smithfield, March 31, 1865.

The captains killed were John R. Gardner, at Shiloh, and John D. Rivers and F. A. Payne, at Port Hudson. Capt. W. S. Bruce was captured at Port Hudson, and died in prison; Capt. G. C. Leadbetter died in service. The field officers were Cols. I. D. Hale and Jeptha Edwards; Lieut.-Cols. M. Gilbreath, W. N. Crump, John D. Weedon; and Majs. B. Johnston and Thomas A. Street.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VII—(905) Hale's battalion, in Breckinridge's brigade, Johnston's army, Murfreesboro, February 23, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(384) First brigade, Col. R. P. Trabue, reserve corps, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, April 6 and 7, 1862. (614-621) Mentioned in report of Col. Robert Trabue, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbreath, commanding Thirty-first (Forty-ninth) Alabama, and the regiment, commended. "The regiment acted with praiseworthy gallantry in this action." Loss at Shiloh, 79.

Vol. X, Part 2—(550) First brigade, General Hawes, reserve corps, General Breckinridge, Beauregard's army of the Mississippi, Corinth, May, 1862.

Vol. XV—(18) Thirty-first Alabama volunteers, Colonel Edwards, mentioned in report of Gen. Earl Van Dorn, of defense of Vicksburg. (78) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, engagement of Baton Rouge and occupation of Port Hudson, July 27 to August 4, 1862. (82) Two killed and 9 wounded; Lieut. W. H. Boggess killed, Vicksburg, July 15th. (84, 85) Mentioned in report of Col. J. Edwards, commanding, engagement at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Lieutenant Childress,

of Company K, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Hays, of Company G, and Sergeant Loughlin, of Company B, severely wounded while gallantly fighting. (273) Edwards' consolidated (Forty-ninth), Buford's brigade, March 15, 1863, at Port Hudson, La. (278) Casualties, 1 wounded during the bombardment of Port Hudson, La. (934) General orders, No. 5, Port Hudson, January 7, 1863, General Gardner assigns consolidated regiment, consisting of Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Sixth Alabama battalion, to Beall's brigade. (1033) Buford's brigade, March 31, 1863, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, General Gardner commanding; Col. Jeptha Edwards in command of regiment. (1037) Assigned to Beall's brigade, by command of General Gardner, Port Hudson, April 6th.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) Rust's brigade, army of the West, Van Dorn commanding, at battle of Corinth, August 30 to October 12, 1862. (407-409) Mentioned in General Rust's report.

No. 38—(613) Beall's brigade, January 31, 1863, district of Louisiana, Pemberton. (707) Buford's brigade, April, 1863, Stevenson's division; Col. Jeptha Edwards commanding regiment.

No. 41—(143) Paroled at Port Hudson, July, 1863; Maj. T. A. Street with regiment. (147) Casualties up to June 1st, 3 killed, 18 wounded, in siege of Port Hudson. (150) Report of casualties of Beall's brigade. (551) Forty-ninth Alabama, 500 strong, at Port Hudson, La., as reported by (Union) General Dwight.

No. 58—(586) Forty-ninth Alabama and three companies of partisans and exchanged prisoners at military post, Cahaba, January 20, 1864.

No. 74—(645) Army of Mississippi, General Polk; Lieut.-Col. John Weedon commanding regiment. (652) Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, General Loring; Capt. W. B. Beeson commanding regiment. (659) July 10, 1864, Scott's brigade, army of Mississippi, consolidated with Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Alabama, under Col. Samuel Ives; Lieut.-Col. John D. Weedon.

No. 75—(724) Ordered by secretary of war, May 16th, to proceed to Dalton and report to General Johnston. (For other extracts, see those in connection with the Twenty-seventh Alabama, brigade organization remaining the same.)

THE FIFTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fiftieth Alabama regiment was organized at Corinth in 1862, from two battalions recently enlisted. Placed in Gladden's brigade it fought at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, with a loss of 123 killed and wounded, out of 700 men engaged. It was called at first the Twenty-sixth, but as there was already a regiment by that name, it was, after July, 1863, known as the Fiftieth. It was in the battle of Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862, with a loss of 2 killed. In June, 1862, the regiment was placed in General Gardner's brigade, with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth; moved into Kentucky and lost about 20 men in a fight with General Sills' division. Transferred to Deas' brigade, it fought with conspicuous gallantry at Murfreesboro, winning the commendation of its division commander, General Withers, and losing 80 men in killed and wounded. It spent the remainder of the winter at Tullahoma; was for a time consolidated with the Thirty-ninth, under command of Col. H. D. Clayton, and in July it was numbered the Fiftieth, and was alternately commanded by Col. J. G. Coltart and Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements. At Chickamauga it lost 100 men, out of 500 engaged, and it also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton, and did arduous duty on the retreat to Atlanta, being engaged nearly every day, and losing heavily in the bloody battles around Atlanta during the last week of July, 1864.

The regiment moved into Tennessee with Hood, and was badly mutilated at Franklin. It then proceeded to the Carolinas and distinguished itself at Kinston, where a line of skirmishers, 40 strong, under Capt. E. B. Vaughan, captured a stand of colors and 300 men of the Fifteenth Connecticut. After April 9th it was consolidated with the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, and it was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C.

Col. John G. Coltart, who first led the regiment, was

wounded at Shiloh and Atlanta. He was frequently in command of a brigade, and about the time of the surrender was in command of Hill's division. Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements was promoted from the line, and was frequently in command of the regiment. Capt. J. C. Hutto was promoted to major. Major Gwin was wounded at Shiloh. Adjt. John C. Bruckner and Capt. George Arnold were killed at Atlanta.

The "Limestone Rebels," who were mustered into service at Huntsville, September 17, 1861, formed Company E of this regiment, Capt. Jim Malone, Lieuts. Dr. N. D. Richardson, William Richardson and John B. McClelland, and Orderly-Sergt. George W. McKinney.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) Gladden's brigade, Withers' division, at Shiloh. (538) Mentioned in Col. Z. C. Deas' report of battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (544-547) Lieut.-Col. William D. Chadick says: "The Twenty-sixth was hotly engaged, contributing a full share to the driving back of the enemy. When the charge was made upon the lines and into the camp of the enemy, the Twenty-sixth was among the first to penetrate them." Colonel Chadick commends the officers and men, and states that Col. John Coltart and Maj. John S. Garvin were wounded. (551) General Chalmers' report speaks of the forward movement of the Twenty-sixth regiment upon the enemy. (788) Gardner's brigade, June 30, 1862; reserve corps, General Withers. (853) Col. Joseph Wheeler's report states the Twenty-sixth was in his command in the battle of Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862; reports 2 killed.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Deas' brigade, Withers' division, January, 1863, army of Tennessee. (677) Return of casualties, battle of Murfreesboro, January 2d, 4 killed and 76 wounded. (754) Commended in General Withers' report of same battle for gallantry. (973) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Private B. A. Thomason, Company A; Sergt. J. E. Gilbert, Company B; Private L. P. Roberts, Company C; Private Reedy Ward, Company D; Sergt. F. E. Mitchell, Company E; Private J. T.

McLain, Company G; Private J. H. Cotrel, Company H; Private John A. Usleton, Company I.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(431) November 29, 1862, Col. N. N. Clements commanding regiment.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Deas' brigade, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth, Col. H. D. Clayton commanding; April 1, 1863, Polk's corps, Bragg's army. (942) Under Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements, July 31, 1863. Henceforward called Fiftieth. (958) Col. J. G. Coltart.

No. 51—(15) Deas' brigade, left wing, General Longstreet, army of Tennessee, at Chickamauga. (318) Mentioned in report of Gen. Patton Anderson, September 19 and 20, 1863. (338, 339) Colonel Coltart's report gives loss 16 killed and 81 wounded. "The officers and men behaved with great gallantry, and I am proud to say there was less straggling than I have ever known. I have the honor to mention the names of the following non-commissioned officers and privates who have been reported to me as deserving much credit for their good conduct, viz: Sergt. L. Coker, Company F; Private J. B. Stewart, Company G; Private W. L. Bridges, Company G; Private P. M. Light, Company G; Private M. Roberts, Company G; Private W. N. Pitts, Company H; Sergt. J. M. Pitts, Company I; Private E. H. Stinnet, Company B; Private Rudy Ward, Company D.

No. 56—(617-886) Total present, December 14, 1863, 289.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, Lieut.-Col. N. N. Clements commanding regiment.

No. 74—(640, et seq.) Assignments as above, Hood's corps; June 30, 1864, Capt. G. W. Arnold commanding regiment; July 31st, Capt. Archibald D. Ray commanding regiment; (776) Lieut.-Col. Harry Toulmin, commanding brigade, in report of operations July 28, 1864, says: "The Fiftieth Alabama regiment made a gallant charge, planting their colors on the enemy's works. Lieut. J. T. Bruckner (Acting A. A.-G.) fell while nobly doing his duty." (780,781) Capt. A. D. Ray, commanding Fiftieth Alabama, says of same battle: "Immediately after commencing the advance, Colonel Coltart was wounded, but remained with us until we charged the enemy in their breastworks, the officers and men acting most gallantly. During the time, General Johnston was wounded and Colonel Coltart was in command of the brigade, and Cap-

tain Arnold in command of the regiment. During the second advance, Captain Arnold was severely wounded. During the engagement the officers and men under my observation acted gallantly and did their duty. Six killed and 33 wounded."

No. 75—(673) General Hindman asks for the Fiftieth, Dalton, Ga., May 7, 1864.

No. 78—(853) September 20, 1864, Col. John G. Coltart in command.

No. 98—(1064) Lee's corps moving to Georgia, January 20, 1865. Consolidated, after April 9th, with Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Alabama, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, in Brantly's brigade.

No. 100—(734) Deas' brigade, March 31, 1865, Hill's division, Lee's corps; Capt. John E. Gilbert commanding regiment. Army near Smithfield, N. C., commanded by General Johnston.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fourth Alabama infantry was made up of troops from Tennessee and Alabama, and four companies from Alabama, first in the regiment of Col. L. M. Walker, of Tennessee. Most of these commands had been captured at Island No. 10, after having served a year or more. The regiment was organized at Jackson, Miss., in October, 1862; was brigaded under General Tilghman, later under Buford; fought at Fort Pemberton and at Baker's Creek, and escaped with small loss. At Vicksburg, only a detachment under Lieutenant Abney was with General Pemberton, the rest of the regiment having gone with General Loring to take part in the defense of Jackson. From February until April, 1864, the regiment was temporarily detached from Buford's command and sent to Montgomery for provost duty, when it was sent to the army of Tennessee, and in the brigade of General Baker, its former colonel, it took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing very heavily at Resaca and at Atlanta, July 20 to 26, 1864. Among many killed was Lieut. Garrett Young. The brigade was with General Maury, in Mobile, for the next six months, when

it was transferred to North Carolina. Its last engagement was at Bentonville, March 19th to 21st, and here, though there were but a few over 300 men, the regiment captured 200 and more of the enemy. It was consolidated with the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth Alabama regiments, under Col. Harry T. Toulmin, only a short time before the surrender at Smithfield. Adjt. Horace M. Smith died in service.

Its field officers were Cols. Alpheus Baker, who was promoted to brigadier, and, after the war, became distinguished as a lawyer, and John A. Minter; and Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Shackelford.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-fourth regiment Alabama infantry, formerly Fourth Confederate infantry, when first organized was called Fiftieth, but changed afterward to Fifty-fourth, formed from six companies, First Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee infantry, and four companies, L. M. Walker's Fortieth Tennessee infantry. No. 36—(553) Gen. L. Tilghman, Canton, Tenn., April 24, 1863, reports that he has started regiment and section of artillery to Carthage.

No. 37—(82) General Buford's report of operations at Edwards' Depot, Miss., May 16, 1863. (328) General Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, includes a detachment under Lieut. Joel P. Abney.

No. 38—(613) In Tilghman's brigade, January 31, 1863, department of Mississippi, General Pemberton. (705) Tilghman's brigade, Loring's command, April, 1863. (746) Assigned to Buford's brigade, April 15th. (783) General Pemberton orders General Tilghman, at Canton, to call in regiment.

No. 53—(515) Buford's brigade, Loring's division, August 20, 1863, department of Mississippi, General Johnston.

No. 57—(333) Assignment as above, February 20, 1864; General Polk in command of army.

No. 58—(816) Temporarily detached from Buford's brigade, February 29, 1864, and ordered by General Polk to proceed to Selma to report to General Withers.

No. 59—(602) March 9, 1864, regiment ordered to Montgomery, Ala. (816) Relieved from duty at Montgomery, April 28, 1864, to report to General Johnston for assignment to Baker's brigade.

No. 74—(649, et seq.) Baker's brigade, Johnston's army of Tennessee; Lieut.-Col. John A. Minter commanding regiment, Atlanta campaign. (818) See Thirty-seventh regiment. (845) General Baker's report of operations, including battles of Rocky Face, Resaca and New Hope Church, May 7 to June 2, 1864, says: "We have to mourn the loss, in this sanguinary conflict, of many brave men, among whom was First Lieut. Garrett L. Young, commanding Company C, Fifty-fourth Alabama, who fell within a short distance of the enemy's intrenchments, gallantly leading his command. Nor can I forbear to allude to the heroic death of the Rev. J. P. McMullen, a missionary to this brigade, an aged Presbyterian clergyman of spotless and exalted character, who, having been to our soldiers the preceptor and example of all that is admirable in the Christian, won upon this bloody field the crowning honor with which the martyr patriot alone is worthy to be wreathed." (852-854) Report of Col. J. A. Minter, May 15th, 5 killed and 20 wounded; May 24th, 1 wounded; May 25th, 3 killed and 18 wounded; May 30th, 4 killed and 10 wounded. "In the fatiguing marches and the different engagements, the men have borne up with cheerful fortitude, like men who are determined to defend their rights and their country. In every engagement, Private Joseph Powell, of Company H, and Private James H. Flevin, of Company C, highly distinguished themselves for their daring, bravery and coolness. With much regret I have to report Joseph Powell wounded and captured while reconnoitering the enemy's position, on the evening of the 31st, and James Flevin severely wounded in the shoulder, in the same engagement."

No. 78—(854) Transferred to Mobile with Baker's brigade, subsequent to August, 1864.

No. 79—(875) Baker's brigade, November 1, 1864, Liddell's division, district of the Gulf, General Maury.

No. 98—(1064) Twenty-second Alabama (consolidated with Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth), under command of Col. Harry T. Toulmin, after April 9, 1865.

No. 100—(734) March 31, 1865, in Baker's brigade, Johnston's army.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-fifth Alabama was made up of Snodgrass' and Norwood's battalions. Snodgrass' (Fourth) battalion was in Breckinridge's reserve brigade in February, 1862, and was employed for some time near Pensacola, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Conoley. In Trabue's brigade it lost 30 men at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where it fought under Maj. J. M. Clifton, and was highly commended in official reports. It was engaged in the defense of Vicksburg in 1862, where Maj. G. L. Alexander was killed, and at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, where it fought bravely and suffered severely. It fought in Rust's brigade near Corinth, in October, 1862, and was highly commended by its brigade commander. In March, 1863, at Port Hudson, it was consolidated with Norwood's battalion and formed the Fifty-fifth regiment, about 900 strong, under Col. John Snodgrass, in Buford's brigade. The regiment fought at Baker's Creek with great loss; also at Jackson and subsequent engagements in Mississippi. Transferred to Scott's brigade, it served continuously in the army of Mississippi, until, as part of Stewart's corps, it joined the army of Tennessee in the spring of 1864, and took part in the continuous fighting of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. At Peachtree Creek it was fearfully mutilated, losing more than half its number. It also lost heavily in Hood's winter campaign, suffering severely at Franklin and Nashville. Proceeding to North Carolina, it was consolidated after April 9, 1865, with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-seventh, under Colonel McAlexander, and was surrendered at Greensboro with Johnston's army. Col. John Snodgrass led the regiment with untiring bravery throughout the war. At Peachtree Creek, which proved so disastrous to the regiment, many officers were lost. Maj. J. H. Jones, Adjt. J. C. Howell, Capts. J. W. Evans and Arthur B. Carter were killed, and Lieut.-Col. John W. Norwood, Capts. J. H. Cowan, J. M.

Thompson and Peter Nunnally were wounded there. Capt. D. C. Daniel was wounded at Resaca and Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fourth Battalion Infantry (also called Sixteenth), Lieut.-Col. John Snodgrass, merged into Fifty-fifth regiment.

Vol. VI—(838) March 4, 1862, near Pensacola, Fla. (848) Lieutenant-Colonel Conoley commanding; ordered to destroy buildings, etc., if attacked by overpowering force. (853) Mentioned in letter of Gen. Sam Jones.

Vol. VII—(905) February 23, 1862. In Breckinridge's reserve brigade, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Vol. X, Part 1—(384) In Trabue's brigade, Breckinridge's reserve corps, April 6 and 7, 1862, Shiloh. (614, 615) Mentioned as under Maj. J. M. Clifton, in Colonel Trabue's report. (617, 618) Commended in Trabue's report. (620) Major Clifton commended by Trabue. (621) Battalion (called Clifton's) lost 30 men at Shiloh.

Vol. XV—(18) Mentioned in Gen. Earl Van Dorn's report, defense of Vicksburg; Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass commanding. (78) Mentioned in General Breckinridge's report of operations near Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. (82) Three killed, 22 wounded, Vicksburg; Maj. G. L. Alexander killed. (85, 86) Colonel Snodgrass' report of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, says: "I take pleasure in calling your attention to the gallant and enthusiastic conduct of Privates John Thompson, Company F, and J. M. Byrd, Company G, who boldly moved in advance of the command and discharged their arms with due caution and alacrity. They were the first to open fire and the last to quit the field, and I am happy, while reporting the especially worthy conduct of these two privates, to not have a single instance of cowardice or wavering to report, the whole command having advanced and stood under fire, from which older troops and greater numbers had retired." One officer and 10 men wounded.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) In Rust's brigade, with General Van Dorn, battle of Corinth. (407-409) Commended in General Rust's report of operations near Corinth, October 2, 3 and 4, 1862; skirmishers under Major Gibson.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(786) Mentioned in General Lovell's report, December 5, 1862; ordered south of the Yalabusha river. Smallpox in ranks.

No. 38—(613) January 31, 1863, in Rust's brigade, with General Pemberton. (707) April, 1863 (called Sixteenth battalion), in Buford's brigade, with General Pemberton.

Sixth Battalion, Alabama Infantry. Vol. XV—(934) January 7, 1863, consolidated with Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Alabama, and commanded by Colonel Simonton, Port Hudson, La. (1033) March 31st, in Buford's brigade, with Gen. Frank Gardner's battalion; commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass.

No. 38—(613) January 31, 1863, in Beall's brigade, with General Pemberton. (707) April, in Buford's brigade, united with Fourth battalion, under Colonel Snodgrass.

Fifty-fifth Alabama Infantry, made up of the Sixth (Norwood's) and the Sixteenth, sometimes called Fourth, (Snodgrass') battalions. Vol. XV—(273) Snodgrass' consolidated (Fifty-fifth), in Buford's brigade, March 15, 1863, Port Hudson. (1037) General Buford, with Twenty-seventh and Fifty-fifth, ordered April 6, 1863, to report to General Pemberton at Jackson, Miss.

No. 37—(82) General Buford's report of operations, Edwards Depot, May 16, 1863.

No. 38—(746) Assigned to Buford's brigade, April 15, 1863. (824) Ordered to guard bridge near Edwards Depot, May 3d.

No. 53—(515) Buford's brigade, August 20, 1863, Loring's division, General Johnston's army.

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Scott's brigade, Loring's division, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (895) General Scott's report of fight of Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864, gives 29 killed and 63 wounded. (897) Colonel Snodgrass' report of same battle: "After the order to charge was given, my regiment moved forward under a terrible enfilading fire of grape, canister and minie, as well as a galling direct fire, until they had passed considerably the first line of the enemy's works. My regiment was considerably scattered, but none left the field."

No. 78—(854) September 20, 1864, General Hood in command of army; Maj. James B. Dickey commanding regiment.

No. 93—(666) Same assignment, Nashville campaign.

No. 98—(1063) Twenty-seventh Alabama (consolidated with Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Alabama), under Col. Edward McAlexander, after April 9, 1865.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-seventh regiment was organized at Troy, March, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade; was temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, and in September was again with General Clanton. It was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. Moved to Demopolis, it was attached to Scott's brigade, and joined the army of Tennessee in time to share in the perils and hardships of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign; was in numerous battles and skirmishes, but did not suffer greatly until Peachtree Creek, when the regiment was severely cut up, losing almost half its number. It then moved into Tennessee and lost heavily; at the battles of Franklin and Nashville; was transferred to North Carolina, and fought at Bentonville with severe loss. It was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth regiments, under the command of Colonel McAlexander, and surrendered with Johnston's army at the close of the war.

Col. J. P. W. Amerine, its first colonel, was succeeded by Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, who led the regiment for the greater part of the war, after December, 1863; he was wounded at Franklin. Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bethune, Capt. A. L. Mulligan, Maj. J. H. Wiley and Capt. R. H. Lane were at different times in command. Lieut.-Col. Bethune and Captain Faison were wounded at Peachtree Creek; Major Arnold and Capt. Bailey M. Talbot were killed there.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, Col. J. P. W. Amerine, (also called Fifty-fourth). No. 42—(39) Temporarily attached to Slaughter's brigade, department of the Gulf, June 8, 1863; called "a new regiment from Clanton's brigade." (131) August 1st, Colonel Amerine commanding regiment and brigade. (156, 157) August 10, 1863, stationed at Pollard. (239, 240) September 19th, at Pollard, Ala., in General Clanton's brigade. (275, 402, 511, 561)

Assignment as above, to December. (334) October 18th, spoken of by General Maury as being very large, and excellent in its appointments and drill. (550) December 26th, report of Maj. C. J. L. Cunningham, of Fifty-seventh regiment. (556) Highly commended by General Clanton, May 9, 1864.

No. 59—(604, 659, 862) March, 1864, under Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, in Scott's brigade, Polk's army. April 30th, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bethune commanding.

No. 74—(645, et seq.) Assignment as above, Atlanta campaign; Colonel Cunningham. (664) July 31, 1864, Capt. Aug. L. Milligan commanding regiment, in Scott's brigade, Hood's army. (670) August 31st, Colonel Cunningham commanding regiment. (895) Report of General Scott, battle of July 20th, 13 killed and 98 wounded. (897) Report of Capt. A. L. Milligan, Fifty-seventh regiment: "The long list of casualties in this regiment, in the engagement of the 20th instant, will be sufficient evidence of its deep devotion to the cause of Southern liberty and independence. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Bethune, went into action 330 strong. It lost in killed, wounded and missing, 157, including 2 field officers and 1 staff officer, and 15 line officers."

No. 78—(589) Highly commended by General Clanton. (854) September 20, 1864, under Maj. J. Horatio Wiley, in Scott's brigade, Hood's army.

No. 93—(666) Same assignment, Nashville campaign.

No. 98—(1063) April 9, 1865, consolidated with Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth, under Col. Ed. McAlexander, Shelley's brigade, Stewart's corps.

No. 100—(735) Under Capt. Reuben H. Lane, Scott's brigade, Johnston's army.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-eighth regiment was formed from the Ninth battalion. This battalion was organized at New Bern, November, 1861, and proceeded to Corinth in the spring; was engaged at Shiloh, Farmington and in a number of skirmishes with slight loss, but suffered more severely at Blackland, losing about 20 men killed and wounded, besides a large number by disease at Corinth and Tupelo. It was sent to Mobile in the summer of 1862, and remained

there until the following spring. Proceeding to Tullahoma, it was placed in Clayton's brigade and was in several small engagements, chiefly at Hoover's gap. In July, 1863, two additional companies were added and the Fifty-eighth Alabama was formed.

Consolidated with the Eighth Tennessee, under Col. Bushrod Jones, it was placed in Bate's brigade and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. On the first day of this great conflict it assisted in the capture of four pieces of artillery; and on the second day it was in the desperate charge which broke the enemy's line, losing in the battle 148 out of 254 men engaged. This regiment was one of the most distinguished at Chickamauga. It was saluted on the field by General Bate, its brigade commander. General Clayton commends the excellent order which marked its movements and relates how Captains Lee's and Crenshaw's companies accompanied him several miles in pursuit of the routed enemy.

It was united with the Thirty-second Alabama and placed in Clayton's brigade in November, 1863, taking part in the Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. Out of 400 present at Missionary Ridge, it lost 250. The regiment wintered at Dalton and accompanied the army of Tennessee in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, engaging in numerous battles and skirmishes, often with heavy loss. It fought at Resaca, New Hope and Kenesaw, and within ten days lost more than 100 in killed and wounded. Transferred to Holtzclaw's brigade, it moved with Hood into Tennessee; was severely engaged at Columbia, and took part in the terrible battles of Franklin and Nashville. It then went with the brigade to Mobile and was sent to assist General Gibson in his brilliant and heroic defense of Spanish Fort, March 31, 1865. It fought gallantly there and at Blakely, and finally was surrendered at Meridian.

Col. Bushrod Jones was a very able and gallant officer. He was frequently in command of a brigade, and is men-

tioned by General Gibson as one of the brigade commanders present at a council of war at Spanish Fort. His place at the head of the regiment was filled by Lieut.-Col. John W. Inzer, and for a short time, in the spring of 1865, by Major Kimbell. There were many casualties among the officers of this regiment. At Chickamauga, Capt. John Clow and Lieutenant Rader were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer, Major Thornton, Adjutant Harris, Captains Crenshaw, Harrell, Avirett and Holland were wounded. Major Thornton was also wounded at Resaca and Atlanta; here Adjutant Hungerford and Captain Avirett were killed. Capt. Sidney F. Lister was killed at Missionary Ridge, and Capt. Sid Holland at Spanish Fort. Capts. W. E. Lee and George S. Markham were captured at Missionary Ridge.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Ninth Battalion Alabama Infantry: Vol. X, Part 1—(383) April 6 and 7, 1862, at Shiloh. (394) Ordered to Corinth, April 3d.

Vol. XV—(1068) April, 1863, Col. Bushrod Jones; in Slaughter's brigade, department of the Gulf.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(611) June 24, 1863, at Garrison's Fork, mentioned by General Bate. (613, 614) Commended by General Bate, Middle Tennessee campaign, June 24 and 25, 1863, 5 wounded at Hoover's Gap.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 959) Bate's brigade, Bragg's army, summer, 1863.

No. 42—(130) April, 1863, detached from Mobile and sent to General Bragg.

Captain Avirett's Company of Fifty-eighth Regiment: No. 42—(154) Mentioned in report of skirmish at Sandy Ridge, N. C., February 13, 1863. (508) Captain Avirett's company reported as 90 strong, holding pits on the Neuse, January 8, 1863.

No. 74—(841) Col. Bushrod Jones, in his report of operations, May 5th to 27th, Atlanta campaign, says: "May 13th Captain Avirett's company was detached as skirmishers under Maj. Harry Thornton." (844) Lieutenant Curry and Captain Avirett were wounded May

25th. (For other references, see notes on Fifty-eighth regiment.)

Fifty-eighth Alabama Infantry, formed from Ninth infantry battalion, consolidated with Thirty-second regiment after November, 1864. No. 50—(231) In Bate's brigade, Buckner's corps, Chickamauga campaign. Consolidated with Ninth Tennessee.

No. 51—(362) Gen. A. P. Stewart, in his report of battle of Chickamauga, says: "Clayton's brigade, aided by the Fifty-eighth Alabama, of Bate's brigade (Col. Bushrod Jones commanding), captured three pieces." (367) Loss at Chickamauga, 21 killed, 128 wounded, Lieut. W. H. Rader killed. (369) Commended in list of soldiers distinguished for gallantry. (384-386) Gen. William B. Bate speaks of capture of three pieces in which Colonel Jones participated. (388-391) Col. Bushrod Jones, in his report of the battle of Chickamauga (September 19th), says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the engagement, and rendered much valuable aid by words and example, in causing the men to charge with enthusiasm, and in reforming the regiment. Major Thornton's bearing was cool and gallant. He received a wound in the ankle early in the action which temporarily disabled him, preventing him from participating in the charge, but he found a loose artillery horse, mounted, and soon rejoined the regiment. Adjt. R. T. Harris, who had been wounded in several battles, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh early in the fight, while standing bravely at his post inciting and encouraging the men. I commend the conduct and bearing of both officers and men as deserving the highest praise. I saw none who failed to do his whole duty. Loss, 3 killed, 58 wounded, on first day. The bearing of the regiment in the second day's fight was even more gallant than on the first. Lieut. W. H. Rader, Company F, was the only officer killed. He fell, gallantly leading his men in the charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Inzer and Major Thornton, as on the first day, were eminently and conspicuously brave. Captain Harrell and Lieutenant Johnson, Captains Crenshaw and Holland, Lieutenants Clow, Ward, Perry, Rourk and Anderson, and Lieutenant Mills were severely wounded. Captain Avirett was wounded in the shoulder by a fragment of a shell before the charge, but he remained with his company and be-

haved with great coolness and gallantry." Commends Captain Lee, Lieut. J. F. McClellan, Lieutenant Goodwyn, Lieutenant Vandergrift and Lieutenant Hinton, who led their regiments bravely at all times and in the hottest fire. "Late in the evening the remnant of the regiment united in making a last charge . . . capturing a large number of prisoners. Regiment was saluted on the field by General Bate." (397) Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser's report. (402) General Clayton, speaking of pursuit of the enemy, says: "I take pleasure in mentioning that Captains Crenshaw and Lee, with their companies from the Fifty-eighth Alabama regiment of Bate's brigade, accompanied mine beyond the road. They are gallant officers." He speaks also of the excellent order in which the Fifty-eighth Alabama moved. (534) Roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga: Sergt. Joel B. Freeman (color-bearer), Company A; Sergt. S. C. Johnston, Company A; Private J. N. Ward, Company B; Sergt. J. L. Huddleston, Company C; Private J. H. Burgess (killed), Company D; Private Z. E. Lee, Company E; Private J. V. McGinnis, Company F; Private T. J. Mize, Company G; Private S. J. Harrell, Company H; Sergt. W. C. McClellen, Company I; Corp. J. R. Rogers, Company K.

No. 55—(661) Under Lieut.-Col. John W. Inzer, Clayton's brigade, Bragg's army, Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign. (745) With the Thirty-second Alabama; 8 killed, 34 wounded.

No. 56—(686) November 12, 1863, regiment transferred from Bate's brigade to Clayton's brigade, Stewart's division. (805) December 10th, with the Thirty-second Alabama, under Col. Burt Jones, in Clayton's brigade. (824) December, 14th Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama regiments, 325 strong, in Breckinridge's corps.

No. 57—(479) February 24 and 25, 1864, 3 killed, 31 wounded at Rocky Face mountain.

No. 73—(22) Mentioned at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, in report of Atlanta campaign, by General Slocum (Union).

No. 74—(641, et seq.) Assignment as above, Atlanta campaign. July 10, 1864, in Holtzclaw's brigade, Clayton's division. (832-834) Commended by General Clayton in his report of operations, May 7th to 27th. Losses, 15 killed and 54 wounded, in Thirty-second and Fifty-

eighth Alabama regiments, consolidated. (841-844) Col. Bushrod Jones says that on May 12th, one company of pickets was left under the command of Major Thornton. "I claim only for my regiment that, with a full knowledge of the superior forces massed in their front, they advanced with cool and deliberate gallantry, and that they endured all that brave men can be expected to do. . . . I regret to state that Maj. Harry Thornton is among the wounded, but his wound, though disabling for several weeks perhaps, is not dangerous. He endeavored to remain with the regiment, but, after a trial of several days, he was compelled to go to the rear. . . . May 25th, the losses were very heavy, equal to the average losses of a heavy battle. . . . Lieut. J. G. Goldthwait was wounded in the wrist, and Capt. G. W. Cox had his left thigh broken; both behaved with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Mills was slightly wounded in the leg." At daylight, May 26th, the Fifty-eighth relieved the Eighteenth in the trenches (near New Hope church). May 15th, 15 killed, 54 wounded, out of 345 engaged. May 25th, 3 killed, 36 wounded, out of 225 engaged.

No. 78—(854) September 20, 1864, Maj. Harry I. Thornton, in Holtzclaw's brigade; Colonel Jones commanding brigade.

No. 79—(897) November 7, 1864, Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth consolidated, under Colonel Jones, 240 strong, with Gen. H. D. Clayton.

No. 93—(665) In Holtzclaw's brigade, army of Tennessee, Nashville campaign.

No. 103, No. 104—March 10, 1865, in Holtzclaw's brigade, district of the Gulf. April, called the Thirty-second. (1131) Consolidated regiment, under Major Kimbell, ordered to be ready to skirmish with the enemy near Magnolia, and, if pressed, fall back to Spanish Fort, March 20th.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Fifty-ninth Alabama was formed from the Second and Fourth battalions of Hilliard's legion, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863, under the command of Col. Bolling Hall, Jr. It was in Gracie's brigade and took part in the East Tennessee campaign. It was at the investment of Knoxville, and the fights at Dandridge

and Bean's Station. In April, 1864, it reached Richmond, and took part in the battles around that city; lost heavily at Drewry's, and was in the fight with Sheridan. It was in the trenches at Petersburg, and in conflicts in the vicinity, losing a number at Hatcher's Run and White Oak road. It was engaged at Appomattox and surrendered as part of Gordon's corps, Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division. Colonel Hall being wounded, and Lieut.-Col. John D. McLennan killed, at Drewry's, George W. Huguley succeeded to the command; Maj. Lewis H. Crumpler, who was distinguished for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, was in command in April, 1865. Capt. H. H. Rutledge was killed at Drewry's, and Capt. Zach Daniel at Hatcher's Run; Adjt. Crenshaw Hall, Capts. S. E. Reaves and R. F. Manly were wounded at Drewry's; the latter was wounded and captured at Hatcher's Run; Capt. John E. Hall was wounded at Petersburg; Capts. J. C. Hendrix and J. W. Dillard died in the service, and Capt. J. Lang was twice wounded.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry, formed from Second and Fourth battalions, Hilliard's legion, Col. Bolling Hall, Jr. No. 54—(534, 535) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, engagement at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722) March 31, 1862, in Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's department. (802) April 20, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's corps.

No. 68—(207) In Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division. Forces in the Richmond and Petersburg lines, May 5 to 10, 1864.

No. 69—(862) May 31, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Ransom's troops.

No. 81—(703) June 30, 1864, mentioned by Gen. Bushrod Johnson; about 250 strong.

No. 88—(1065) September 28, 1864, mentioned by Gen.

John C. Babcock (Union). (1166) August, 1864, Lieut.-Col. George W. Huguley, in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division. (1227) September 1, 1864, in Gracie's brigade with General Beauregard. (1311) September 30, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division.

No. 89—(1190) October 31, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division. (1242) November 30, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division. (1368) December 31, 1864, Gracie's brigade, B. R. Johnson's division.

No. 95—(233) March 25, 1865, mentioned in report of Colonel Weygant (Union), skirmish near Hatcher's Run. (268) March 25, 1865, mentioned in report of General Chamberlain (Union), skirmish near Hatcher's Run, says: "Advance was made with great vigor and boldness, though not in heavy force." (1274) Maj. Lewis H. Crumpler, in Moody's brigade, Johnson's division, Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

No. 96—(202) January 22, 1865, mentioned by General Parke (Union). (610) Mentioned by General Meade (Union). (1174) January 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. George W. Huguley, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army. (1183) January 31, 1865, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army. (1273) February 28, 1865, in Gracie's brigade, Lee's army.

No. 97—(219, 220) Mentioned by Colonel Weygant (Union), in report of fight near Watkins house, Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

THE SIXTIETH ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixtieth Alabama was formed of four companies of the First, and six companies of the Third battalion, Hilliard's legion, under the command of Colonel Sanford, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863. It spent the winter in the campaign in East Tennessee and proceeded to Richmond in the spring. It lost heavily at Drewry's Bluff, where it was complimented on the field by General Gracie; was in the trenches at Petersburg and lost almost continually; suffered severely at White Oak road and Hatcher's Run. At Appomattox, it is said, the men were "huzzaing over a captured battery and a routed foe," when the news of the surrender was received. The regiment surrendered 165, rank and file. Col. John

W. A. Sanford was wounded at Bean's Station. Lieut.-Col. Daniel S. Troy, who succeeded in command, was wounded at Drewry's, and was again wounded and captured at Hatcher's Run while gallantly bearing the colors of the Fifty-ninth Alabama in front of the charge of the two regiments. Major Hatch was killed, and Capts. S. A. Williams, John W. Smith and G. A. Tarbutton were wounded, at White Oak road; and Capt. David A. Clark died of wounds received at Appomattox.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 54—(535, 536) Mentioned in report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, engagement at Bean's Station, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(722, 802) March and April, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's corps.

No. 68—(207) May 5 to 10, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, General Beauregard's forces near Richmond and Petersburg.

No. 69—(861) May 31, 1864, 342 present for duty. Gracie's brigade, Ransom's division. (902) June 22d, ordered to report to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, and placed at New Market hill.

No. 81—(670, 671) June 20, 1864, Gen. R. S. Ewell, Richmond, Va.; 342 men. (674) June 21st, ordered to hold New Market, Gen. G. W. C. Lee. (679) January 22d, ordered to report to Gen. Wade Hampton at Bottom's Bridge.

No. 82—(748) July 7, 1864, in Gracie's brigade, relieved by General Beauregard at New Market hill.

No. 88—(1065, 1066, 1213, 1227, 1311) Mentioned in Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, commanded by Gen. G. T. Beauregard. (1238) September 8, 1864, ordered to report to General Hampton, by General Ewell.

No. 89—(198) October 13, 1864, regiment reported between Burnside mine and City Point railroad.—Letter of John C. Babcock (Union). (508) November 4th, mentioned as near Burnside mine. (893) December 9th, regiment reported as under marching orders. (1190, 1242, 1368) To December 31st, in Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's division.

No. 95—(233) March 26, 1865, mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant (Union), operations of March 25, 1865, near Hatcher's Run; Lieutenant-Colonel Troy, leading brigade, wounded. (268) March 28th, mentioned by Gen. J. L. Chamberlain (Union) in report of same fight. (1274) April 9th, Moody's brigade, Johnson's division.

No. 96—(1174, 1183, 1273) In Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, January and February, 1865.

No. 97—(219, 220) Letter from Lieut.-Col. C. H. Weygant (Union) says: "In fight of March 25, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Troy, in command of Confederate force, was bearing the colors of the Fifty-ninth Alabama in front of the charge, when he was shot down and captured by a soldier of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York volunteers."

THE SIXTY-FIRST ALABAMA INFANTRY.

The Sixty-first regiment was organized at Pollard in September, 1863, and formed part of Clanton's brigade until the following January, when it was sent to Virginia and took the place of the Twenty-sixth in Battle's brigade. It was in Mobile in December, and in January, 1864, was sent to Orange Court House. It was under fire at the Wilderness with severe loss, and distinguished itself by the capture of a battery, and by a most desperate and successful attack upon General Jenkins and his New York zouaves. After fighting at Spottsylvania and Second Cold Harbor, it moved into Maryland with General Early. It lost heavily at Snicker's Gap, Winchester and Fisher's Hill; was in the trenches at Petersburg and engaged during the retreat to Appomattox, where it surrendered, 27 strong, under Capt. A. B. Fannin. It was commanded successively by Col. W. G. Swanson, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Hill, Maj. W. E. Pinckard and Capt. Augustus B. Fannin, Jr. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Major Pinckard and Capt. W. H. Philpot were captured at Petersburg. Capt. A. B. Fannin, Jr., was wounded at Cold Harbor and Winchester. Capt. James W. Fannin was captured at

Spottsylvania, and Capt. A. F. Zachary was wounded there. Capt. A. J. Slaughter was wounded at Snicker's Gap, Capt. A. D. McCaskill was killed at the Wilderness, and Capt. J. J. Joiner was killed at Hare's Hill.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned in Gen. J. H. Clanton's report of organization of his brigade; Col. W. G. Swanson commanding regiment, September 19, 1863. (275) Called also Fifty-fifth, in General Clanton's brigade, department of the Gulf, September 30th. (402, 511, 561) Called also Fifty-ninth, assignment as above, December, 1863, headquarters at Mobile, Ala. (549, 550) Report of Col. W. G. Swanson. (556) Commended in a communication of General Clanton.

No. 58—(629, 726) General Polk says that special orders were issued, January 25, 1864, directing this regiment to proceed forthwith to northern Virginia.

No. 60—(1122) By special orders, No. 20, January 25, 1864, assigned to the army of Northern Virginia. (1176) By special orders, No. 36, assigned to Battle's brigade in place of O'Neal's regiment, February 12, 1864.

No. 67—(1083) Mentioned in Gen. C. A. Battle's communication relative to operations, May 8, 1864.

No. 78—(589) Mentioned in letter of General Clanton to General Polk, May 9, 1864.

No. 88—(1217) In Battle's brigade, Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, August 31, 1864; Lieut.-Col. Lewis H. Hill commanding regiment.

No. 89—(1194) Brigaded under General Battle in army of Northern Virginia, October 31, 1864; Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding regiment. (1246) November 30th, Col. William G. Swanson commanding. (1364) December 31st, Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding.

No. 90—(564) Battle's brigade, forces commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Jubal Early, battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Maj. William E. Pinckard commanding regiment.

No. 95—(1270) Battle's brigade, Second corps, April, 1865; Capt. Augustus B. Fannin, Jr., commanding regiment.

No. 96—(1172, 1181) Battle's brigade, Second corps,

army of Northern Virginia; Lieut.-Col. Lewis H. Hill commanding regiment.

RESERVE REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS INFANTRY.

SIXTY-SECOND, SIXTY-THIRD AND SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS.

There were about nine regiments and three battalions of reserves, composed for the most part of very young men, about two regiments being made up of old men, and they were organized principally for the defense of Mobile and the bay forts. Some of these were, in 1864, consolidated under the command of Col. Daniel Huger, of the First reserve regiment, and the new regiment was known as the Sixty-second Alabama. Others, under Col. Olin F. Rice, of the Second reserve regiment, were known as the Sixty-third. The First battalion, also called the Fourth reserve regiment, was consolidated with the Third and Fourth battalions under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill, and called the Sixty-fifth Alabama; it was employed mainly in the defenses of Mobile, though a detachment was sent to Montgomery in April, 1865, and retired before Wilson's army to Girard, where it fought with severe loss and was captured. The Sixty-second and Sixty-third fought in General Thomas' brigade at Fort Gaines and Spanish Fort, losing a large number in killed and wounded. Relieved at Spanish Fort by Holtzclaw's brigade, they were sent to Blakely, where, after enduring the privations and perils of the siege of Blakely, they were captured, and were exchanged a few days before the final surrender of the department of the Gulf. Captain Johnson, of the Sixty-third, was killed, and Captain Ward, of the Sixty-second, wounded, at Spanish Fort. Capt. J. W. Pitts, who assisted in the defense of Talladega during Rousseau's raid, became major of the Sixty-second. This regiment, composed wholly of young men, was especially complimented by General Liddell for gallant conduct at Spanish Fort.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

First Reserve Regiment, Col. Daniel E. Huger: No. 74—(975) Major Walthall says: "Captain Pitts' company of boys on post duty at Talladega, July 13 to 15, 1864." (977) Major Walthall, in his report of operations, July 13th to 15th, says: "Captain Pitts' company required for duty at the bridge at Talladega, Rousseau's raid." No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, under Col. Daniel E. Huger, in Liddell's brigade, Mobile. No. 79, No. 93, No. 94—In Thomas' command, Mobile, November and December, 1864. No. 101—(681) First and Second Reserves, home guards, in and about Mobile, January, 1865, 1,000 strong. No. 103—(831) February 16, 1865, at Mobile. Union report says: "A regiment of boys, about 600 strong, commanded by Colonel Withers (Huger)." (1045) March 10th, transferred from Taylor's command to Thomas'. (1046) March 10th, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(226) April 4, 1865, in Thomas' brigade.

Second Reserve Regiment, Col. Olin F. Rice: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, Col. Olin F. Rice, in Liddell's brigade, district of the Gulf. No. 79—(876) November 1, 1864, Fuller's command, district of the Gulf. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, Fuller's command, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. No. 101—(681) First and Second Alabama Reserves, home guards, 1,000 strong, January, 1865, at Mobile. No. 103—(264) April 8, 1865, Fort Blakely, Ala.; 15 killed, 42 wounded. (1045) March 10th, transferred from Taylor's command to Thomas'. (1046) Lieut.-Col. Junius A. Law, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(226) April, 1865, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Third Reserve Regiment, Col. William M. Brooks: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, Col. William M. Brooks, Thomas' brigade, district of Gulf. (887) September 30th, Thomas' brigade, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. No. 79—(901) Ordered to report to the commanding officer at Cahaba. (915) November 12, 1864, ordered to report to General Adams. No. 93—(1233) Six companies at Cahaba; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Jones. (1239) November 22d, ordered to Selma. (1244) November 24th, ordered to Pollard. No. 94—(634) December 1st, in Clanton's brigade. Six companies at Cahaba. No. 103—(968) February 17, 1865, Third Alabama Reserves ordered to report to General Adams at

Selma, relieved at Mobile. (1045-1047) March 10th, Clanton's brigade, Mobile. No. 104—(364) Mentioned as at Montgomery, April 15, 1865.

First Reserve Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Stone (became Fourth Reserves): No. 78—(814, 887) September, 1864, Thomas' brigade, district of Mobile. No. 93—(1233) Called Fourth Alabama reserves, in Col. T. H. Taylor's command at Mobile, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) Same assignment as above, December 1, 1864. No. 103—(968) February 10, 1865, Fourth Reserves relieved at Mobile and ordered to report to General Adams at Montgomery. No. 104—(364) Mentioned as at Montgomery, April 15, 1865.

Third Reserve Battalion, Capt. F. S. Strickland: No. 78—(814) September 3, 1864, in Liddell's brigade, district of the Gulf, at Mobile. No. 79—(875) November 1st, in Baker's brigade, Liddell's division, Maury's army. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, detached from district of the Gulf with Fourth battalion, under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, with Fourth battalion, Baker's brigade.

Fourth Reserve Battalion: No. 79—(875) November 1, 1864, Baker's brigade, district of the Gulf, Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, Taylor's brigade, Mobile, with Third battalion, under Lieut.-Col. E. M. Underhill. No. 94—(633) December 1, 1864, same assignment, Baker's brigade.

First Junior Reserves Regiment: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, 330 for duty at Mobile.

Second Junior Reserves Regiment: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, 428 for duty at Mobile.

Third Senior Reserve Battalion: No. 103—(997) February 20, 1865, six companies at Pollard, one company Senior Reserves cavalry at Mobile; two companies Senior Reserves light artillery at Mobile. (998) Third Senior Reserves at Montevallo, February 20, 1865.

Fourth Senior Reserves: No. 103—(998) February 20, 1865, 150 for duty at Montgomery.

State Reserves. No. 78—(751) August 3, 1864, Colonel Patton's command reinforced by 388 Alabama State Reserve troops, Mobile, Ala. No. 86—(911) In Mobile on city defenses. Report of Maj. F. W. Marston, chief signal officer, December 22, 1864. No. 93—(1233) Under Lieut.-Col. Young L. Royston, at Selma, November 20,

1864. No. 104 — (226) In Maury's command, Mobile, April, 1865.

HILLIARD'S LEGION.

Hilliard's Legion was organized at Montgomery, June, 1862, and consisted of five battalions; one of these, a mounted battalion, was early detached and became part of the Tenth Confederate cavalry. The Legion proceeded to Montgomery nearly 3,000 strong, under the command of Col. H. W. Hilliard, and was placed in McCown's brigade. It took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap, and spent the fall and winter in Kentucky and east Tennessee. In April, Col. J. Thorington took command of the Legion, and was succeeded in command of the First battalion by Lieut.-Col. J. Holt, the whole Legion serving in Gracie's brigade at Chickamauga. In this battle it earned a splendid reputation. The First and Second battalions suffered the heaviest loss, leaving more than half their number either dead or wounded on the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt was severely wounded, and the command of the First battalion fell upon Captain Huguley. Maj. Daniel S. Troy was in command after Chickamauga. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Captain Walden, successively in command of the Second battalion, were both wounded. This battalion was the first to plant its banner on the enemy's works. The colors were pierced by 83 bullets. The standard-bearer, Robert Y. Hiett, was made a lieutenant. The other battalions also fought nobly and suffered severely both in officers and men.

The Third was complimented on the field by General Pond. The legion continued fighting in Gracie's brigade in east Tennessee until, on November 25, 1863, it was dissolved. Parts of the First and Third were consolidated and formed the Sixtieth Alabama, under Col. J. W. A. Sanford; the Second and Fourth, under Col. Bolling Hall, Jr., became the Fifty-ninth Alabama. Three com-

panies of the First battalion became the Twenty-third battalion, or Stallworth's sharpshooters. The history of the legion is continued in the records of these organizations.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1010) September 22, 1862, at Cumberland Gap.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(708) June 26, 1862, ordered to Chattanooga. (717) July 2d, mentioned by secretary of war. (720) July 4th, ordered to Atlanta, Ga. (726) July 11th, ordered to Chattanooga to report to Major-General McCown. (748) Mentioned by J. F. Belton, as ordered to report to General Stevenson, August 8th. (824) Reeves' (Fourth) battalion at Clinton, September 14th. (847, 873) September, at Cumberland Gap. (874) September 25th, cavalry ordered to Winchester. (975) Cavalry under Maj. M. M. Slaughter ordered to Flat Lick, October 22d. (984) October 31st, in McCown's division, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's force.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(412-414) November 20, 1862, headquarters Knoxville, Tenn., 1,095 present for duty; four battalions formed the Fifth brigade. (466) December 27th, First and Fourth battalions at Big Creek Gap; Second battalion at Cumberland Gap; Third battalion at Clinton.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(644, 645) February 20, 1863, with Gen. D. S. Donelson. First and Fourth battalions at Big Creek Gap; Second at Cumberland Gap; Third at Knoxville; Company A, First battalion, at Bristol. (711) March 9th, battalions as above. First battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. Thorington; Second, Lieut.-Col. Bolling Hall, Jr.; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Maj. W. N. Reeves. Two companies of First at Clinton, one at Bristol. (792) April 25th, under Col. J. Thorington, in Gracie's brigade, headquarters Bean's Station, Tenn. (946) July 31, 1863, assignment as above. First battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Holt; Second, Lieut.-Col. B. Hall, Jr.; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Major McLennan; headquarters, Cumberland Gap. (949) August 3d, three battalions from Cumberland Gap ordered to Strawberry Plains to report to General Gracie.

No. 42—(556) General Clanton says that at Chickamauga, the colors of the Second battalion were pierced by eighty-two balls, and President Davis promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Hall to colonel, and the color-bearer to a lieutenancy. Says the Legion is in Gracie's brigade, May, 1864.

No. 51—(16) September 19 and 20, 1863, in Gracie's brigade, Bragg's army. (416) Gen. William Preston in his report of Chickamauga says: "The brigade advanced with splendid courage, but was met by a destructive fire of the enemy from the cover of their fieldworks on the hill. The Second Alabama battalion stormed the hill and entered the intrenchments. Here an obstinate and bloody combat ensued. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was severely wounded while gallantly leading his command in the assault on the hill. The Second battalion, out of 239, lost 169 killed and wounded. In the action its colors were pierced in 83 places, and were afterward, by request, presented to his Excellency, the President, who promoted the brave standard-bearer, Robert Y. Hiett, for conspicuous courage. George W. Norris, of Captain Wise's company, of Hall's battalion, fell at the foot of the enemy's flagstaff and was buried where he so nobly died." Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, of the First battalion, was severely wounded. (418) General Preston commends the gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, Major McLennan, Captain Walden and Surgeon Luckie. (421, 422) General Gracie's report: "The First battalion, Alabama Legion, sustained the heaviest loss. Of 239 carried into action, 169 were killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, seriously, in the knee. Among the killed, Lieut. R. H. Bibb. . . . It was the Second battalion that first gained the hill and placed its colors on the enemy's works. Its colors bear marks of over eighty bullets. Its bearer, Robert Y. Hiett, though thrice wounded and the staff thrice shot away, carried his charge throughout the entire fight. He deserves not only mention, but promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall behaved most gallantly, receiving a severe wound in the thigh. Capt. W. D. Walden, Company B, was wounded in the breast, arm and shoulder, inside the enemy's works. His case deserves special mention. Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford, commanding the Third battalion, Alabama Legion, nobly did his duty,

sustaining heavy loss both in officers and men. Asst. Surgeon James B. Luckie, both in the field and at the hospital, was most attentive to the wounded, as, indeed, were all the medical officers of the command. Major McLennan, commanding the Fourth Alabama Legion, nobly did his duty, sustaining heavy loss both in officers and men." General Gracie also says: "To Lieutenant Gilmer, adjutant of the Alabama Legion, who, during the absence of its commander has acted as my assistant inspector-general, and to Messrs. George C. Jones and J. S. Harwell, both wounded, my thanks are due for services rendered at Chickamauga." (423) Col. Y. M. Moody, Forty-third Alabama, says: "This (Second) battalion assisted in holding enemy's works at Chickamauga. . . . On September 19th, the Third battalion, Alabama Legion, was left on top of a slight elevation, to support Jeffries' and Baxter's batteries. We remained at this point until the morning of the 20th, exposed during evening of the 19th to enemy's shells." (424, 425) Captain Huguley, of First battalion, says: "Colonel Holt was severely wounded early in the action, and the command devolved on me. We went into the engagement with 238, and had 24 killed and 144 wounded, 16 of whom were officers." (425, 426) Lieut. C. Hall says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, while leading the command under the fiercest fire, was shot down at a time when by hard fighting we had almost reached the enemy's works. Captain Walden assumed command, and bravely led the still advancing line until shot down within the enemy's lines. Lieutenant Fisher, a brave officer of Company C, about this time was mortally wounded. The works were carried and the enemy driven before us in confusion. The battalion carried into action 230 aggregate; of these, 16 were killed, 75 wounded, many mortally." Commends bravery of Capt. L. H. Crumpler and Lieut. John H. Porter. (426, 427) Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford says: "We (Third battalion) carried into the fight on the 20th instant, 229 men. Of this number, 4 were killed and 42 wounded." He especially commends for courage and skill, Capt. John McCreless, Surgeon James B. Luckie, Corporal Hutto and Privates Hix, Turner and Tally of Company A; Sergeant Baygents and Privates Jackson, Brooks and Hall of Company B; Private Brown, Company C; Privates Hufham, Quillan and Jesse L. Jackson

of Company D; Sergeant Harris and Privates Harris, Lewis, Skinner and Williams of Company E; Privates Simmons, Patrick and Jackson of Company F. (427, 428) Major McLennan of Fourth battalion commends conduct of Privates McCain, Holly, King, Head, of Company A; Corporal French and Privates Anderson, Flournoy, Smith, of Company B; Sergeant Mahone, Sergeant Daniels and Privates Daniel, Hill, Rutledge, Bennett, of Company D; Sergeant Stuckey, Corporal Martin, Corporal Cumbie and Privates Phillips and Lancey, of Company E, for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Roll of honor, Chickamauga, First battalion: Adjt. John Massey, Private John H. Conner,* Company A; Private J. E. Wright, Company B; Private James M. Gibson, Company C; Private B. A. Davis,* Company D; Sergt. J. L. Cox,* Company E; Private A. J. Daw,* Company F. Second battalion: Capt. W. D. Walden, Company B; Private John H. Randall, Company A; First Sergt. Socrates Spigener, Company B; Private Benj. F. Temple,* Company C; Private William P. Jones, Company D; Private George W. Norris,* Company E; Corp. Jos. V. Castlebury,* Company F. Third battalion: Capt. John McCreless, Company E; Private Micajah Kirkland,* Company A; Private John Blankenship, Company C; Private Henry R. Lewis, Company C. Fourth battalion: Private Jackson Lee,* Company A; Corp. James E. French, Company B; Private B. F. Martin,* Company D; Private R. S. Turlington,* Company E.

No. 54—(452) November 30, 1863, Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's forces. First battalion, Maj. D. S. Troy; Second, Capt. John H. Dillard; Third, Lieut.-Col. J. W. A. Sanford; Fourth, Maj. John D. McLennan.

No. 55—(659) In Gracie's brigade, Buckner's division; detached November 22d, for operations against Burnside in east Tennessee.

No. 56—(891) December 31, 1863, Gracie's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Parts of First and Third (Sixtieth Alabama), under Colonel Sanford; Second and Fourth (Fifty-ninth Alabama), under Colonel Hall.

No. 78—(589) May, 1864, General Clanton speaks of Legion as in Gracie's brigade. Same mention as above, No. 42, p. 556.

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* Killed in action.

FIRST MOBILE REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The First Mobile regiment, called also the Mobile Guards, City battalion, and Local Defense corps, was organized for work in defense of Mobile and served in that city under command, successively, of Maj. W. S. Moreland, Col. A. W. Lampkin and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce, until it was disbanded in the spring of 1865

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(511, 561) December, 1863, Maj. W. S. Moreland, Cantey's brigade, Mobile. No. 58—(582) January 20, 1864, Col. A. W. Lampkin; assignment as above. No. 59—(861) April 30th, assignment as above. No. 78—(678) June 30th, Higgins' brigade, Mobile. (752) August 3d, assignment as above. No. 79—(876) November 1st, Lieut.-Col. S. W. Cayce, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 86—(911) December 22d, Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20th, called City battalion, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 94—(633) December 1st, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 101—(681) Mentioned as Brooks' Home Guards cavalry, in Maury's forces, Mobile, January, 1865. No. 103—(831) Union report says, about 300 men under Colonel Cayce, at Mobile, February 16, 1865. (931) Regiment disbanded by special orders from war department, January 25, 1865. (1046) Mention of City battalion and four companies of special service men, under Maj. William Hartwell, in Taylor's command, Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

FIFTH ALABAMA BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

The Fifth battalion was organized near Dumfries, Va., December, 1861, and was at first placed in Whiting's brigade, but was soon transferred to Archer's brigade, where it served the greater part of the war. It fought with heavy loss in the battles around Richmond, being engaged at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It went to Gettysburg 200 strong, and lost half its number. It was then placed on provost duty

in Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, and remained in Virginia until it surrendered at Appomattox, 30 or 40 strong. Its first commander was Major Van de Graaff, but it was led at different times by Capts. S. D. Stewart, A. N. Porter, C. M. Hooper and Wade Ritter. Major Van de Graaf was wounded before Richmond, and at Fredericksburg. Capt. S. D. Stewart was wounded before Richmond and killed at Chancellorsville; Capt. A. N. Porter was wounded at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; Capt. Wade Ritter was wounded, and Capt. T. B. Bush was killed, at Second Manassas; Captain Burton was killed at Cold Harbor.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V—(529, 530) March 21, 1862, Mentioned by Gen. W. H. C. Whiting. (1030) January 14th, Wigfall's brigade, Gen. G. T. Beauregard's forces, near Dumfries.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(276, 296, 309). Mentioned in reports of Seven Days' battles, by Union officers. (487) June to July, 1862, in Archer's brigade, Jackson's corps, engagements around Richmond. (504) June 26th to July 1st, 19 killed, 79 wounded, in fights before Richmond. (897, 898) Gen. J. J. Archer, in his report of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, says: "The gallant and efficient Captain Van de Graaff, commanding the Fifth Alabama battalion, was killed, and the next captain in command, S. D. Stewart, wounded." (Van de Graaff was not killed, but severely wounded.)

Vol. XI, Part 3—(650) July 23, 1862, in Archer's brigade, Jackson's army; Captain Van de Graaff.

Vol. XII, Part 1—(434) April 20, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Vol. XII, Part 2—(180, 218) August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va., 1 killed and 8 wounded. (549) September 1, 1862, Archer's brigade, Jackson's corps. (562) At Manassas, 2 killed and 17 wounded, report of Surgeon Guild. (700, 702) General Archer says: "Among the officers whose gallantry I especially noticed in the action were Lieut. Charles M. Hooper, Fifth Alabama."

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(807, 1002) Maryland campaign, September 14, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Captain Hooper.

Vol. XXI—(542) July 23, 1862, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff, in Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's division. (554) Highly commended for action in battle of Fredericksburg, report of Gen. R. E. Lee. (560) At Fredericksburg, 3 killed, 18 wounded. (632) At Fredericksburg, in the pursuit of the retreating Federals, they charged with great gallantry and captured many prisoners; highly commended by Gen. T. J. Jackson. (646, 647) Gen. A. P. Hill says: "They gallantly aided in holding General Archer's line. . . . They gallantly chased the enemy across the railroad and back to their reserves." (657, 658) General Archer: "They nobly discharged their duty under Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff, who was wounded, and afterward under Capt. S. D. Stewart, and drove back the enemy."

No. 39—(791) In Archer's brigade, battalion at Chancellorsville, lost 3 killed and 30 wounded. (926) Capt. S. D. Stewart, commanding battalion, was killed at Chancellorsville. (928) May 3, 1863, report of Capt. A. N. Porter of the Fifth Alabama (who was knocked senseless by the bursting of a shell), at Chancellorsville: "We were ordered to support Pegram's battery; after supporting this battery for about half an hour, we were ordered again to charge the fortifications, which we did successfully, compelling the enemy to retreat in haste. It was here the lamented Capt. S. D. Stewart fell. He had commanded the battalion during the engagement, and just as victory was about to perch upon its banner, he fell, a noble offering to his country's freedom. . . . The Fifth Alabama behaved heroically. . . . Lieutenant (William B.) Hutton, Company A, Fifth Alabama battalion, behaved gallantly till he received a mortal wound, from which he died the evening of the same day."

No. 44—(289) July 1 to 3, 1863, in Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's corps. (333) At Gettysburg, 26 wounded. (647) Mentioned in Colonel Shepherd's report of Gettysburg campaign.

No. 48—To October 31, 1863, in Archer's brigade, Lee's army

No. 88—(1030) September 26, 1864, mentioned near Canal Basin, by Gen. John C. Babcock (Union). (1214) One hundred and fifty-one present for duty, Hill's corps, Lee's army, August 31st. (1219) Unattached. (1243) September 10th, 159 present.

No. 95—(1272) April, 1865, Capt. Wade Ritter, provost guard, Hill's corps, Lee's army.

No. 96—(1182) Capt. Wade Ritter, at headquarters, Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, January 31, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

Yancey's battalion of sharpshooters was organized in the summer of 1862; served with the army of Tennessee in the Stone's river campaign, and suffered severely in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. It served in Deas' brigade from April, 1863, until July 31, 1864, when it was transferred to Johnston's brigade. After the battle of Chickamauga, it wintered with the brigade at Dalton and took part in the incessant fighting of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. Captain Yancey, the first commander of the battalion, was succeeded in April, 1863, by Capt. James F. Nabers, who led the battalion until July, 1864, when Lieut. A. R. Andrews took his place

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) August 18 and 20, 1862, Capt. B. C. Yancey, in Gen. Frank Gardner's brigade, General Polk's corps.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) June 30, 1862, in Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(658) Capt. B. C. Yancey, in Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. (677) Three killed, 15 wounded. (974) Roll of honor, battle of Murfreesboro: Privates John H. Rutherford, Company A, killed in action; Walter S. White, Company B.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(431) November 29, 1862, in Gardner's brigade, army of Tennessee.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) April 1, 1863, Capt. James F. Nabers, in Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee. (942, 958) To August 10, 1863, in Deas' brigade, Bragg's army.

No. 51—(15) September 19 and 20, 1863, in Deas' brigade, Bragg's army. (340) Captain Nabers' report, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

No. 56—(617, 805, 825) October to December, 1863, in

Deas' brigade, army of Tennessee; December 14th, 59 strong.

No. 58—(589) January 20, 1864, in Deas' brigade, Johnston's army.

No. 59—(869) April 30, 1864, Deas' brigade, Johnston's army.

No. 74—(640-663) In Deas' brigade, Johnston's army, April 30th, Capt. J. F. Nabers; July 31st, Lieut. A. R. Andrews.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Twenty-third battalion, Maj. Nicholas Stallworth, was formed of companies E, F and G, First battalion of Hilliard's legion, at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863. Serving for several months in the East Tennessee campaign, it moved to Richmond in April. It lost heavily in skirmishes around Richmond and Petersburg, and suffered severely at Drewry's; a mere handful remained to surrender at Appomattox. Major Stallworth, as a captain in Hilliard's legion, was wounded at Chickamauga; Capt. W. E. Broughton was killed at Drewry's; Captain White was wounded, and Lieutenant Lampley succeeded in command.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(642) Gracie's brigade, Gen. B. R. Johnson's troops, January 31, 1863.

No. 59—(722, 802) Gracie's brigade, Bushrod R. Johnson's corps, April, 1864.

No. 69—(862) Gracie's brigade, Ransom's troops, May 31, 1864, in department of Richmond. (902) Ordered to report to Gen. G. W. C. Lee, June 22d; placed at Market Hill.

No. 88—(1166) Lieut. Samuel Salter, Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, Beauregard's army. (1227) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, September, 1864.

No. 89—(1190-1368) Gracie's brigade, Johnson's division, October to December, 1864.

No. 95—(1274) Moody's brigade, Johnson's division, Lee's army, April 9, 1865.

FIRST CONFEDERATE BATTALION INFANTRY.

The First Confederate battalion was organized in the spring of 1862 from two companies of the Second Alabama, which was disbanding. It fought at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Vicksburg and Jackson; remained in Rust's brigade, army of Mobile, until April, 1863, when it was sent to Bragg's army and brigaded under Reynolds, and afterward, Adams. In March, 1864, it was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia and placed in Davis' brigade, where it served until the close of the war, fighting at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run. At the latter it was captured, April 2, 1865. It was commanded, successively, by Lieut.-Col. George Hoke Forney, Capt. J. M. Johnson, Lieut.-Col. Francis B. McClung and Capt. Anthony B. Bartlett. Colonel Forney was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Capt. Mike Donahue was killed at Weldon Railroad; Capt. W. J. Scott was wounded at Second Cold Harbor.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(396) Maj. L. W. O'Bannon commanding, mentioned in report of General Villepigue, April 6, 1862. (476) With Second Alabama, in Villepigue's troops, at Fort Pillow, April 30th. (608) Mentioned in troops in and around Grenada, Miss., June 12, 1862, 434 muskets.

Vol. XV—(1033) Maj. G. H. Forney, Rust's brigade, General Gardner's army, March 31, 1863.

No. 36—(252-256) General Pemberton's report of operations during siege of Vicksburg states that the battalion was sent to reinforce General Bowen, April 15, 1863. (663) Posted at Winkler's Bluff, April 30th; General Bowen's report of the battle of Port Gibson.

No. 38—(706-746) Assignment as above. Ordered to remain at Jackson and report to General Adams, April 15, 1863.. (755, 756, 761, 773) Ordered to General Bowen, April 17, 1863. General Bowen says: "Just arriving," Grand Gulf, Miss., April 21, 1863. (936) Reynolds' bri-

gade, Loring's division, May 30, 1863. (1040) Adams' brigade, Loring's division, July 30, 1863.

No. 42—(130) General Maury says battalion was detached from garrison of Mobile and sent to General Bragg, April, 1863.

No. 53, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58—In Adams' brigade, Loring's division, to January, 1864.

No. 59—(604, 659) Assignment as above, March, 1864. (672) Transferred to army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Joe Davis' brigade, March 24, 1864. (674) Ordered to report to General Lee for assignment to Gen. J. R. Davis' brigade, March 25, 1864. (676) Lieutenant-Colonel Forney ordered to rejoin his command at Cahaba, Ala., and proceed with it to the army of Northern Virginia, for assignment.

No. 60—(954) Col. George H. Sharpe (Union) says battalion has been added to Joe Davis' brigade, April 23, 1864.

No. 67—(1101) Private A. J. Sizemore, Company A, killed in battle of Bethesda Church; on roll of honor.

No. 69—(850) Company A, doing provost guard duty in Atlanta, ordered to join command in Lee's army, northern Virginia, May 30, 1864.

No. 80—(812) Roll of honor, battle of Weldon Railroad: Sergt. A. Hembree, Company A; Sergt. A. D. Stoude, Company B; Private John Dunnigan, Company D; Sergt. J. Maddon, Company F; Private John McNamara Company I. (813) Roll of honor, miscellaneous engagements: Corp. B. J. Hugan, Company B, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness; Private John Kelly, Company C, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson; Sergt. Adolph W. Leslie, Company E, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House (killed in latter engagement); Private Patrick Finegan, Company F, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Bethesda Church; Private Mitchell Smith, Company I, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Liberty Mills, Cold Harbor.

No. 88—(1218) Capt. J. M. Johnson, Davis' brigade, Heth's division, August 31, 1864. (1309) Lieut.-Col. Francis B. McClung, September 30, 1864.

No. 89—(1189, 1240, 1366) Assignment as above, December 31, 1864.

No. 95—(1272) Capt. Anthony B. Bartlett, assignment as above, the Appomattox campaign.

No. 96—(1173, 1182, 1271) Assignment as above, January and February, 1865; Maj. F. B. McClung commanding, January 31st.

No. 97—(124) Mentioned in General Humphrey's report of a fight near Watkins house, Petersburg, March 25, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

There were many small and independent commands organized, principally for the defense of Mobile. Captain Chisholm's company of State Guards, the Swanson Guards, and the Eufaula Minute Men, under Captain Hardy, served in Florida in the summer of 1863. Butts', Casey's, Harris' and Morrison's battalions, the Pelham Cadets, and Tuscaloosa Cadets, served at Mobile and in various parts of Alabama in 1864 and 1865.

Gracie's battalion, a detail from the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh regiments, served in April and May, 1862, in the Peninsular campaign, in Johnston's army; Moreland's sharpshooters at Rome, Ga., in 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Butts' Battalion, Home Guards: No. 101—(681) Battalion 300 strong, at Mobile, January, 1865.

Casey's Battalion, Home Guards: No. 101—(681) Battalion 300 strong, at Mobile, January 18, 1865.

Gracie's Battalion: Details from Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh regiments: Vol. XI, Part 3—(480) April 30, 1862, 276 strong, in Kershaw's brigade, Peninsular campaign. (532) May 21st, in Johnston's army, Kershaw's brigade.

Harris' Battalion of Infantry, Capt. R. A. Harris: No. 78—(814, 887) September, 1864, Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Morrison's Battalion of Infantry: No. 78—(799, 800) Capt. J. D. Morrison sent from Meridian to General

Gardner at Mobile, with 180 officers and men, August 25, 1864. (814) September, 1864, in Thomas' brigade, Mobile.

Moreland Sharpshooters: No. 59—(872) April 30, 1864, in Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, encamped at Rome, Ga. No. 74—(644) April 30, 1864, in Cantey's brigade, Johnston's army, encamped at Rome, Ga.

Tuscaloosa Cadets. No. 42—(556) May 9, 1864, mentioned by General Clanton as not liable to conscription when organized. No. 76—(954) August 10th, ordered to report to General Maury at Pollard, Ala. No. 78—(589) May 9th, mentioned by General Clanton. (734) July 29th, commended by Governor Watts, Montgomery, as well-drilled boys, under Col. L. C. Garland, 220 or 230 strong, ordered to Blue mountain. (746) August 1st, ordered to report to Col. Henry Maury at Pollard. No. 101—(617, 681) Two hundred strong (all boys, about 16 years old), at Mobile, January 23, 1865. No. 103—(353) April 4, 1865, at Tuscaloosa, Croxton's raid. No. 104—(1177, 1178) March 30, 1865, commended by Colonel Garland, who protests against impressment of horses belonging to the corps. (1182) March 31st, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., mentioned by Gen. W. H. Jackson, in letter to Colonel Garland.

Captain Chisholm's company of State Guards: No. 47—(273) August 4, 1863, Captain Chisholm's company ordered by the governor to make arrests on the border of Florida.

Eufaula Minute Men, Capt. John Hardy: No. 47—(248) July 30, 1863, in Cobb's brigade, district of Middle Florida. (328) August 31, 1863, in Cobb's brigade, district of Middle Florida.

Pelham Cadets: No. 59—(861) Pelham Cadets, Capt. Price Williams, Jr., district of the Gulf, April 30, 1864. No. 77—(428) August 12, 1864, in garrison at Fort Gaines were 40 Pelham Cadets. No. 79—(676) November 1st, under Lieut. H. E. Witherspoon, Taylor's command. No. 86—(911) December 22, 1864, defenses of Mobile. No. 93—(1233) November 20, 1864, Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 94—(633) Same assignment, December 1, 1864. No. 96—(475) February 6, 1865, Pelham Cadets ordered out to disperse mob at Macon, report of General Grant. No. 101—(617) January 23d, 150 strong at Mobile. No. 103—(1046) March 10th, in Taylor's command, Mobile. No. 104—(226) In Maury's command,

Mobile, April 4th. (261) April 7th, Admiral Thatcher says: "There are no troops in Mobile except the Pelham battalion of boys."

Swanson Guards: No. 42—(131, 157) August 1, 1863, in J. H. Clanton's brigade; Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding.

CHAPTER V.

THE ALABAMA CAVALRY COMMANDS — REGIMENTS, BATTALIONS AND DETACHED COMPANIES — REFERENCES TO THEIR SERVICES IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

THE First Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery, November, 1861, under Col. J. H. Clanton. It was ordered to Tennessee, and was at Jackson, Tenn., March 6, 1862; ordered to Monterey March 31st, and opened the battle of Shiloh. Was with Generals Walker, Beall, Chalmers and Wheeler in the summer and fall of 1862; afterward served, successively, in the brigades of Generals Hagan, Russell, Morgan and Allen, of Wheeler's corps. It moved into Kentucky and was distinguished at Munfordville, Perryville, and the many cavalry battles fought by Wheeler in the Kentucky campaign. It also fought with him at Nashville, Stewart's Creek bridge, and various skirmishes preceding and incident to the battle of Murfreesboro. It was especially thanked by General Bragg for gallant conduct in that great battle. It was also part of the rear guard which protected the retreat from Tullahoma and Chattanooga, losing severely at Duck river; fought at Chickamauga, Clinton and Knoxville, and took a brilliant part in the Sequatchee raid, in which nearly 2,000 prisoners and a train of 1,000 provision wagons were captured.

The First Alabama cavalry took a very conspicuous part in the rout of Generals Stoneman, Garrard and McCook; and was also daily engaged in retarding Sherman's advance, and harassing the enemy's front and flank in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was in fights at or near Middleton, Fosterville, Lafayette, Marietta, Noon-

day Creek and Big Shanty. Its colonel, James H. Clanton, was in the spring of 1863 commissioned a brigadier-general, and rendered very efficient service throughout the war until captured at Bluff Spring, Fla., in March, 1865. He was succeeded in the command by Col. William W. Allen, who was in turn promoted to the command of a brigade and afterward to a division, being commissioned major-general in March, 1865; he was wounded at Stewart's Creek, December, 1863. Lieutenant Ledyard, wounded at Murfreesboro, was promoted. Capt. David T. Blakey was wounded at Dandridge, and he became colonel on the promotion of Colonel Allen, and led the regiment in many brilliant actions. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brown was killed at Woodsonville, Ky.; Adjt. Wesley Jones at Fiddler's Pond, Capt. George Speed at Noonday Creek, and Capt. Sydney E. Allen at Murfreesboro. This regiment was asked for by General Lee in the summer of 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS

Vol. VII—(909-914) At Florence, Ala., February 26, 1862, 800 strong.

Vol. X, Part 1—(29) Near Tuscumbia, March 16, 1862. (90) General Sherman says: "First Alabama engaged and captured Federal pickets, April 4, 1862." This letter shows that Federals were surprised. (93) General Hardee says: "Enemy attacked Clanton's regiment near Mickey's April 4, 1862." (384, 532) Mentioned in reports of Bragg and Withers. (553) General Chalmers' report, Shiloh, says that Colonel Clanton's First regiment Alabama cavalry protected our flank from attack. "Colonel Clanton himself remained almost all the time with my brigade, and though constantly exposed to the most dangerous fire, exhibited the most fearless and exemplary courage, cheering on those who seemed inclined to falter or grow weary, and with a detachment of his cavalry supplying us with ammunition when our wagons could not reach us." (612) Mentioned by Capt. A. W. Avery, Shiloh. (853, 854) Highly commended in Col. Joseph Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28, 1862: "The conduct of

the officers and men in this affair was commendable, subjected as they were to a heavy fire of both artillery and infantry, from a foe secreted by a density of undergrowth. They advanced steadily, not using their arms until they were ordered, when they fired with good effect. . . . The part of the line under the gallant Colonel Clanton was severely engaged about 10 to 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, in which several were wounded on both sides." Colonel Wheeler mentions the gallant and good conduct of Colonel Clanton, and Private James Kerns, who was wounded while gallantly rallying a line of Mississippi troops which had been driven from their position.

Vol. X, Part 2—(299) Mentioned at Jackson, Tenn., March 6, 1862, by Adjutant-General Garner, who says: "Colonel Clanton is gallant to rashness." (300) Mentioned by General Bragg, Jackson, Tenn., March 6th. (303) Mentioned by Gen. L. P. Walker in letter from Tuscumbia. (307) In General Walker's brigade, army of Mississippi Valley, General Ruggles' corps, March 9th. (376) Ordered to occupy position in front of Monterey, March 31st. (459) Total present, April 28th, 588, in General Beall's cavalry brigade. (534) May 21st, Clanton's cavalry ordered to report to General Hindman and General Trapier. (575) Clanton's cavalry assigned to duty with Chalmers' brigade, June 2d.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(893, 895, 897, 899) Gen. Joseph Wheeler's report: "On August 27, 1862, I moved across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga with a command consisting of parts of First Alabama regiments, etc. At Carthage, on September 7th, the First Alabama was detached from my command. . . . At Horse Cave, near Cave City, on September 18th, was joined by first regiment. On September 21st, at a point about four miles from Green river, the First Alabama made a gallant resistance and handsome charge upon the enemy, in which Col. T. B. Brown was killed. . . . The fighting on the north side of the river was done by the First Alabama, Third Georgia and First Kentucky regiments, all of which acted well under great difficulties and disparity of numbers. . . . On the Perryville and Lebanon road, a charge, one of the most brilliant of the campaign, was made in column; detachments of the First and Third Alabama regiments cavalry with the gallant Cols. W. W.

Allen and James Hagan, being in advance. . . . In closing this report, I cannot speak in too great praise of the gallantry of the officers and men of the First and Third Alabama regiments, who were always ready to meet the enemy at any moment, performed all duties assigned them, and endured all hardships and privations without a murmur or complaint. The confidence I naturally placed in such noble officers and men caused me to call upon them, perhaps too frequently, for posts of danger and hardships, yet, never did they intimate that their details were more frequent than other commands, but with the greatest cheerfulness right bravely performed their double task thus imposed, simply because their commander placed in them unshaken and implicit trust and confidence. To the brave officers and men of these regiments and their gallant leaders, Colonels Allen and Hagan, I tender my warmest thanks."

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(781) August 26, 1862, Colonel Allen's regiment assigned to Wheeler's brigade, left wing of army of Mississippi, and will report to General Hardee. (124) At Danville, July 8th. (804) Ordered to join General Polk in Tennessee, September 9th. (809) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Williamson, Tompkinsville, Ky., September 10th; ordered on picket duty on Scottsville road. (824) With Col. W. W. Allen, commanded by Gen. N. B. Forrest, assigned to the right wing, army of Mississippi, to report to General Polk, September 14th. (832) Assigned to temporary duty with left wing by order of General Bragg, Glasgow, Ky., September 15th. (843) Transferred to left wing to report to General Hardee, September 18th. (879) Held in readiness for immediate and rapid march, by order of General Wheeler, New Haven, Ky., September 26th. (891) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Poole, Bardstown, Ky., September 30th.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(5-7) Mentioned in report of Colonel Lay; joined by a detachment of Colonel Clanton's regiment, June 15, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(63-66) Mentioned by Col. P. H. Sheridan and General Rosecrans, 800 strong, July 2, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(19) Murfreesboro, November 27, 1862, General Bragg desires General Wheeler to express to the First Alabama his appreciation of their gallant

conduct, which was not unexpected, and which was spoken of in Wheeler's report. (82) A detachment of cavalry of the First Alabama regiment attacked and captured all the cavalry outposts of the enemy and immediately returned to the Confederate lines.—Report of Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, U. S. army near Nashville, December 25th. (630) Mentioned in Federal report of skirmish at Stewart's Creek bridge, December 27th. (661) Colonel Allen commanding, in Wheeler's brigade, army of Tennessee, Stone's river campaign. (958-960) Mentioned in report of General Wheeler, chief of cavalry, as stationed at Stewart's creek, December 26th. Colonel Allen was wounded while fighting gallantly; Lieut. E. S. Ledyard also wounded in engagements incident to battle of Murfreesboro.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(135-137) Mentioned in skirmishes near Christiana, Tenn., March, 1863. (336, 340, 343, 346) Mentioned in Federal reports, near Murfreesboro, Middleton and Fosterville.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(677, 847) Mentioned by Colonel Prather and Gen. W. T. Martin. (943) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863. (960) Commanded by Maj. A. H. Johnson, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August 10th.

No. 40—(738) Asked for by General Lee, April 20, 1863. (741) April 21st, Gen. S. Cooper says he thinks regiment will be sent to General Lee.

No. 42—(554) Governor Watts writes to General Polk that General Clanton "as the commander of the First Alabama, gained the most enviable fame as a gallant, dashing officer, before, after and at the battle of Shiloh." Senator R. W. Walker concurs as to character of General Clanton. (556) Mentioned by General Clanton in letter to General Polk, May 9, 1863.

No. 45—(886) Mentioned by General Lee, June 13, 1863.

No. 50—(232) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. D. T. Blakey, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 52—(332) With General Wheeler, September 3, 1863, on the road to Trenton. (449) Gen. James S. Negley (Union) reports from Fowler's farm, September

8th, that this regiment is with General Wheeler, near Lafayette.

No. 53—(500) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(453) In Morgan's brigade, with General Longstreet, November, 1863.

No. 56—(619) In General Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (891) In Russell's brigade, Longstreet's army, December 31st.

No. 58—(634) Mentioned by General Longstreet, January 30, 1864. (642) Commanded by Col. W. W. Allen, in Russell's brigade, Longstreet's army, January 31st.

No. 59—(870) Commanded by Maj. A. H. Johnson, in Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30th.

No. 73—(819, 820, 822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 11, 1864; at Noonday Creek, June 21st.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30, 1864; in Allen's brigade, June to August. (962) Report of Col. D. T. Blakey, of the First Alabama cavalry, operations August 31, 1864.

No. 75—(436) Doing picket duty at Big Shanty, statement of A. B. Thornton, scout, June 8, 1864.

No. 78—(588) Letter from General Clanton to General Polk, May 9, 1864. (856) In Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20th.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by General Kilpatrick (Union), Williston, S. C., February 8, 1865. (1071) Col. David T. Blakey, Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31st. (1275) Detachment under Capt. B. Kavanaugh ordered to move toward Jones' Ferry and thence toward Unionville, S. C., February 25th, by order of General Stewart.

THE SECOND ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Second Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery in May, 1862; was in north Alabama for a short time and was then sent to Florida, where it was employed for a time; sent to Jackson, Miss., in April, 1863, and fought Grierson; was employed in Mississippi until October of that year, when it was sent to northern Alabama and Tennessee. It was in Chalmers' brigade continu-

ously after August, 1863. In General Wheeler's cavalry corps, this regiment did arduous duty in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing heavily in the battle of July 22d before Atlanta. It skirmished in Sherman's rear, fighting almost daily, and followed him to Greensboro, N. C.; it formed part of the escort of President Davis to Georgia, where it surrendered at Forsyth, 450 strong. It was commanded for a short time by Col. J. S. Prather, succeeded by Capt. R. G. Earle, who, after his promotion, was killed at Kingston, Ga. It was successively commanded by Lieut.-Cols. J. P. West and J. N. Carpenter, both of whom had risen from the rank of captain. Capt. Wm. L. Allen died in the service. Capt. J. W. Whisenant was wounded at Kenesaw, Capt. James A. Andrews at Nickajack, Capt. Wm. P. Ashley at Decatur, Ga.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(729) Mentioned in Colonel Milliken's (Union) report of skirmishes near Russellville, Ala., July, 1862, two companies of Second Alabama cavalry.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(767) General Bragg's order, No. 121, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 21, 1862, says: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Captains Earle, Lewis and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in their utter discomfiture and the capture of 123 prisoners. The judgment and prudence of the previous dispositions exhibited high military skill. The vigor and boldness of the attack is a striking example of the spirit that now animates our cavalry and which is fast making them the terror of our invaders."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(136, 137) Mentioned by R. W. Johnson, March, 1863, and in Col. Fielder A. Jones' report, Col. J. S. Prather commanding.

No. 36—(535, 536) Mentioned in Col. C. R. Barteau's report, Grierson's raid from La Grange, Tenn., April 22, 1863. (560-580) Mentioned in Gen. Daniel Ruggles' report of May 13th. (690) Commended in General Rug-

gles' report of action at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss. (691) Col. J. Cunningham, in his report of action at King's creek, May 5th, says: "Two killed." (692) Mentioned by Maj. W. A. Hewlett, May 5th. (693) Mentioned in Col. C. R. Barteau's report of King's Creek, May 8th.

No. 37—(483) General Ruggles, in his report of fight at Rocky Crossing, Tallahatchee river, June 20, 1863, says: "Col. C. R. Barteau's Second Tennessee, Col. William Boyle's First Alabama, and R. H. Earle's Second Alabama regiments of cavalry vied with each other in pressing the enemy home."

No. 38—(291) Gen. G. M. Dodge, May 9, 1863, says: "The Second Alabama arrived at Okolona from Pensacola." (326) Mentioned as near Okolona, May 18th. (733) Maj. W. M. Inge's battalion ordered to report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, April 10th. (796) Col. C. R. Barteau, April 27th, says: "Ordered from Aberdeen to Buena Vista." (803) Gen. J. C. Pemberton says: "Just arrived at Jackson, Miss., April 29th. (835) Gen. S. B. Buckner, May 5th, says: "I sent the Second Alabama cavalry to General Pemberton to aid in covering northern Mississippi and Alabama." (917) The Second Alabama cavalry at Prairie Mound, Miss., May 24th. (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles, June 22d.

No. 53—(5) With General Ferguson at New Albany, Miss., October 1, 1863. (559) In Ferguson's brigade, August 27th, 949 strong. (576, 577) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's report of September 1st. (582) Mentioned by Gen. B. S. Ewell. (724) Ordered to move at once to the vicinity of Cherry creek and there await further orders from the major-general commanding, October 2d.

No. 54—(37, 38) Mentioned by Gen. S. W. Ferguson, October 31, 1863, as commanded by Colonel Earle near Courtland, Ala.

No. 56—(728) Under Col. R. G. Earle in Ferguson's brigade, Chalmers' division, November 20, 1863. (866) In Ferguson's brigade cavalry, in Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, December 24th; Lieut.-Col. J. P. West commanding regiment.

No. 57—(333) Under Colonel Earle in Ferguson's brigade, Polk's army, February 20, 1864. (378) Mentioned by Gen. S. W. Ferguson.

No. 59—(605, 660, 864) In Ferguson's brigade, Jackson's division, General Polk's army, spring, 1864.

No. 74—(646, 654, 660, 666) Under Lieut.-Col. John N. Carpenter, June 10, 1864; in Ferguson's brigade, army of Mississippi. July 31st, Ferguson's brigade, army of Tennessee.

No. 78—(857) September 20, 1864, in Ferguson's brigade, army of Tennessee.

No. 99—(1072) January 31, 1865, in Ferguson's brigade, Iverson's division, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; General Hardee commanding.

THE THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Third Alabama cavalry was organized at Tupelo, June, 1862, and was formed of companies which had already seen hard service, some of them, as Murphy's battalion, at Shiloh. It was brigaded at various times under Generals Hagan, Morgan, Russell and Allen. It accompanied the army of Tennessee into Kentucky, where it was engaged in continual and arduous duty, protecting the flank and rear, watching communications, and raiding upon the enemy. It was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Kingston and Knoxville. This regiment took a brilliant part in the famous Sequatchee raid. In the Dalton-Atlanta campaign it was continuously engaged in protecting Hood's movements and harassing Sherman's troops. It fought at Decatur, Ga., and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. It also took part in the fights about Macon, Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh and Chapel Hill, finally surrendering in North Carolina. Its first colonel, James Hagan, was several times wounded, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Captain Robins, who afterward became colonel, was wounded near Fayetteville. Capt. T. H. Mauldin commanded the regiment for a long time; finally resigned with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. J. D. Farish, who was wounded several times, also rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. William Cathy was killed at Perryville, Capt. Thomas

Norris at Chapel Hill, and Capt. Thomas Lenoir at Resaca. Capt. Augustus Tomlinson died in the service.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(468, 469) General Bragg's report, Shiloh, says: "It would be a pleasing duty to record the deeds of many other noble soldiers, but as subordinate officers have done so in their reports, a repetition is unnecessary. I shall be pardoned for making an exception in the case of Capt. R. W. Smith, commanding a company of Alabama cavalry (Third regiment), which served as my personal escort during the action. For personal gallantry and intelligent execution of orders, frequently under the heaviest fire, his example has rarely been equaled. To him, his officers and his men, I feel a deep personal, as well as official, obligation." (531) Report of Capt. A. Tomlinson, Shiloh, says: "Entered the engagement with 57 men. Private McCurdy was shot in the right hand and Corp. W. D. King was wounded in the right arm." Report of Capt. J. Robins says: "Total number of men engaged, 73. My men behaved well, and were willing and ready to obey any order that was given them." These companies belonged to Third cavalry. (855) In Farish's company (Third cavalry), in affair on Monterey road, May 28th and 29th, one wounded; Col. Joseph Wheeler commanding.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(894-897) Commended in Gen. Jos. Wheeler's report, Kentucky campaign. October 8, 1862, one of the most brilliant charges of the campaign was made in column: "Detachments of the First and Third Alabama cavalry, with the gallant Cols. W. W. Allen and James Hagan, being in advance, throwing the enemy's entire force of cavalry into confusion and putting it to flight. We pursued them at full charge for two miles, capturing many prisoners and horses in single combat, and driving the remaining under cover of their masses of infantry. The enemy also fled, terror-stricken, from a battery placed in advance of their general line and left it at our disposal." (899) Highly commended by General Wheeler. (See notes to First Alabama cavalry.)

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(787) In camp about five miles from Chattanooga. From communication of Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, August 29, 1862. (790) Ordered to Sparta

by letters from Lieut.-Col. G. G. Garner, August 29th and 30th. (843) Assigned to left wing of army of Mississippi, by command of General Bragg, September 18th. (844) Ordered by General Hardee to move forward, in direction of Cave City, and feel the enemy, September 18th. (879) Ordered by Col. Joseph Wheeler to be ready to march in one hour, New Haven, Ky., September 26th.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(663) Mentioned in Gen. Sterling Price's communication, dated Tupelo, Miss., August 4, 1862, in which he states that Colonel Wheeler's command will arrive the following day, when Hagan's regiment will leave at once, en route for Chattanooga. (666) In communication to General Bragg, August 4th, Gen. Sterling Price asks that Hagan's and Wade's cavalry remain at Tupelo, Miss. He says: "I shall move forward immediately, and need more cavalry."

Vol. XX, Part 1—(16) Mentioned in Gen. J. W. Sill's (Union) report, November 26 and 27, 1862, of reconnaissance to La Vergne, Tenn., and skirmish. (642) Mentioned in Lieutenant-Colonel Murray's (Union) report of skirmishes at Franklin, December 26th and 27th, and Overall's creek, December 31st. (661) In Wheeler's brigade; Maj. F. Y. Gaines. (958) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report, December 26th. (961) Report of Capt. T. H. Mauldin, commanding, of skirmishes from December 26, 1862, to January 5, 1863, during which time the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 25 men, including 3 lieutenants. (962) Capt. T. H. Mauldin recommends for promotion, for their gallantry in rallying the regiment and assisting in bringing it out in order from under a galling fire from the enemy's infantry and cavalry combined, on December 31st, Sergt.-Maj. H. M. Cooper and Sergt. J. W. Norwood, of Company A.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(432) In army of Tennessee, in Polk's corps, about November 29, 1862, Company G, Capt. D. P. Forney, not brigaded; Withers' division. (448) Special orders: "Captain Forney's company, serving at Withers' division headquarters, will report at once to Brigadier-General Wheeler at La Vergne, by command of General Bragg, December 12th."

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(140) Mentioned in report of Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen. R. R. Gaines, March 6, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(456) Gen. A. McD. McCook's (Union) communication, headquarters Twentieth army

corps, June 25, 1863, says: "Until the last ten days, a regiment of cavalry (Third Alabama) have been doing all the picket duty in this front." (943) In Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July 31st. (960) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, August 10th.

No. 51—(19) Assignment as above, September 19 and 20, 1863. (71) Mentioned in extract of notes of Chickamauga campaign, Lieut. W. B. Richmond, September 9th. Mauldin with 75 men at Point Lookout; 3 killed, 10 wounded. Mouth of McLemore's cove covered by Mauldin's men.

No. 52—(332) Mentioned in Gen. Robert B. Mitchell's (Union) communication, dated September 3, 1863, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry. (449) Mentioned in Gen. J. S. Negley's communication, dated September 8, 1863, as near Lafayette.

No. 53—(500) In Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(453) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. T. H. Mauldin, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, November 30, 1863. (546) Conspicuous for gallantry in engagement at Russellville, December 10th.—From Gen. W. T. Martin's report of the Knoxville, Tenn., campaign.

No. 56—(891) In Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Martin's cavalry, Longstreet's force, December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(353) Mentioned, February 7, 1864, in Gen. George H. Thomas' (Union) report, dated Chattanooga, February 8, 1864.

No. 59—(870) In Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen. J. E. Johnston, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819-822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty, relative to movements in vicinity of Marietta, Ga., June, 1864.

No. 74—(650, et seq.) Assignments in Atlanta campaign. Col. James Hagan commanding, in Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Johnston's army. (950) In General Wheeler's communication addressed to "Soldiers of the Cavalry Corps," dated June 18, 1864, he says: "The Third Alabama regiment, Colonel Mauldin, having been detached, dashed into Calhoun, defeated the enemy and destroyed a large, heavily-laden train of cars. A detachment also destroyed another large train a short distance north of the town."

No. 99—(1071) In Hagan's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Gen. W. J. Hardee, January 31, 1865. (1314) Mentioned as having been sent over to Rocky river road, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robins, March 1st. (1418) Mentioned as having gone on the Smithfield road, March 17th.

Captain Lenoir's company, Alabama cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(945) Mentioned, Atlanta, Ga., July 31, 1863, acting as escort, Polk's corps. (958) Lieut. W. J. Lee, escort in Bragg's army, August 10th. No. 51—(15) Capt. T. M. Lenoir, escort General Longstreet, Chickamauga campaign. Nos. 56, 58, 59, 74—(889) Mentioned as escort, Hindman's division, December, 1863, to June, 1864.

Col. S. J. Murphy's battalion, Alabama cavalry, composed of Alabama and Florida companies: No. 42—(130, 131) Total present, 223, August 1, 1863, in Clanton's brigade, with General Maury. (157) Detachment, Mobile, August 10th, at Hall's mill and Pascagoula. No. 78—(814) Battalion Alabama cadets, under General Gardner, September 3, 1863.

RUSSELL'S FOURTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Russell's Fourth Alabama cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in December, 1862, by the union of General Forrest's original battalion with six companies of the Fourth Alabama battalion and the Russell Rangers, or Fifteenth battalion Tennessee cavalry. It was in the attack on Fort Donelson and was attached, consecutively, to Russell's and Morgan's brigades, serving in the cavalry of the army of Tennessee. It was warmly engaged at Chickamauga, and bore a full share in the operations of Longstreet's campaign in east Tennessee. It took a brilliant part in the Sequatchie raid with four other Alabama regiments of cavalry; was in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. When Hood moved into Tennessee, the Fourth was employed for some time in the Tennessee valley. After the battle of Nashville it was assigned to

Forrest's corps, and surrendered with his troops at Gainesville. Col. A. A. Russell was twice wounded; he was early placed in command of a brigade, and the regiment was for a long time under command of Lieut.-Col. Jos. M. Hambrick, who was wounded at Calhoun, Ga.; Capt. Thomas W. Hampton was killed at Mossy Creek; Capt. Oliver B. Gaston was captured, and died in prison; Capts. Henry F. Smith, W. C. Bacot, Flavius J. Graham and David Davidson were wounded.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(593, 594, 595) Gen. N. B. Forrest, in his report of operations, December 18, 1862, says: "Col. A. A. Russell, Fourth Alabama cavalry, and Maj. N. W. Cox, Second battalion Tennessee cavalry, with their commands, were sent out on the left to destroy bridges and culverts on the railroads from Jackson to Corinth and Bolivar. . . . Colonel Russell and his command deserve especial notice for their gallantry in the fight at Lexington and Spring creek. Capt. F. B. Gurley, Fourth Alabama cavalry, with 12 men, charged a gun at Lexington supported by over 100 Federal cavalry. He captured the gun, losing his orderly-sergeant by the fire of the gun when within 15 feet of its muzzle." (598, 599) Col. George G. Dibrell says: "On the 18th December, the enemy attempted to destroy the bridge at Beech river, but were driven back by the Fourth Alabama.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(462) Mentioned by Thomas A. Davies (Union), Columbus, Ky., December 23, 1862, as 450 strong.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(135) Mentioned by Gen. D. S. Stanley (Union), near Shelbyville, March 4, 1863. (379) Report of Gen. J. B. Turchin (Union) says: "200 of Russell's cavalry near Versailles, June 12th."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(913) Gen. H. W. Walter, Chattanooga, July 15, 1863, says: "The Fourth regiment Alabama cavalry is especially detailed, and will report to Brigadier-General Pillow for duty." (943) In Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Bragg's army, July 31st.

No. 50—(232) Hagan's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 51—(19) Col. J. M Hambrick commanding; in

Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, September 19 and 20, 1863. (659) In skirmish near Larkinsville, Ala., September 25th. (688) Mentioned by Gen. George Crook (Union) in report of operations during October. (693) Mentioned in report of Col. Abram O. Miller, fights of October 3d, near McMinnville.

No. 52—(255) Mentioned by J. L. Abernathy (Union), in Trenton, August 31, 1863. (332) By Robert B. Mitchell (Union) as in Martin's division, on road to Trenton, September 3d. (449) By James S. Negley (Union) as near Lafayette, September 8th.

No. 53—(500) In Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863. (545) Scouts ordered to rejoin their commands, August 24th. (632) Mentioned in General Hindman's general orders, September 10th.

No. 54—(445) Mentioned by Col. Wm. J. Palmer (Union), Flat Gap, December 23, 1863. (453) Gen. John T. Morgan's brigade, Martin's division; troops in east Tennessee, under General Longstreet, November 30th.

No. 56—(891) In Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, forces in east Tennessee, December 31, 1863.

No. 58—(642) Same assignment under General Longstreet, January 31, 1864.

No. 59—(283) Col. Jos. S. Gage (Union), Cottonville, Ala., says: "The Fourth regiment, Alabama cavalry, 900 men strong, arrived at Warrenton on the night of April 5, 1864, a part of Wheeler's command from Blue Hills." (870) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864. (822) In front of enemy, Noonday Creek, Ga., June 21st.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, Atlanta campaign.

No. 75—(756) Mentioned by Gen. G. J. Pillow, June 2, 1864.

No. 78—(718) Gen. S. W. Melton says: "The four Alabama companies in McDonald's battalion are hereby transferred to Russell's Alabama regiment." (856) In Allen's brigade, Martin's division, army of Tennessee, General Hood commanding, September 20, 1864.

No. 93—(574, 609, 640) Mentioned by Federal officers: "Near Waterloo, Ala., January 4, 1865"; "Russell has 700 or 800 men," December 8, 1864. (775, 776) Report of Col. A. A. Russell of operations, October 26, 1864, to January 17, 1865, says: "After the evacuation of Decatur, my command pursued the retreating enemy from Huntsville to within fourteen miles of Stevenson (distance, forty-five miles), capturing about 450 negroes and 250 wagons, 1 train of cars and engine. My loss, 1 killed, 2 wounded." (1245) General Hood orders Russell's regiment to join Roddey's force and assist in the work of destroying the railroad from Decatur to Huntsville and thence to Stevenson, November 25, 1864.

No. 94—(521) Mentioned in report of Col. William Palmer (Union), January 5, 1865. (796) General Chalmers' orders, Fourth and Seventh consolidated, January 19th.

No. 103—(46) In skirmish near Gurley's Tank, February 16, 1865. (931) By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, near Buena Vista, January 24th: "Captain Alexander, Fourth Alabama cavalry, will report with his command to Colonel Wheeler, commanding First Tennessee cavalry, at Columbus, or wherever he may be." (997) General Forrest ordered Colonel Russell to camp near Columbus. (1031) Ordered to Montevallo, March, 1865.

RODDEY'S FOURTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Roddey's Fourth Alabama was organized at Tuscumbia in October, 1862, and was sent to middle Tennessee, where it wintered, but early in the spring was sent into north Alabama. It met Dodge's advance below Tuscumbia, and was engaged in the pursuit of Streight. It was engaged most of the time in Roddey's brigade, repelling raids in north Alabama and making daring attacks. It was publicly commended in April, 1863, by General Bragg, for good discipline, etc. In the spring of 1864 it was transferred to the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought with severe loss at Tishomingo in June, 1864. It repelled Wilson's raid, fighting all the way from Montevallo to Selma, where a large portion of the regiment was captured. Its first colonel, P. D. Roddey, was early in the war made a

brigadier, and was succeeded in the command by Col. William A. Johnson, who led the regiment the greater part of the war; Lieutenant-Colonel Windes being for a short time in command. Colonel Johnson was wounded at Pulaski. Maj. Dick Johnson was killed near Moulton, Capt. James Williams at Courtland, and Capt. Thomas Williams near Huntsville. Capt. John C. Nelson was wounded and captured.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(246) Gen. G. M. Dodge (Union) reports Colonel Roddey's regiment, 800 strong, at Tuscumbia landing, April 17, 1863. (708) Mentioned by Gen. John A. Wharton, March 18, 1863. Letter from Col. P. D. Roddey, Chapel Hill. (720, 721) Gen. J. A. Wharton, March 18th, says: "Part of regiment ordered to advance to College Grove." Letter from Colonel Roddey, Chapel Hill, March 22d. (728) General Bragg's order, March 28th, says: "Col. P. D. Roddey's regiment of Alabama cavalry is detached from Brigadier-General Martin's division, and will proceed to northern Alabama. On his arrival at the Tennessee river, Colonel Roddey will relieve Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in command of the district of Northern Alabama. (731) Letter from Colonel Roddey, Chapel Hill, March 31, 1863. (737) General orders, No. 69, headquarters army of Tennessee, April 2, 1863: "The general commanding is gratified at the inspection report of Colonels Roddey and Patterson's regiments of cavalry, made by Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, inspector of cavalry. The officers and men of these regiments were found to be zealous in the performance of their respective duties, the discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the men toward the citizens in the neighborhood of their camp was most praiseworthy. The arms were in good condition, and the clothing of the men neat and uniform. The general commanding tenders his thanks to Colonels Roddey and Patterson and the gallant officers and men of their commands for the interest manifested by them in perfecting their discipline and increasing their efficiency." (944) Col. W. A. Johnson, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, July 31st.

No. 37—(674) Mentioned by Colonel Hatch (Union) in

skirmishes on Forked Deer river, Tenn., July 13, 1863.

No. 38—(192) Roddey's regiment, 800 strong, with General Roddey at Tuscumbia, Ala., April, 1863. (614) In Roddey's brigade, Martin's division, Major-General Van Dorn's corps, February 2d.

No. 53—(501) In Roddey's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, August 15, 1863.

No. 54—(593, 594, 604) Mentioned in Federal reports.

No. 55—(664) In Roddey's brigade, detached, Wheeler's corps, Bragg's army, November 20, 1863.

No. 58—(237) W. A. Johnson's troops fight on Lamb's Ferry road, January, 1864. (339) Opposite Florence, February 6th. (590) In Roddey's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee, Johnston commanding, January 20th.

No. 59—(389, 735) In north Alabama, April, 1864.

No. 74—(642) Roddey's brigade transferred to department Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, April, 1864.

No. 77—(231) Nine wounded in battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. (544) General Forrest says: "Colonel Johnson and his brave troops on this occasion acted with conspicuous gallantry in marching up and assaulting the enemy's works." Report of Sulphur Springs Trestle, September 25th. (545, 547, 549) Colonel Johnson's troops mentioned in same report. "Colonel Johnson displayed every soldierly virtue. He was prompt in obeying orders. I regret to say that while gallantly leading his troops he was severely wounded."

No. 79—(278, 450) Between Fort Deposit and Guntersville, October, 1864.

No. 93—(641, 642) In north Alabama under Lieutenant-Colonel Windes, June 10, 1865. (1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(634) Assignment as above; Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury commanding department, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(510, 1031) Ordered to Montevallo, March, 1865.

Williams' Battalion: No. 59—(429) In north Alabama, April 18, 1864. (735) Mentioned by R. W. Walker as near Moulton, March 26th. No. 77—(231) One killed, 5 wounded, at the battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. No. 99—(1150) Mentioned by Maj. John Devereux as having been originally in Hannon's command.

Julian's Battalion, Alabama Cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(961) In Roddey's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, August 10, 1863. No. 53—(501) Same.

Newsom's company. Vol. XVI, Part 1—(828) Mentioned and commended by Brig.-Gen. T. C. Armstrong in report of skirmish near Courtland, July 25, 1862. No. 58—(614) In Bell's brigade, Forrest's cavalry, January 25, 1864.

THE FIFTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Tuscumbia in December, 1862, and was sent into middle Tennessee, where it began a brilliant career by skirmishes at Chapel Hill. After serving a short time in Martin's brigade, it was transferred to Roddey's, and served continuously during the war. It was in Florida for a short time during the fall of 1863, but much of its service was in northern Alabama and vicinity. It captured a wagon-train at Hamburg, 60 prisoners and a train at Hunt's Mill, and 130 prisoners at Madison Station. It blocked the railroad in Rosecrans' rear, fought General Long at Moulton, stampeded a regiment at Oak hill, and accompanied General Forrest on his Pulaski raid. It skirmished with Steedman as he marched into the Tennessee valley, and fought Wilson all the way from Montevallo to Selma, where it took part in the defense of the city. The greater part of the regiment surrendered at Selma, the remainder at Danville, Morgan county. Col. Josiah Patterson creditably commanded the regiment till the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(240) Mentioned by General Steedman (Union), April 15, 1863, as at Chapel Hill.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(362) Mentioned by Gen. J. M. Brannan, May 25, 1863, Chapel Hill. (708) Sent to College Grove to support party sent out by General Wharton, March 18, 1863. (737) General Bragg tenders his thanks to Colonel Roddey and Colonel Patterson, and the gallant

officers and men of their commands, for the interest manifested by them in perfecting their discipline and increasing their efficiency. (841) Detached from General Martin's brigade to join General Roddey's, Tullahoma, May 18th. (944, 961) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August, 1863.

No. 41—(746) Mentioned by Capt. M. M. Young (Union), Barrancas, Fla., September 9, 1863; members of regiment arrested at house of Spanish consul.

No. 42—(130) Total present, 372; sent to General Johnston, August 1, 1863.

Nos. 53, 55, 56—In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, August to December, 1863.

No. 57—(119) At Athens, Ala., January 26, 1864. (685) On Moulton road, April 24th. No. 58—(590) Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 20th. No. 75—(756) Mentioned by General Pillow, Talladega, June 2d.

No. 58—(515) Mentioned in petition from Alabama members and senators for increase of Roddey's force on Tennessee river, January, 1864. No. 59—(429) In north Alabama, April, 1864, mentioned by Col. Richard Rowett (Union). (609) Six companies Forrest's regiment, under Captain Warren, ordered to Marion county, Ala., to protect foundries, etc., March 10th. No. 77—(231) One killed, 3 wounded, in the battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864.

No. 77—(362) Mentioned in report of Col. William T. C. Grower, skirmish at Pond Spring, Ala., July 26, 1864. No. 78—(668) Report of Colonel Patterson, Pond Spring, Ala., June 27th. No. 93—(1233) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. James M. Warren, in Roddey's brigade, with Gen. Richard Taylor, November 20th. No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, with General Maury, December 1st.

No. 103—(455) Mentioned in report of Colonel Vail (Union), Bogler's creek, April 1st, and taking of Selma, April 2, 1865, as Patterson's regiment. (472) Mentioned in report of General Upton (Union), "Patterson's regiment passed through Elyton," about March 28th.

THE SIXTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Sixth Alabama cavalry was organized early in 1863, and formed a part of Clanton's brigade. It served in Florida and was first engaged at Pollard. Ordered to

north Alabama, it took part in the skirmishes near Decatur and in the Atlanta-Dalton campaign. It fought Rousseau at Ten Islands, where it lost heavily in killed and captured. Transferred to west Florida, it fought Steele at Bluff Springs, and also Wilson's column in south Alabama, laying down its arms at Gainesville.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(131-511) In Clanton's brigade, Western division, department of the Gulf, General Maury commanding, August 1, 1863. August 10th, Montgomery, Ala.; at Pollard, September 19th. (562) In Jenifer's brigade, army of Mobile, December 31, 1863.

No. 57—(333) Transferred to north Alabama, February, 1864.

No. 58—(550) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Maury, January 12, 1864. (651) Ordered to report to General Clanton at Gadsden, from Meridian, Miss., February 1st.

No. 59—(214) At Tennessee river, near Decatur, April 1, 1864. (450) Near Danville, Ala., April 22d.

No. 73—(906) Lieutenant-Colonel Lary and Major McWhorter captured at Ten Islands, Coosa river, August 14, 1864.

No. 74—(646) In Armstrong's brigade, army of Mississippi, June 10, 1864. (653) Transferred to Clanton's brigade, June 30th. (677) In Jackson's division, army of Mississippi, June 10th.

No. 75—(756) Mentioned by Gen. G. J. Pillow, June 2, 1864.

No. 78—(691) Capt. George Goldthwaite, Blue Mountain, June 7, 1864, says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Lary commanding regiment."

No. 93—(1233) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Colvin, Clanton's brigade, department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(634) In Clanton's brigade, district of Central Alabama, Brig.-Gen. D. W. Adams, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(71) Mentioned by General Asboth (Union), Barrancas, February 26, 1865. (280, 281) Mentioned by General Steele (Union), operations near Blakely, Ala., March 11th to April 9th. (302, 308) Mentioned in report

of operations near Escambia river, March 25th. (713, 834) February 25th, at Canoe Station, 700 strong, Colonel Colvin commanding. (1047) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. T. Lary, in Clanton's brigade, with General Maury, March 10th.

No. 104—(118) Mentioned as near Big Escambia bridge, March 27, 1865. (226) In Clanton's brigade.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Seventh cavalry was organized in July, 1863, as part of Clanton's brigade, and served for more than a year in Quarles', Clanton's, Page's, Patton's and Thomas' brigades, in the vicinity of Pensacola and the bay forts. In the fall of 1864, it reported to General Forrest at Corinth, and took part in the raid on Johnsonville and the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. It suffered severely at this time, especially in the night attack on Brentwood. The regiment, after recruiting, joined General Buford at Montevallo in March, 1865; confronted Wilson's corps from Benton to Girard, and took part in the last fighting of the war, surrendering at Gainesville, May 14, 1865. Col. Joseph Hodgson led the regiment throughout the war, though detachments were at various times commanded with brilliant success by Maj. Turner Clanton, Jr., Captain Ledyard, and others. Capt. Charles P. Storrs was wounded at Columbia; Adjt. William T. Charles was captured at one time, but escaped. Colonel Hodgson, after the close of the war, devoted himself to journalism, in which he became quite distinguished, and he was at one time State superintendent of education.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned in Gen. James H. Clanton's report of brigade organization, Pollard, Ala., September 19, 1863. (334) Gen. D. H. Maury, Mobile, October 17th, speaks very highly of Hodgson's regiment. (403) November 10, 1863, Quarles' brigade, department

of the Gulf. (511, 561, 562) December, 1863, in Clanton's (Second) brigade; detachment in Higgins' (Third) brigade.

No. 58—(582) January 20, 1864, in Clanton's brigade.

No. 59—(861) April 30, 1864, four companies under Maj. Turner Clanton, Jr., in Page's brigade, district of the Gulf; detachment under Colonel Hodgson, Reynolds' brigade.

No. 65—(386-425) Mentioned in reports of General Asboth (Union), skirmish near Barrancas, April 4, 1864. Companies G, E and I of the Seventh at Camp Gonzales, July 22d. "Three companies left at Fifteen-mile Station," July 28th.

No. 66—(257) August 24, 1864, "Seventh cavalry at Pine Barren bridge."

No. 77—(873) Cadet company mentioned by General Chalmers, in referring to attack on Federal gunboats, October 30, 1864. (875) Specially commended in same letter for conduct opposite Johnsonville, November 4, 1864.

No. 78—(677, 678) June 30, 1864, effective total present, 451. (703) Two companies in Page's brigade at Bay forts, July 10th. (752) August 3, 1864, in Patton's brigade; two companies in Page's brigade. (814) September 3, 1864, Thomas' brigade, district of the Gulf, Gen. Franklin Gardner's forces. (874) Ordered, September 25th, to report to General Chalmers at Verona, Miss. (877) Colonel Hodgson ordered, September 26th, to stop his regiment at Egypt, and move it across to Panola. (879) September 27th, ordered to send four companies, under a field officer, to Corinth; bring rest to Panola. (885) Captain Ledyard, commanding, reports eight companies at Meridian, Miss., September 29th. (887) September 30th, Thomas' brigade, department of the Gulf, en route for Grenada, Miss.

No. 93—(760) Return of casualties for November, 1864, 2 killed, 28 wounded. (761) One killed, 12 wounded, December, 1864. (765) December 14, 1864, mentioned in report of General Chalmers as on Charlotte pike. (767) Commended in General Chalmers' report, especially in engagements of December 15th and 16th. Casualties from November 23 to December 6, 1864, 2 killed, 36 wounded. (1234) November 20, 1864, in Bell's brigade, Forrest's cavalry corps.

No. 94—(127) Information regarding movements of the Seventh near Bridgeport, December 7, 1864. (751) January 1, 1865, mentioned in orders. (796) Mentioned by General Chalmers in general orders, January 19, 1865.

No. 97—(786) Directed to Cherokee by command of Lieutenant-General Taylor, October 3, 1864.

No. 103—(997) Mentioned in General Forrest's orders, dated West Point, February 20, 1865. (1031) General Forrest says: "Have ordered Seventh to Montevallo," March 6th.

No. 104—(364) Mentioned in report of Captain Eaton (Union), Mobile, April 15, 1865.

THE EIGHTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Eighth cavalry was organized at Newbern, in April, 1864, by adding a company to Hatch's battalion which had already entered the service. It was ordered at once to Blue Mountain, and served under General Pillow. It took part in the fight at Ten Islands, August 14, 1864. In Armistead's brigade it lost heavily at Lafayette and Rome, Ga., and was transferred to west Florida, where it confronted Steele as he advanced on Pollard; was in several fights of minor importance, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Col. Charles P. Ball was frequently in command of a cavalry brigade, and the regiment was led at times by Lieut.-Col. Lemuel D. Hatch and Maj. W. T. Poe. The regiment lost many gallant officers. Maj. R. H. Redwood and Capt. C. E. England were killed at Lafayette; Capt. G. S. Perrin was killed at Pine Barren creek; Capt. W. H. Lawrence was killed at Rome. At the battle of Lafayette, Ga., First Lieut. S. S. Johnson was killed. Captains Harrison and Rodes were captured, and Captain Harrison, Lieutenant McLemore, Sergeant White and Private Green were reported as conspicuous for gallantry.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(734, 735) Hatch's cavalry battalion, 150 strong, were ordered by General Polk, from Tuscaloosa, March

25, 1864, on a scouting expedition to the northern part of Alabama.

No. 73—(906) Mentioned in General Rousseau's report of fight at Ten Islands, August 14, 1864.

No. 74—(997) Gen. Gid. J. Pillow in his report of the engagement at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864, says: "After Colonel Armistead was wounded, the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Ball, whose gallantry and skill in command were all that I could expect or wish." Seven killed, 18 wounded at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864. (998-999) Col. C. G. Armistead says: "To Col. C. P. Ball the command is greatly indebted for the good order and promptness with which it carried itself in the fight. By the death of Major Redwood, and the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources in maintaining the good order and efficiency of his command and the discipline of his troops." (1000-1002) Col. Charles P. Ball in his report says: "After a short but severe conflict, I succeeded in driving the enemy. I moved forward to the court house and gave the order to charge. This was nobly and gallantly done. The enemy opened a destructive fire from the court house, jail, and other buildings, which caused the line to fall back to cover, but it was soon rallied. In this charge the Ninth (Eighth) Alabama lost two gallant officers, Capt. C. E. England, Company E, and First Lieut. S. S. Johnston, commanding Company F, the former wounded, the latter killed, within twenty steps of the court house. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch was wounded while gallantly leading his regiment. He, however, remained upon the field. Where all acted so gallantly it is hard to discriminate, but I cannot close without calling attention to Captain Harrison, Company H, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama, who was wounded and left in the hands of the enemy (where the fight was thickest, there he was); Lieutenant McLemore, Company D, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama, for conspicuous gallantry and good service; First Sergeant White, Company C, and Private Green, Company G, for their coolness and courage, being the only ones who followed to the court house. I regret having to mention the

death of Maj. R. H. Redwood, Ninth (Eighth) Alabama."

No. 75—(655) Mentioned by Major Douglas, West Demopolis, May 1, 1864. (691) Mentioned in Gen. S. D. Lee's army, 322 effective, May 10, 1864.

No. 78—(613) Ordered to Selma, May 21, 1864. (646) June 10th, under General Pillow. (791) Commanded by Lieut.-Col. L. D. Hatch, Armistead's brigade, district of Central and Northern Alabama, August 21st. (812) Present for duty 334, Talladega, Ala., September 1st, under Maj. W. T. Poe; Colonel Ball commanding cavalry force.

Nos. 93, 94—In Armistead's brigade, district of Central Alabama, to December, 1864.

No. 103—(281) Mentioned in report of Major-General Steele, April 12, 1865. (1047) Col. Charles P. Ball commanding, in Armistead's brigade, Maury's army, March 10th.

LIVINGSTON'S EIGHTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Gadsden, Ala., and ordered to Blue Mountain in July, 1864. It operated in the vicinity of the army of Tennessee around Dalton, and was with General Pillow for several months, when it was transferred to Clanton's brigade. It fought at Ten Islands, was sent to west Florida, and fought Steele's column at Bluff Spring with heavy loss. It then fought Wilson's corps as he advanced, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Capt. John Moore was killed at Ten Islands; Capt. J. F. Watson was killed near Pollard; Capt. T. J. Atkinson was wounded near Decatur and near Guntersville. This regiment was often called the Ninth, and is sometimes confused with Malone's Ninth, or Hatch's Eighth.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(651) General Clanton ordered to establish headquarters at Gadsden, Ala., and complete organization of the Eighth, February 1, 1864.

No. 75—(760) June 5, 1864, Col. Henry J. Livingston, with 200 to 250 men, ordered by General Pillow from Montevallo to Blue Mountain.

No. 78—(636) June 5, 1864, General Pillow ordered regiment, 200 to 250 strong, from Montevallo to Blue Mountain. (681) Ordered to Blue Mountain, July 1st. (791) In Clanton's brigade with General Adams, August 21st.

Nos. 93, 94—In Clanton's brigade with General Taylor, November and December, 1864.

No. 103—(302-308) Mentioned in front of the Union lines in operations March 25, April 9 and June 6, 1865, near Escambia river. (834) Six hundred strong, February 25th. (1047) Under Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Faulkner, in Clanton's brigade with General Maury, March 10th.

No. 104—(118-226) Mentioned in Union reports, March and April, 1865.

THE NINTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Ninth cavalry (also called Seventh) was formed near Tullahoma, May, 1863, by consolidating Malone's and Z. Thomason's battalions. It was in Wheeler's corps during the entire war.

It first served in Wharton's division until December, 1863, and was in many skirmishes. It was then brigaded under Morgan, Russell, Allen and Hagan, and was constantly engaged in skirmishing. It suffered severely at Shelbyville and in protecting Longstreet's corps. It was in the pursuit of Sherman during 1864 and 1865, and finally surrendered in North Carolina. There were many casualties among its officers. Col. James C. Malone was wounded in Tennessee and at Noonday Creek. Lieut.-Col. Z. Thomason, Maj. Thomas H. Malone and Capt. S. S. Clayton were captured at Shelbyville. Adjt. William H. Binford died in the service. Capt. S. P. Dobbs was wounded at Shelbyville and in Georgia. Capt. James M. Robinson was wounded and captured; Capt. John B. Floyd was wounded at Noonday Creek; Capt. William E. Thompson was wounded in Tennessee and at Calhoun; Capt. Robert W. Figg was wounded at Dover; Capt. George Mason, who commanded the regi-

ment in the summer of 1864, was wounded at Atlanta; Capt. James M. Stevenson was killed at Dover, Capt. William E. Wayland at Rome, and Capt. James E. Nance in South Carolina.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Fourteenth Battalion cavalry, merged in Ninth cavalry regiment: Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Two hundred and ten present for duty, January 14, 1863, headquarters Shelbyville, Wharton's cavalry brigade. Vol. XX, Part 1—(661) Lieut.-Col. James C. Malone, Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Stone's river campaign. (966) Mentioned by General Wharton, Stone's river campaign, in Colonel Cox's charge with First Confederate, etc. (969) Lieutenant-Colonel Malone highly commended by General Wharton. Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(66) Mentioned at engagement at Bradyville, Tenn., March 10, 1863, by Col. J. W. Paramore, Ohio cavalry. (160) Colonel Minty (Union) thinks Malone's battalion was in engagement at Milton, Tenn., March 20th.

Thomason's Battalion, also known as Nineteenth Battalion, merged into Ninth cavalry regiment: Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(277) Mentioned by Gen. W. T. Martin as skirmishing with the enemy, April 21, 1863, on Middleton road, near Hoover's gap. Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(730) Mentioned by General Wharton, Unionville, March 30, 1863.

Ninth Alabama Cavalry: Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(544) Mentioned in Gen. R. B. Mitchell's report of engagement of June 23, 1863, near Unionville, Tenn.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943, 960) In Wharton's division, Wheeler s corps, Bragg's army, July 31, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Crews' brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 19 and 20, 1863.

No. 53—(500) Assignment as above, August, 1863. (554) By special orders, Gadsden, Ala., August 25th, Dr. B. F. Cross assigned to duty.

No. 54—(453) In Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, November 30, 1863. (548) Gen. W. T. Martin's report of engagement near Talbott's Station, December 29th, says: "I wheeled the Seventh Alabama to the right, and moved it into a cut of the railroad, securing a good position within 50 yards of the flank of the advancing in-

fantry. The fire from the regiment and a countercharge by the Georgians soon drove the enemy into and through the woods, with heavy loss in killed and wounded." (778) Mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Roger (Union), as near Summerville, October 28th.

No. 56—(51) Mentioned as being in Lookout valley, November, 1863. (94) Mentioned as at Round Mountain. (619) October 31st, First brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps. (623) Special orders, Missionary Ridge, November 1st, to report to Gen. Will T. Martin. (891) December 31, 1863, Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), near Marietta, Ga., June 12, 1864, skirmish at McAfee's. At Noonday Creek, June 21st, regiment suffered severely.

No. 74—(642) April 30, 1864, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps. (650, et seq.) June 30th, under Capt. George Mason, Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign.

No. 79—(509) Capt. A. A. Smith (Union) reports attack on regiment, Clarksville, October 29, 1864.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by General Kilpatrick, Williston, S. C., February 8, 1865, on road to Augusta. (1071) January 31st, under Capt. S. P. Dobbs, Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry.

THE TENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Tenth regiment of cavalry was organized in north Alabama in the winter of 1863-64, to form part of Roddey's command. It took part in the Pulaski raid and in numerous encounters, but its work was principally confined to outpost duty in the Tennessee valley. It was commanded by Col. Richard O. Pickett.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(93) Tenth regiment Alabama cavalry stationed at Mount Hope, Ala., March 19, 1864.

No. 78—(392) Pickett's regiment near Courtland, Ala., September 16th, General Granger's (Union) letter. (668) Mentioned by Col. Josiah Patterson, June 27th.

No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North

Alabama, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor's army, November 20th.

No. 94—(634) December 1, 1864, in Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, General Maury's army.

THE ELEVENTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Eleventh regiment of Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. John R. B. Burtwell, comprised the Alabama companies of the regiment commanded by Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest (brother of General Forrest) added to some other companies. After Colonel Forrest's death, in February, 1864, the Tennessee companies in his regiment were detached and consolidated with other Tennessee companies, and the Alabama companies merged into Burtwell's regiment. As Forrest's, and afterward Wisdom's, regiment, it served with General Forrest in the attacks on Athens and Sulphur Trestle; fought with severe loss at Pulaski and in the Meridian expedition. Later it rendered effective service to Hood. During the last months of the war it was part of Roddey's force at Montevallo, in front of Wilson, and took part in the defense of Selma, laying down its arms at Decatur.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

J. E. Forrest's Regiment, Alabama cavalry: Four companies transferred to Newsom's Eighteenth Tennessee. No. 52—(811) Mentioned at the main ford of Bear creek, by General Carr, Corinth, September 24, 1863.

No. 56—(179) Gone with Lee to north Mississippi, via Okolona, November 17, 1863. (645) Report of Gen. N. B. Forrest, Atlanta, Ga., November 7th. (646) Regiment ordered to west Tennessee, to General Forrest, November 7th. (751) General Forrest's letter to Colonel Ewell, Okolona, November 25th, 150 of regiment reported badly armed, etc.

No. 57—(352) Report of General Forrest, Meridian expedition. (355) One killed and 3 wounded in engagements, February 20 to 22, 1864. Col. J. E. Forrest killed, February 22d, near Okolona. (576) General Veatch (Union), Prospect, Tenn., April 11th, speaks of Wisdom's

cavalry, D. M. Wisdom commanding Forrest's regiment. (621) Mentioned by General Chalmers in report of capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864.

No. 59—(278) Wisdom's regiment at Williams' landing, five miles above Savannah, April 5, 1864. (460, 481) At Tuscumbia, April, 1864. (482) General Dodge, in west Tennessee, April 24th, says, Wisdom's is Forrest's old regiment. (594) Columbus, Miss., March 7th, assigned to Colonel Thompson's brigade, Forrest's cavalry. (609) Detachment ordered to Marion county, Ala., to protect foundries, by command of General Forrest, March 10th.

No. 78—(593) In Buford's division, with Gen. N. B. Forrest, May 10, 1864. (631) Buford's division, with Gen. S. D. Lee, June 1st. (647) Mentioned by General Forrest, Tupelo, Miss., June 26th, Tennessee companies consolidated with others, etc.

Eleventh Regiment, Alabama cavalry, also called Tenth, Col. John R. B. Burtwell: No. 93—(1233) November 20, 1864, Roddey's brigade, Taylor's army, district of North Alabama. No. 94—(634) December 1, 1864, Roddey's brigade.

THE TWELFTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Twelfth regiment of Alabama cavalry was formed from a battalion recruited by Col. William H. Hundley and Major Bennett. It operated in east Tennessee and was consolidated with the First Alabama near Murfreesboro. It fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. Four companies were added to it, and it was attached to Hagan's brigade. It saw hard and continuous fighting in the battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. One company lost 20 men in killed and wounded while defending a bridge near Rome. At Atlanta it was complimented on the field by General Wheeler. It lost 25 or 30 men in a melée with Stoneman, and fought at Campbellsville, repulsing Brownlow's brigade, with a loss of 45 men. It fought at Averasboro, and disbanded the night before the surrender. Its first colonel was the gallant Warren S. Reese. He was succeeded by Marcellus Pointer, a brave and intrepid officer, who was

badly wounded. Adjt. O. P. Casey and Captain Weaver were killed at Bentonville; Captain Musgrove was killed at Fayetteville, and Maj. A. J. Ingraham was disabled by a wound.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Twelfth Battalion, Alabama cavalry, Col. Warren S. Reese: No. 74—(650-673) In Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps, June to August, 1864, Atlanta campaign. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 20th.

Twelfth Regiment, Alabama cavalry: No. 92—(988) December 25, 1864, Col. Marcellus Pointer commanding, reported to Gen. R. H. Anderson, near Savannah, Ga. No. 99—(352) General Kilpatrick (Union) says Twelfth Alabama fought in battle, February 8, 1865, near Williston, S. C. (1071) In Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, January 31, 1865.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-first Alabama cavalry regiment, known as Partisan Rangers, was recruited by Col. John T. Morgan, who had entered the war as a major of infantry, served for a time in Virginia, and returned home to raise a mounted regiment. It was sent to Alabama, served for a time in Tennessee, fought at Lavergne with General Forrest; was then attached to Wheeler's cavalry, and was brigaded under Morgan, Hagan and Allen. It took part in the Sequatchie raid, and was part of the force which captured 400 Federals at Maysville, and took part in the investment of Knoxville. It took a gallant part in the Stone's River and Chickamauga campaigns; was on Johnston's flank during the retreat to Dalton, fighting almost daily for three months, and lost heavily at Decatur and Jonesboro. It moved through Tennessee, and harassed General Sherman's forces very effectually in the Carolinas. About a week before the close of hostilities, it fought and captured a portion of the First Ala-

bama United States regiment and finally surrendered at Raleigh, N. C.

Col. John T. Morgan was commissioned brigadier in November, 1863, and was for some time in command of a division and served with Generals Hood, Longstreet and Johnston. After the close of hostilities he returned to the profession of law, and in 1877 was sent to the United States Senate, of which body he has long been one of the most able and distinguished members. He was succeeded in command of the regiment by the gallant Lieut.-Col. J. D. Webb, who was mortally wounded near Decherd, Tenn., in July, 1863. Captain Battle was in command for a short time, and Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, who took command during the Chickamauga campaign, continued to lead the regiment until the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(257) Mentioned by General Negley (Union) as in the neigborhood of Atlanta, fall of 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(717) Telegram of July 2, 1862, secretary of war to Governor Shorter, Montgomery, says: "I will order the Fifty-first Alabama regiment to Chattanooga." (792) Telegram from Governor Shorter, September 2d, to secretary of war, asks for the Fifty-first regiment cavalry to be sent to the southern part of the State. (795) Regiment sent to south Alabama as requested, September 4th. (802) Ordered by Gen. Sam Jones to proceed to Bridgeport and report to General Maxey, September 8th. (857) Gen. Sam Jones says, September 20th: "Protection no longer needed in Alabama. Regiment ordered toward Nashville to coöperate with Forrest." (862) Sent to Tullahoma, September 21, 1862. (890) Ordered up near Nashville to coöperate with the troops there, in harassing the enemy and cutting off foraging parties, September 29th. (916-918) Ordered to Lavergne by General Jones, October 6th. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, about October 9th.

Vol. XX, Part 1—(6) On the night of November, 1862, was placed by General Forrest to the right of the Murfreesboro pike with instructions to move forward on the

Lebanon, Stone's river and Chicken pikes, and to drive in the Abolitionist pickets at daylight, which was done agreeably to orders, and in gallant style. (466) Mentioned in report of Gen. M. S. Hascall (Union) of skirmishes at Lavergne, etc., December. (648) Mentioned in report of Adjt. William S. Hall, battle of Murfreesboro. (661) In Gen. Joseph Wheeler's command; Stone's river campaign. (958) December 26, 1862, in General Wheeler's command, stationed at Stewart's creek, 10 miles northwest of Murfreesboro. (962-965) Lieut.-Col. J. D. Webb, in his report of Stone's river campaign, specially commends conduct of Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, Capt. L. W. Battle, Lieut. William M. Fitts, James W. Copilly, Ord.-Sergt. H. Clay Reynolds. He says the regiment bivouacked on Stone's river the night of December 27th "without rations." The gallant and brave Lieut. William M. Fitts was killed. December 29th, at Lavergne, charged a train of wagons, captured and burned 36 wagons, captured other wagons and teams and 50 prisoners. At Nolensville, captured 20 wagons and 50 prisoners. January 1st, captured wagons and prisoners. Lieut. J. J. Seawell was wounded and captured.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(28) Near Fosterville, February 1, 1863, report of Capt. L. W. Battle, Company B. (544) Mentioned in report of General Mitchell (Union), of fight near Uniontown, June 23d. (574) Mentioned in report of Maj. Charles B. Seidel (Union), fight near Decherd, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb mortally wounded, July 1st.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(943) Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick, Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry, July 31, 1863. (960) August 10th, in Col. John T. Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps.

No. 50—(232) October, 1863, in Colonel Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry corps. No. 51—(19) In Col. John T. Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign.

No. 52—(332, 449, 485, 486) Union reports, on the road to Trenton, September 3, 1863; near Lafayette, September 8th; fight at Chickamauga creek, September 9th.

No. 54—(453) November 30, 1863, in Gen. John T. Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry.

No. 55, No. 56—Assignment as above, to December, 1863. December 31st, Russell's brigade, Morgan's division, Wheeler's cavalry.

No. 59—(870) April 30, 1864, in Morgan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps.

No. 73—(819-822) Mentioned by Colonel Minty (Union), in fight at McAfee's, June 11th, and near Noonday creek, Ga., June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642) April 30, 1864, under Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick, in General Morgan's brigade, Wheeler's corps. (650-673) In General Allen's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign, June to August.

No. 78—(856) September 20, 1864, in Allen's brigade, Wheeler's corps.

No. 99—(352) Mentioned by Gen. J. Kilpatrick, Williston, S. C., February 8, 1865, on road to Augusta. (1071) January 31, 1865, Colonel Hagan's brigade, General Wheeler's corps.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-third regiment of mounted infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, by the addition of several companies to Maj. T. F. Jenkins' battalion, which had already rendered gallant service at Shiloh. Major Jenkins and Captain Cox commanded mounted companies in the Seventh Alabama prior to April, 1862. The regiment was first placed in Roddey's brigade, and fought at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, Town Creek and in the pursuit of Streight. It was on picket duty at Dalton in April, 1864. When Roddey's brigade was transferred to General Polk's department, this regiment was detached and was brigaded under General Hannon, and afterward General Hagan, in General Wheeler's cavalry corps, and took part in the perilous fighting all the way from Dalton to Atlanta. It participated in the daring raid of 1864 in Sherman's rear, and captured 100 men and 1,500 beef cattle; it fought at Jonesboro and Resaca, and continued to harass the Federals in the Carolinas.

Its first colonel, M. W. Hannon, was early promoted to the command of a brigade. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Gaines, who succeeded in command, was wounded at Waynesboro. Major Jenkins and Capt. L. E. Locke were captured near Florence, and Capt. W. R. Davis near Rome.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Jenkins' battalion, Alabama cavalry, called First Alabama battalion, merged into the Fifty-third Alabama cavalry: Vol. X, Part 1—(382) Mentioned, belonging to Polk's corps, April, 1862. (471) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (527) Mentioned by Capt. William Ketchum. (529) Report of Maj. T. F. Jenkins, Shiloh. Number of men engaged on the 6th, 52; on the 7th, 47; 2 killed and 6 wounded. (530) Report of Capt. J. J. Cox of Prattville dragoons, Jenkins' battalion.

Fifty-third Alabama infantry, mounted, Partisan Rangers: Vol. XV—(903) Troops in the district of the Gulf, J. W. W. Mackall. Present for duty, 517; headquarters Mobile, December 20, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(119) Jenkins' squadron, 2 killed and 12 wounded, engagement at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March, 1863. (195) Colonel Dibrell's report of affair at Florence, March 25th, says: "Hannon's regiment was pouring volley after volley into the boats from the other side."

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(944) Col. M. W. Hannon, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, July, 1863.

No. 55—(664) Assignment as above, November 20, 1863. No. 56—(619, 804, 888) Roddey's brigade, detached, Wheeler's corps, December, 1863.

No. 57—(119) At Athens, Ala., January 26, 1864. No. 59—(801) Mentioned April 20th, on picket duty in front of Dalton; not transferred with Roddey's brigade to Polk's department. (871) Lieut.-Col. J. F. Gaines, Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, April 30th. (873) Company G, Capt. P. B. Mastin, Jr., escort to Walker's division.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign. (693) Ordered to Jonesboro to coöperate with General Armstrong in repelling raids coming in that direction, August 28, 1864. (946) Mentioned in report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, battle of Resaca.

No. 78—(856) Hannon's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20, 1864.

No. 99—(980, 1072) Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January, 1865. (1148-1151) Mentioned by Maj. John G. Devereux, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1865.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fifty-sixth regiment of mounted infantry, known as Partisan Rangers, was organized in the summer of 1863, by the union of Hewlett's and Boyles' battalions of cavalry, both of which had done good service in the army of the Gulf as scouts and pickets, and had fought gallantly at King's Creek and other points in Mississippi. Attached to Ferguson's brigade, the regiment was sent to north Georgia and did arduous duty in the many battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. After going with Hood into Tennessee, it turned and harassed Sherman on his march. It was in the trenches at Savannah and operated near Augusta, moved into the Carolinas and finally surrendered at Greensboro, 200 strong. Colonel Boyles was at one time in command of Ferguson's brigade, and Lieut.-Col. William Martin took command of the regiment. Capt. Wm. McGill was killed near Decatur, and Capt. Thomas D. Hall was wounded near Kingston.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Boyles' Mobile Dragoons: Vol. V—(868) Field return for March, 1862, 97 present for duty. Vol. XV—(850) October 31, 1862, in district of the Gulf, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. H. Forney. No. 42—(39) June 8, 1863, in army of Mobile at Pascagoula.

Fifteenth battalion, Alabama cavalry, also called First battalion, merged into Fifty-sixth regiment, Partisan Rangers: No. 36—(689) Mentioned at Okolona, May 14, 1863, 350 strong, in report of General Ruggles, action at King's Creek, near Tupelo, Miss. No. 37—(483) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, in operations in northeastern Mississippi, as Colonel Boyles' First Alabama. No. 38—(400) Mentioned by General Oglesby at Okolona, June 10, 1863. (837) General Ruggles, Okolona, May 5th, says: "Major Boyles' Alabama cavalry cannot be spared." (917) Mentioned at Okolona, May 24th (called the First). (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles, June 22d.

Thirteenth Battalion, merged into Fifty-sixth regi-

ment, Partisan Rangers: Vol. XVII, Part 2—(815) Maj. W. A. Hewlett's Partisan Rangers. Gen. J. C. Pemberton's command, December, 1862. (818) Col. John Adams says, battalion stationed at Buttahatchie bridge, twelve miles north of Columbus, on the Aberdeen road, January 1, 1863. (846) Special orders, No. 3, January 19th, to picket and scout in advance on Aberdeen road.

No. 36—(690) Commended by General Ruggles in report of action at King's Creek, May 5, 1863. (691-693) Maj. W. A. Hewlett in his report of King's Creek, commends gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. J. R. Shepherd and Lieuts. Samuel P. Morrow and H. H. Bibb.

No. 38—(611) In Ruggles' brigade, Pemberton's army, January 31, 1863. (639) One hundred men ordered to report to Major Mathews at Fayetteville, Ala., February 22d. (643) General Johnston orders Major Hewlett's battalion to report to General Ruggles for duty near Aberdeen, February 24th. (655) Ordered by General Ruggles to be armed, etc., March 6th. (699) Battalion has been disabled by camp diseases; to be pushed forward to Smithville, etc., Columbus, Miss., March 31st. (706) In Ruggles' brigade, April. (718) Ordered to be in readiness for marching orders, April 6th, at Buttahatchie bridge. (796) Ordered from Aberdeen to Buena Vista, April 27th. (917) Thirteenth Alabama battalion in the vicinity of Okolona, Miss., May 24th. (973) Mentioned by General Ruggles. United with Colonel Boyles' regiment and some Tennessee regiments, May 15th.

Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry, Col. William Boyles: No. 53—(5) Mentioned by Union scout as at New Albany, Miss., October 1, 1863. (559) Mentioned in General Ferguson's report of troops, Okolona, Miss., August 27th. (576) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee, with General Ferguson, Morton, September 1st. (582) Mentioned, Morton, Miss., September 2d. (724) Ordered to move at once to vicinity of Cherry creek, by General Lee, October 2d.

Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59—In Ferguson's brigade, S. D. Lee's cavalry corps, November, 1863, to April, 1864.

No. 73—(756) Mentioned by Col. E. McCook (Union), Atlanta campaign. No. 74—(646, et seq.) In Ferguson's brigade, Jackson's division, Gen. L. Polk's army, Atlanta campaign. No. 75—(456) Mentioned by Colonel McCook (Union), June 11, 1864, as at Ackworth and Dallas.

No. 78—(857) Lieut.-Col. William Martin, Colonel Boyles commanding Ferguson's brigade, Wheeler's corps, September 20, 1864.

No. 94—(791) Company C transferred to Tenth Mississippi cavalry, special orders signed by Gen. John Withers, Richmond, Va., January 17, 1865.

No. 99—(1072) Ferguson's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31, 1865.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The First Confederate cavalry was one of General Wheeler's best regiments; several of the companies were men from Alabama, but the field officers were from other States. Captain Robertson's company was organized early in the war, and saw considerable service before it was consolidated with other companies. Captain Bradley's Company A was detached on escort duty all during the war, serving the greater part of the time in Forrest's division. The rest of the regiment was brigaded, successively, with General Wharton, General Russell, General Wade, General Humes, General Allen and General Anderson, in Wheeler's cavalry corps.

It was at Lavergne in November, 1862, and distinguished itself at Murfreesboro by its gallant charge and capture of the Seventy-fifth Illinois. It fought at Guy's Gap, Shelbyville, Trenton, Lafayette, Chickamauga, McAfee's, Noonday Creek, and in numberless skirmishes during the campaigns of the army of Tennessee. Capt. Charles H. Conner was in command continuously after the spring of 1863.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

First Confederate cavalry, Col. John T. Cox. Vol. VI—(835) Six companies ordered to Mobile, February 27, 1862, by General Bragg.

Vol. VII—(769) General Pillow reports Robertson's company of cavalry in Brownville, December 16, 1861. (910) Col. B. J. Lea reports Robertson's company scouting between Clifton and Savannah, February 26, 1862.

(918) Beauregard's confidential notes, March 4th, say that Robertson's cavalry is to remain at Henderson.

Vol. X, Part 2—(408) Col. W. C. Jackson asks for Robertson's cavalry to be sent to Trenton, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

Vol. XV—(19) General Van Dorn mentions cavalry escort under Lieutenant Bradley, Company A, in defenses of Vicksburg, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(899) Commended in report of Gen. Joe Wheeler, Knoxville, October 30, 1862; Lieut.-Col. C. S. Robertson commanding.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Field returns, Wharton's cavalry, 156 effective, December 30, 1862.

Company A, Captain Bradley. Vol. XVII, Part 2—(661) Acting as cavalry escort, General Van Dorn's troops, July, 1862; 36 present. (814-847) Acting as cavalry escort for Colonel Jackson's corps, General Pemberton's troops, December, 1862; 29 present.

First Confederate regiment. Vol. XX,—(16) Reported as with Wheeler's cavalry at Lavergne, November 27, 1862. (329) Mentioned in Major Collins' (Union) report of advance on Murfreesboro. (661) Under Col. John T. Cox, Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, December, 1862. (773) Hardee's report of battle of Murfreesboro says this regiment captured the Seventy-fifth Illinois regiment. Conduct highly commended. (966) General Wharton's report speaks of Cox's gallant charge and capture of prisoners. (969) Regiment again commended by General Wharton.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(446) Wharton's brigade, 136 effective total, two companies detached, December 10, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(537, 538) Mentioned in Union reports of Guy's Gap and Shelbyville, June, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(362) Gen. J. M. Brannan (Union) reports arrival of Cox's cavalry at Chapel Hill, May 25, 1863. (371) Mentioned as on picket duty near Shelbyville in letter to General Garfield, from Mrs. M. B. Lee, May 29th. (730) Mentioned in letter from General Wharton to General Wheeler, Unionville, March 30, 1863. (841) Attached to General Martin's brigade, May 18th. (943) Capt. C. H. Conner, Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July. (944) Company A, Capt. John Bradley, escort in Armstrong's brigade, Forrest's division, July.

No. 38—(592) Company A at headquarters at Grenada, Miss., January 20, 1863.

No. 51—(19) Russell's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863. No. 52—(332) Gen. R. B. Mitchell (Union) reports regiment on the road to Trenton, September 3, 1863, with Martin's division. (449) General Negley (Union) reports regiment near LaFayette, September 8, 1863.

No. 55—(663) Capt. C. H. Conner, in Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, November, 1863. No. 56—(619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31, 1863. (640) Ordered to move on to Spring Place, November 6th.

No. 58—(590) Hume's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, January, 1864.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's (Union) reports of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11, 1864, and Noonday Creek, June 21st.

No. 94—(751) Mentioned in General Forrest's orders from Corinth, January 1, 1865.

THE THIRD CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Third Confederate cavalry, which entered the service under Col. J. R. Howard, included seven Alabama companies. It served during the greater part of the war in Wheeler's cavalry, and fought throughout the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee in numberless raids and skirmishes. It fought at Murfreesboro, Triune, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Bridgeport, Trenton, McAfee's, Noonday Creek. After the resignation of Colonel Howard, the regiment was commanded, successively, by Col. W. N. Estes and Col. P. H. Rice. It was constantly in demand for picket duty and scouting, and was distinguished for gallantry and endurance. Colonel Estes was killed near Chattanooga, and Colonel Rice was wounded in Georgia. Lieut.-Col. John McCaskill and Capt. Dan Clayton were wounded, and Adjt. N. Rothbock was killed, at Murfreesboro.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Estes' Battalion, Alabama cavalry, Maj. W. N. Estes,

merged into Third Confederate: Vol. X, Part 2—(573) In Leadbetter's brigade, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army, May 31, 1862.

Third Confederate cavalry: Vol. XVI, Part 1—(889) General Maxey's report of fight near Graham's, August 30, 1862, mentions Captain Rice's company. (891) Highly commended by General Maxey. (1143) Report of Col. J. R. Howard of skirmishes near Mountain gap, October 14 to 16, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(242) General McCook writes to General Buell that Howard's regiment is on road to Nashville, August 1, 1862. (267) "Howard has returned to Chattanooga," August 6th. (716) In Kirby Smith's forces, unattached. (743) Ordered to report to General Forrest, August 4th. (761) Ordered to remain near Chattanooga, August 17th, with General Maxey. (800) Ordered into Sequatchie valley, September 7th. (840) Gen. Sam Jones says he will send it, with Maxey's command, into Kentucky. (985) In Pegram's brigade, Heth's division, Gen. E. Kirby Smith's troops, October 31st.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(835) Field return, with Wharton's brigade, 457 effective, December 30, 1862.

Vol. XX—(14) Report of Colonel Howard of skirmish near Tompkinsville, Ky., November 17, 1862; 4 killed, 3 wounded. (75) Mentioned in General Wharton's report, December 10th. (233) Mentioned in Union report of Stone's river, January 3, 1863. (661) Under Lieut. W. N. Estes, in Wharton's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry. (966) Mentioned in General Wharton's report of Murfreesboro.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(162) Mentioned in Wharton's report of fight at Triune, March 21, 1863. (430, 454, 458) Mentioned in reports of General Thomas, General Reynolds and Col. John T. Wilder (Union), of fight near Hoover's Gap. (578) Mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn (Union) as falling back to Tullahoma, June 27th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(739) Wharton says: "Third will camp at Fairfield," April 4, 1863. (740) Col. Baxter Smith says regiment, under Col. W. N. Estes, was at Jacksonburg, April 5th. (915) General Anderson reports bridge over Sequatchie, near Jasper, burned by detachment under Capt. P. H. Rice, July 19th. (943, 960) Harrison's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, July.

No. 50—(232) Harrison's brigade, October 7, 1863. (468, 469) Captain Edmondson's company mentioned in Federal reports, at the Narrows, near Jasper, Tenn., August and September. (926) Mentioned in report of Eli Long, near Bridgeport, Ala., September 1st. (928) Report of Lieut.-Col. V. Cupp says, Estes, with 400 men, camped on road between Bridgeport and Trenton; speaks of skirmish, August 29th.

No. 51—(19) Harrison's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863. (520) General Wheeler's report says Estes' regiment was picketing Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Guntersville, August 27th. No. 52—(232) Gen. J. M. Brannan (Union) reports a capture of some of Rice's cavalry; 4 killed near Battle creek, August 30, 1863. (257) General Wagner reports that regiment is patrolling river. (384) General Negley says Rice's cavalry, 300 strong, passed up valley, September 6th.

No. 53—(574) Mentioned in letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mauldin, Trenton, Ga., August 31, 1863.

No. 56—(722) Col. H. B. Lyon reports Third, with 260 men, with him on way to Kingston, November 20, 1863. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's corps, December, 1863.

No. 58—(349) General Thomas (Union) says, scout reports four companies of Third Confederate cavalry in Cherokee county, February 7, 1864. (590) Hume's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, January 20th.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday creek, June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642) Col. P. H. Rice, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April, 1864. (650) Lieut.-Col. John McCaskill, Anderson's brigade, Kelly's division, June. (652) Captain Billinglea's company, escort to Hindman's division. (658-673) Assignment as above, to August.

No. 75—(166) Mentioned in letter of Col. L. D. Watkins (Union), Wauhatchie, Tenn., May 13, 1864. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th. No. 94—(127) Union scout reports regiment camping in Wills' valley, December 7, 1864, on their way to attack Whitesides.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. No. 99—(1071) Col. P. H. Rice, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865.

THE EIGHTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Eighth Confederate cavalry was organized after the battle of Shiloh, by the consolidation of Brewer's, Bell's and Baskerville's battalions, comprising six Alabama and four Mississippi companies. Brewer's, one of the first mounted bodies raised in the State, fought with distinction at Shiloh, and acted as rear guard for Polk's army. The Eighth moved with the army of Tennessee into Kentucky and fought with it before and after the battle of Murfreesboro; was in Wheeler's dash on Rosecrans' rear during the battle. It lost heavily at Shelbyville, where a portion of the regiment was captured, and suffered severely at Chickamauga and Dalton. It took part in the capture of Stoneman, and fought as infantry in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was with Wheeler in his last raid into Tennessee, then moved into Virginia, except part of his regiment which was attached to Chalmers' brigade and skirmished in Alabama until the close of the war. The remainder fought Burbridge at Saltville, and pursued Sherman; fighting incessantly until it surrendered at Greensboro, 100 strong. Col. W. B. Wade was wounded in Tennessee. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Prather was wounded, and Major McCaa killed, at Murfreesboro; Maj. John Wright was wounded at Shelbyville; Captains Ferguson, Thompson and Lindsay and Adjutant Goodrich were captured. Capt. John McElderry was killed near Dalton, Capt. Joseph A. Mathews near Columbia; Capt. Henry Holmes was wounded at Boonsville and Jonesboro, and Capt. Francis Pinckard died in the service. Col. R. H. Brewer, of Brewer's battalion, was a graduate of West Point. He resigned, and was afterward killed in the valley of Virginia, in 1864.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Brewer's Battalion, Alabama cavalry: Vol. VII—(854) At Paris, Tenn., January, 1862, in Stewart's brigade, Polk's army. (909) Mentioned by Gen. Daniel Ruggles, February 26th, Florence, Ala.

Vol. X, Part 1—(417) Mentioned in report of Colonel Russell, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (461-463) Colonel Brewer in his reports of the battle of Shiloh says, command 200 strong; 2 killed and 10 wounded. He mentions Major Baskerville, to whom he is much indebted for coolness, etc. Acted as rear-guard to Polk's corps. (529) Mentioned in report of Captain Jenkins.

Vol. X, Part 2—(306) Unattached, General Polk's army, March 9, 1862. (375) Mentioned by Col. Preston Smith, March 31st, in skirmish near Adamsville. (382) Mentioned in General Hardee's division, April 1st, at Purdy. (385) Mentioned April 2d, scouting near Purdy. (415) Placed in position at Bethel, April 12th. (419) Mentioned in special orders, No. 12, April 14th. (435) General Maxey says: "Colonel Brewer's cavalry is destroying bridges at Purdy," April 23d. (456) Mentioned by General Maxey, Bethel, April 27th. (458) Ordered to protect the Mobile & Ohio railroad, by command of General Beauregard, April 28th. (459) Three hundred and forty-two present for duty, April 28th, General Beall's cavalry brigade. (493) Mentioned by Colonel Lindsay, Camp Foote, near Purdy, May 5th. (516) Mentioned by Adjutant-General Jordan, Corinth, May 12th. (519) Guarding the crossing, Memphis & Charleston railroad, May 13th. (582) Captain Falkner's company placed at intersection of roads from Iuka to Jacinto, June 4, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(63) Attacked Colonel Sheridan, July 1, 1862; Asboth. (66) Mentioned by Colonel Sheridan, 200 strong, July 2d. (606) Tupelo, June 17th: "The general commanding takes pleasure in calling the attention of the armies of this department to the gallant conduct of Capt. B. B. McCaa and his command, of Brewer's cavalry regiment, on the morning of the 14th inst., when, by a bold and dashing charge, he put to flight a superior force of the enemy's cavalry. In this affair Private John Graham was especially distinguished, and will be rewarded with a badge of honor on some suitable occasion. This success should teach our cavalry forces what they can accomplish by bravery and daring, and should incite

them to like deeds of valor." By command of General Beauregard, general orders, No. 74.

Capt. A. W. Bowie's company, Alabama cavalry: No. 75—(793) Mentioned near Rome, Ga., June 22, 1864, in letter from Maj. W. J. Walthall. No. 78—(686) Letter from Captain Bowie to Major Walthall, dated near Talladega, July 5th.

Eighth Confederate cavalry, Col. W. B. Wade. Vol. X—(868, 869) Reports of Capt. J. Falkner and Lieut. J. S. Prather, burning of Cypress creek bridge, May 30, 1862. (880) Report of Colonel Claiborne, Sixth Confederate cavalry, May 9th.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(898, 899) General Wheeler mentions engagement on Perryville pike, October 11, 1862, in which regiment took part.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(790) Mentioned by Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, August 31, 1862. (912) Colonel Wharton mentions in communication to General Polk, October 5th. Says will be at Lebanon next day.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(5-8) Reports of Col. J. F. Lay and Lieut.-Col. W. B. Wade of skirmish at Clear creek, near Baldwyn, June 15, 1862. (23) Mentioned in report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, expedition from Holly Springs to Bolivar, etc., July, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(663) Regiment to leave Tupelo for Chattanooga, August 5, 1862. (666) General Price asks General Bragg to leave Wade's cavalry at Tupelo.

Vol. XX—(661) In Wheeler's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, Stone's River campaign, January, 1863. (958) Report of Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(27-29) Colonel Minty's report of skirmish near Rover, February 13, 1863. Capt. L. W. Battle's report of skirmish at Middleton, January 31st. (136, 137, 335, 343) Mentioned in Union reports of fighting at Middleton, May, 1863. (346) Mentioned in dispatch of General Martin to General Polk, May 22d. (534, 558) Mentioned in Union reports of Shelbyville, June 28th. Adjutant captured while endeavoring to protect the commanding officers.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(459) General Stanley reports regiment on way to Chapel Hill, June 25, 1863. (847) General Martin reports part of regiment captured at Fosterville, May 22d. (923) Lieutenant-Colonel Prather, with detachment of 230, near Decatur, July 21st. (943) Under

Capt. J. H. Field, Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, July. (960) Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, etc., August.

No. 51—(19) Under Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Morgan's brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, Chickamauga campaign. (520) General Wheeler's report of Chickamauga says that Wade's regiment was picketing from Guntersville to Decatur, August 27th.

No. 52—(449) General Negley (Union) reports regiment near Lafayette, September 8, 1863.

No. 53—(371-374) Generals Hooker and Howard (Union) report regiment, 300 strong, at Trenton, October 14, 1863. (500) Under Capt. J. H. Field, in Hagan's brigade, Martin's division, August 15th. (589) Ordered to report to General Martin without delay. (708) Ordered to report to General Martin as soon as relieved by Ninth Kentucky cavalry, September 27th.

No. 54—(778) Lieut.-Col. J. C. Rodgers reports regiment near Summerville, October 28, 1863.

No. 56—(51) M. M. Phillips, scout, reports regiment in Lookout valley, November 5, 1863. (619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31st. (640) General Martin reports Eighth Confederate as moving to Spring Place, November 6th. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, December.

No. 58—(590) Humes' brigade, Kelly's division, January 20, 1864. No. 59—(871) Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, April 30th.

No. 73—(819, 822) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday creek, June 21st. (823) Mentioned in Memphis Appeal, June 25th, in a report of fight at Latimar's mill, quoted by Colonel Minty.

No. 74—(642) Lieut.-Col. John S. Prather, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April 30, 1864. (650) Anderson's brigade, June 30th. (658-673) Assignments as above. (944) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report of fight at Varnell's, May 9th. (950) Highly commended by General Wheeler in general orders, No. 6, for conduct at Varnell's; McElderry killed. (972, 973) Report of Lieut. John A. Vaughan commanding scouts, McCook's raid, July 27th to 31st.

No. 77—(496) Col. G. G. Dibrell's report of operations

near Readyville, September, 1864, says Major Wright's cavalry were on picket duty there. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th.

No. 92—(961) Mentioned by General Anderson as at Savannah, December 15, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865.

No. 99—(1071) Lieutenant-Colonel Prather, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865. (1283) Mentioned in letter of Col. G. G. Dibrell, on road from White Oak to Rocky mountain, February 26th.

No. 103—(433) Mentioned in Colonel Cooper's (Union) report of skirmish near Montgomery, April 13, 1865. (970) Ordered to Plymouth, February 13th. (993, 994) Attached to General Starke's brigade, February 18th. (1027) Part of regiment attached to Chalmers' brigade, March 3d. (1033) Ordered to report to General Armstrong, March 6th. (1051) A company ordered to Fulton to scout in the direction of Eastport, March 12th.

No. 104—(1122, 1127) Relieved from duty with Armstrong's brigade and ordered to rejoin Anderson's, March 18, 1865.

THE TENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Tenth Confederate cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro from the battalion of Col. Charles T. Goode and Lieut.-Col. M. N. Slaughter's Seventeenth Alabama battalion of cavalry of Hilliard's legion, which had passed through the Kentucky campaign. In Pegram's brigade, it fought at Monticello, losing heavily; fought several battles in the Kentucky campaign, losing 160 men, and at Jimtown it lost 50 men. It fought at Chickamauga under General Forrest, and suffered severely. It was largely employed in picket and outpost duty. Brigaded, successively, under Generals Wade, Humes and Robinson, in Kelly's division, it fought with considerable loss at Resaca, New Hope, and all through the many battles of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It took part in Wheeler's last raid as far as Saltville; returned to the Carolinas, fought at Bentonville, and surrendered with

Johnston's army, 300 strong. Colonel Goode, who was wounded at Chickamauga, was promoted and retired. Col. W. J. Vason was wounded at Bentonville, Lieutenant-Colonel Slaughter at Cleveland, and Maj. J. B. Rudolph at New Hope. Adjt. James E. Mitchell was captured; Capt. J. J. Clements was wounded and captured at Jimtown; Captain Barnes was captured, and died in prison; Capt. T. A. Knight was wounded at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(830) Mentioned in General Hartsuff's (Union) report as in Confederate troops near Winchester, July 29, 1863. (839) At Big Creek Gap, July 25, 1863, report of Col. J. S. Scott commanding brigade. (840) Reported at Irvine, July 30th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(568) Mentioned as near Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 29th. (644) At Kingston, Tenn., in Col. S. J. Smith's brigade, Donelson's forces, February 20, 1863. (711) At Kingston, March 19th. (793) Scott's brigade, Gen. W. G. M. Davis' forces, on outpost and special duty, April 25th. (946) Scott's brigade, Buckner's army, July 31st, brigade on duty in Kentucky.

No. 51—(20) Scott's brigade, Pegram's division, Forrest's corps, Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863.

No. 56—(619) First brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, October 31, 1863. (639) Ordered to report by letter to General Kelly at Cleveland, Tenn., and continue picket duty, November 6th. (807) Wade's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, December.

No. 58—(590, 591) Humes' brigade, Kelly's division, January 20, 1864. Company A, Capt. John M. McKleroy, escort to Stewart's division.

No. 59—(871) Capt. T. G. Holt, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, April 30, 1864.

No. 73—(819) Mentioned in Colonel Minty's (Union) report of skirmish at McAfee's, June 11th, and Noonday Creek, June 21, 1864.

No. 74—(642-644) Capt. T. G. Holt, Allen's brigade, Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, April 30, 1864. (650) Capt. W. J. Vason, Anderson's brigade, Kelly's

division, Wheeler's cavalry, June to August, 1864. No. 78—(856) Assignment as above, September 30th.

No. 92—(961) Mentioned by General Anderson as near Savannah, December 15, 1864.

No. 98—(1065) Hampton's cavalry corps, Johnston's army, April 9, 1865. (1122) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report, near Wilson's store, March 1st.

No. 99—(1071) Capt. W. J. Vason, Anderson's brigade, Allen's division, Wheeler's corps, Hardee's army, January 31, 1865. (1096) Mentioned in report of General Allen, February 4th. (1301) Mentioned in letter of Lieut.-Col. Jo Robins, March 1st.

THE FIFTEENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

The Fifteenth regiment of Confederate cavalry was organized early in 1864, at Mobile, and was composed of Alabama and Florida companies which had done coast duty for two or three years. It was placed under the command of Col. Henry Maury, and remained in the vicinity of Mobile and Pensacola the greater part of the year, except when it was sent in the fall to Louisiana, and took part in a brilliant fight at Tunica. It served, successively, in Jenifer's, Reynolds', Patton's, McCulloch's, and Clanton's brigades, in Maury's army. The regiment was described at organization as "full, well mounted and well armed;" by December it had lost several hundred, and was reported as "poorly clad and scantily fed;" but in January, 1865, it was recruited from citizens of Mobile and vicinity, armed with miscellaneous weapons, and numbered 1,200 men. It was 800 strong in the city in February. The companies were almost always on detached duty, watching and checking the advance of the enemy and guarding the approaches to the city of Mobile. In April it was sent to establish a courier line to Demopolis. Before this could be done, the regiment took part in a disastrous fight at Claiborne. It blew up the magazine and evacuated Choctaw Bluff, April 14, 1865. The greater part of the men were disbanded, and the few who remained in arms were paroled

at Demopolis. Col. Henry Maury was disabled by a wound just before the close of the war. He was detained in Mobile, and the regiment was led at Claiborne by Lieutenant-Colonel Myers. Capt. John H. Marshall was wounded and captured at Mississippi City.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 58—(550) Mentioned in letter from Gen. D. B. Maury to General Polk, Mobile, January 12, 1864. (583) In Jenifer's brigade, General Maury's army, January 20th. (785) Maury's cavalry detached to different points in State and on coast, February 20th.

No. 59—(632, 633) Colonel Maury sent into Jones county to break up organized deserters who are destroying railroads, etc. Reports operations, March 12, 1864. (861) Reynolds' brigade, Maury's army, April 30, 1864.

No. 65—(399) General Asboth (Union) reports that Colonel Maury was attacked at Jackson bridge, Fla., and has returned to Fifteen Mile Station, May 25, 1864. (404, 405) Report of Capt. W. B. Amos, Company I, operations Yellow river, Fla., June 25th. (415) General Asboth reports Colonel Maury with 1,300 men on road to Pollard, July 23d. (418, 419) General Asboth says, Colonel Maury returned to Mobile, on July 24th, to protect city. (425) General Asboth reports three companies of Fifteenth at Pine Barren ridge, August 12th.

No. 66—(53, 56) General Asboth speaks of regiment as full, well mounted, well armed, under Colonel Maury and Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, near Pensacola, April, 1864. (89, 111, 165) Mentioned, further, by General Asboth. (257) General Asboth reports all of regiment ordered to Tensaw river, August 24th.

No. 78—(678) Col. Henry Maury, Patton's brigade, General Maury's army, June 30, 1864. (702) General Maury says regiment ordered to protect M. & O. railroad and Pascagoula, July 11th. (703) Five companies, 409 effective, ordered to Mobile, July. (751) Maury's regiment, 600 strong, has been sent to meet raid of enemy from Pensacola; army returns, August 3d. (814, 887) Liddell's brigade, Gardner's army, September, 1864.

No. 79—(875) Unattached in Maury's army, November 1, 1864.

No. 86—(425) Gen. J. Bailey (Union) says, six com-

panies gone toward Milton, Fla., November 4, 1864; Colonel Maury's movements commented on. (675) Lieutenant Jackson (Union) reports regiment distributed as follows: "Three companies at Bluff Springs, three companies at Pollard, two companies at Milton, one company at Greenwood, one at Magnolia, with picket at Pine Barren ridge. Regiment numbers 700;" November 25th. (703) Same officer, November 28th, writes that on the 21st, five companies were at Greenwood, one company at Milton, three companies at Stockton, and Captain Bowen's company, 80 strong, doing picket duty at Pine Barrens. (911) Maj. F. W. Marston (Union) reports that Colonel Maury started about December 10th toward Pollard to meet reported advance of Federal forces; confronted and harassed General Davidson near Citronelle. Describes them as "poorly clad and scantily fed."

No. 92—(419) Mentioned in report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spurling (Union) of fight at Pine Barren creek, November 17, 1864.

No. 93—(788) Mentioned in report of Gen. J. W. Davidson (Union) West Pascagoula, December 13, 1864. (1233) McCulloch's brigade, General Taylor's army, November 20, 1864.

No. 94—(631) Mentioned in General Maury's orders, December 1, 1864. (633) In Liddell's division, Maury's army, December 1, 1864. (668) General Maury says regiment left Mobile, December 8, 1864; has ordered regiment to Leakesville, thence toward Bucatanna, etc.

No. 101—(601, 617) Capt. S. M. Eaton (Union) reports Maury's regiment "1,200 strong, composed of citizens of Mobile and vicinity, armed with miscellaneous weapons," on the Pascagoula road "facing and watching General Granger," January 21, 1865.

No. 103—(98, 137, 304, 305) Federal reports of attack on regiment at Claiborne, April 11, 1865. (636) Captain Eaton (Union) reports Maury's cavalry in and about city of Mobile, 1,000 strong, February 2d. (831) Statement of Perry Ryales, Mobile, February 16th, "Maury's cavalry, 800, doing provost-guard duty." (833, 834) Mentioned at Pollard and Mobile. (1047) In Maury's command, General Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

No. 104—(60) Report that regiment is sent to Blakely, March 22, 1865. (163) General Bailey (Union) reports regiment close in his rear, March 31st. (226) Captain

Eaton (Union) reports regiment in Clanton's brigade, April 4th. (364) Statement of Hugh McKeane, April 15th, reports 300 at Claiborne. Colonel Maury in city, wounded. (373) General Lucas (Union) mentions fight at Claiborne, April 11th; says detachment numbered 450. (450) General Asboth reports regiment collecting at Pollard under Captain Main, April 23d. (1172) Maury's command ordered to be kept ready to report movements of enemy, March 29th. (1216) Ordered to be ready to reinforce Wirt Adams, April 8th. (1226) Ordered to guard river above Choctaw, and establish courier line to Demopolis, April 11th. (1228) Has been ordered to cross from Claiborne, scout river and open communications with Demopolis, April 12th. (1230-1232) Ordered to remain on west bank of Alabama river, April 12th. (1242) Couriers report defeat of Maury's command near Claiborne, April 15th. (1250) Capt. W. T. Smith confirms report of fight at Claiborne, says: Maury was not with command. Lieutenant-Colonel Myers was in command. Remnant of regiment near Greenville. Reported that Colonel Miles blew up magazine and evacuated Choctaw Bluff, April 14th.

THE FOURTH BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Fourth Alabama battalion was made up of three companies from Alabama which went to Virginia in 1862. They were first assigned to the Jeff Davis legion, and afterward became part of the Phillips legion, Hampton's cavalry, in which organization they did some hard fighting. Their captains were Andrew P. Love, McKenzie and Roberts. Captain Love was captured at Dinwiddie.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 82—(763) July 11, 1864, assigned, by special orders, No. 161, to the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry. (823) Field returns, July, 1864.

No. 88—(656) Transferred to Phillips' legion, September, 1864. (1219) August 10, 1864; Young's brigade, Butler's division, Hampton's cavalry corps. (1310) September, 1864, with Phillips' legion, assignment as above.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Twenty-fourth battalion of cavalry was organized late in the war; it was detached from Roddey's brigade when the latter was transferred to Polk's army in April, 1864, and remained with the army of Tennessee, serving with General Wheeler's cavalry. It was in Hannon's brigade until January, 1865, when it was transferred to Hagan's. Its record is the same as that of the Fifty-third Alabama. Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass, who commanded the battalion, was wounded three times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 59—(801) On picket in front of Dalton, April 20, 1864; not transferred to Polk's army with Roddey's brigade. (871) Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass, in Hannon's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, April 30th.

No. 74—(642, et seq.) In Hannon's brigade, General Wheeler's corps, Atlanta campaign. (956) Mentioned in General Wheeler's report of battle of Resaca.

No. 78—(856) Same assignment, September 20, 1864.

No. 99—(980) Mentioned in organization of corps commanded by General Wheeler, Charleston, S. C., January 2, 1865. Transferred to Hagan's brigade. (1072) Capt. R. F. Davis transferred to Hagan's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 31st. (1148-1152) Mentioned by Maj. John Devereux, Augusta, Ga., February 10th.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

The Twenty-fifth battalion was sometimes called Mead's battalion. Capt. L. G. Mead commanded a company which operated very effectively in north Alabama and Tennessee in the summer and fall of 1862. He afterward raised a number of companies, and his men were spoken of as most reckless and daring. They were formed into battalions, the Alabama companies being consolidated into the Twenty-fifth battalion, in March, 1864, under the command of Maj. Miles E. Johnston, and serving in the neighborhood of the Tennessee river. They surrendered at Huntsville, May 11, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Mead's company. Vol. XVI, Part 2—(758) August 15, 1862, ordered to operate in north Alabama and Tennessee, and report to nearest Confederate commander. (781) General Bragg's order, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 26, 1862. The following assignment of cavalry is announced: Crawford's, Mead's and Allen's regiment, commanded by Colonel Wheeler, to left wing of army of the Mississippi, and will report to Major-General Hardee.

Twenty-fifth Battalion, Maj. Miles E. Johnston. No. 103—(561, 562) Mentioned in report of Colonel Given, Huntsville, Ala., May 29, 1865, in report of surrender of Johnston's command. (563, 564, 566) Correspondence of Major Johnston, Huntsville, Ala., May, in regard to terms of surrender. (640) Mentioned by Gen. R. W. Johnson (Union), Pulaski, Tenn.; called Mead's battalion. (665) Mentioned by Col. W. J. Clift (Union), Fayetteville, Tenn., Mead's men "the most reckless and daring in the country." (1023) Special orders, No. 52, Richmond, Va., March 2, 1865. "The following companies Alabama cavalry raised within the enemy's lines by Capt. L. G. Mead, under authority of the war department, are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-fifth battalion, Alabama cavalry: Capt. M. E. Johnston's, Capt. F. E. Cotton's, Capt. D. C. Nelson's, Capt. R. L. Welch's, Capt. W. M. Campbell's and Capt. John Cobb's."

BARBIERE'S RESERVE CAVALRY.

Barbiere's reserve cavalry consisted of six companies under the command of Maj. Joseph Barbiere, and served principally in central Alabama during the fall and winter of 1864-65.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, General Taylor's army, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, General Maury's army, December 1, 1864. No. 103—(998) Barbiere's battalion cavalry, six companies, headquarters Wilsonville, February, 1865.

BEALL'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Beall's battalion of cavalry consisted of three companies of cavalry under the command of Maj. T. S. Beall, and served under General Beall, in Mississippi, in the spring of 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(459) Present for duty, 42, April 28, 1862, General Beall's cavalry at Corinth, Miss.

GUNTER'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Gunter's battalion of cavalry was organized early in 1862, and was merged with Gibson's Eighteenth battalion of mounted infantry. It served with Forrest's cavalry, and engaged in numerous conflicts with the enemy along the Tennessee. In November it was dismounted; joined the army of Tennessee, was attached to Wood's brigade, and fought with heavy loss at Chickamauga. Maj. John T. Gibson, who succeeded Major Gunter in command, was killed at Chickamauga. The battalion afterward fought with Cleburne. It was attached to the Twenty-third Alabama without losing its organization.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(783) Mentioned by Gen. Sam Jones, Chattanooga, Tenn., August 27, 1862. (857) Moved to Tullahoma, September 20th. (890) Moved to Nashville, September 29th. (918) Sent to Lavergne, October 6th. (929) Ordered to report to General Forrest, Knoxville, October 9th.

HARDIE'S RESERVE CAVALRY.

Hardie's reserve cavalry consisted of six companies under command of Maj. Joseph Hardie, and served in Alabama and Georgia. Hardie's company is mentioned in reports of Rousseau's raid and at various points in Georgia. The battalion, 530 strong, was at Talladega in February, 1865, and was attached to General Maury's army.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Hardie's Reserve Company: No. 74—(975) Mentioned by Major Walthall in report of Rousseau's raid, July 14, 1864, about 20 men. No. 75—(793) Mentioned near Rome, Ga., June 22d. No. 78—(686) Mentioned by Captain Bowie, June 28th, at Cave Spring.

Hardie's Reserve Battalion: No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In Armistead's brigade, central Alabama, December 1st. No. 103—(998) Hardie's battalion cavalry, six companies; 530 for duty; headquarters, Talladega, Ala

LEWIS' BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Lewis' battalion served in central Alabama and Georgia during the summer and fall of 1864, and until the close of the war. It consisted of five companies under Captains Harrell, Brooks, Morrison, Barnes and May. The gallant Major Lewis was killed while leading the battalion at Lafayette, Ga. He was succeeded in command by Maj. William V. Harrell.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 74—(997) One killed, 5 wounded, at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864. Maj. T. H. Lewis killed. (998, 999) Col. C. H. Armistead's report says: "Majors Lewis and Redwood have tested their devotion to our cause by sealing it with their blood." (1000, 1001) Colonel Ball's report of same. (1003) Capt. William V. Harrell's report says: "When nearly opposite the east end of the jail, the noble, gallant and chivalrous Major Lewis fell mortally wounded, while leading his men to the charge, addressing them in language of endearment and encouragement, stimulating them by word and example to the performance of deeds worthy of the world-wide reputation of the sons of the South for bravery and heroism. As the spirit of the lamented Lewis was about to bid adieu to its earthly tenement, his feeble voice was heard saying: 'Charge them, boys, charge them,' and right nobly did his gallant boys respond." (1004) One killed, 7 wounded at battle of Lafayette.

No. 78—(791) In Armistead's brigade, district of Central

and Northern Alabama, commanded by Brig.-Gen. D. W. Adams, August 21, 1864. (812) Present for duty, 104, Talladega, Ala., September 1st.

No. 93—(1233) In Armistead's brigade, under Maj. William V. Harrell, central Alabama, November 20, 1864. No. 94—(634) In same brigade, December. No. 103—(1047) In same brigade, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

MORELAND'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Moreland's battalion was included in Roddey's brigade and was in north Alabama and Tennessee during the greater part of the winter and spring of 1863-64, serving for a time in Hannon's brigade. It fought at Tishomingo creek, June, 1864, and was attached to General Maury's army, serving in central and northern Alabama. It was paroled at Iuka, May 18, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 52—(595) Mentioned by Gen. E. A. Carr (Union), Corinth, September 13, 1863. Left in valley on Roddey's departure. No. 54—(38) Mentioned by General Ferguson near Courtland, Ala., October 31, 1863. (603) Mentioned by Colonel Rowett (Union), Pulaski, Tenn., December 18th. Report of skirmish on Shoal creek, December 12th. No. 55—(664) Col. M. D. Moreland, Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, detached, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(92) Mentioned by Gen. J. D. Stevenson, Corinth, November 8, 1863. (619, 806, 888) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, October to December, 1863. No. 58—(590) In Roddey's brigade, Wheeler's corps, January 20, 1864. No. 59—(429) Mentioned by Colonel Rowett, Bailey's Springs, April 18, 1864. (735) Mentioned, March 26th, as being near Moulton.

No. 77—(231) One killed, 5 wounded, at battle of Tishomingo Creek, June 10, 1864. (345) Reconnoissance near Tupelo, July 14th. No. 79—(817) Mentioned by General Forrest, October 12, 1864. No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20th No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, North Alabama, December 1st. No. 99—(1150) Mentioned by Maj. John G. Devereux, February 10, 1865, as having belonged to Han-

non's original command. No. 104—(830) Paroled at Iuka, May 18, 1865.

STUART'S BATTALION, ALABAMA CAVALRY.

Stuart's battalion, commanded by Maj. James H. Stuart, served in north Alabama from the summer of 1864 until the close of the war, and was frequently engaged in scouting and skirmishing.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 77—(362) Mentioned in report of Col. William T. C. Grower, expedition from Decatur to Courtland, and skirmish, July, 1864. No. 78—(668) In north Alabama, June, 1864, Col. Josiah Patterson's report. No. 93—(1233) In Roddey's brigade, district of North Alabama, November 20th. No. 94—(634) In Roddey's brigade, north Alabama, December 1st. No. 103—(48) Mentioned near Warrenton, February 17, 1865.

COMPANIES OF ALABAMA CAVALRY.

In addition to the regiments and battalions, there were a number of detached companies of Alabama cavalry, most of which served in the defense of Mobile and the Bay forts. Cottrill's, White's and Arrington's served at Pollard, Mobile and Fort Morgan in and after 1862; and Amos', Baldwin's, under Capt. T. C. Barlow, the Dorrence Rangers, under Capt. John W. Murrell, Goldsby's and Meador's companies served there later. Gordon's regiment is mentioned at Murfreesboro, and Houston's and Hubbard's at Fort Henry. Crocheron's Light Dragoons, under Capt. E. M. Holloway, served for a long time as escorts in the army of Tennessee.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Captain Amos' Company. Vol. XV—(1068) Canty's brigade, Buckner's corps, April, 1863, at or near Pollard. No. 42—(39) June 8, 1863, in eastern division of department of the Gulf.

Baldwin's Rangers, Capt. T. C. Barlow. Vol. XV—(850) In army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) In Powell's

brigade, General Buckner's corps, April, 1863, Perdido river. No. 42—(39, 131, 157) Powell's brigade, Mobile, to August, 1863, Camp Powell.

Cottrill's Scouts. Vol. VI—(499) Very highly commended in Col. W. L. Powell's report, January 20, 1862, of contest for possession of the schooner Andracita, formerly J. W. Wilder, near Fort Morgan.

Crocheron Light Dragoons, Capt. E. M. Holloway. Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(945, 958) Mentioned among escorts, Polk's army corps, Atlanta, July and August, 1863. Nos. 51, 59, 74—Same mention, September, 1863, to June, 1864.

Dorrence Rangers, Capt. John W. Murrell. Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) Cumming's brigade, Buckner's corps, department of the Gulf, April, 1863, near Mobile. No. 42—(39) Department of the Gulf, June 8, 1863, at Pascagoula.

Captain Goldsby's Company Mounted Infantry. No. 65—(442) August 30, 1864, Brigadier-General Asboth, U. S. A., says of skirmish at Milton, Fla.: "Came upon Captain Goldsby with about 100 men." No. 78—(814) In Liddell's brigade, department of the Gulf, September 3, 1864. No. 104—(1261) Mentioned by Col. S. Jones, Demopolis, Ala., April 24, 1865; asks for couriers.

Capt. H. R. Gordon's Company. Vol. XX, Part 2—(432) Polk's corps, army of Tennessee, about November 29, 1862, near Murfreesboro.

Houston's and Hubbard's Companies. Vol. VII—(137-139, 140) At Fort Henry, February 5, 1862, General Tilghman's and Colonel Heiman's reports.

Captain Meador's Company. No. 103—(1045) Mentioned as reporting to General Clanton, March 10, 1865, department of the Gulf.

Mobile City Troop, Capt. E. T. Arrington. Vol. XV—(850) Army of Mobile, October 31, 1862. (1069) In Powell's brigade, April, 1863, Perdido river. No. 42—(39, 131, 157) In Powell's brigade, department of the Gulf, to August, 1863.

Captain White's Company. Vol. XV—(850) At Mobile, 1862.

CHAPTER VI.

BATTERIES COMPOSED OF ALABAMA TROOPS—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS—RECORDS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

BURNETT'S BATTERY.

BURNETT'S battery was engaged in Samuel Jones' corps, in Mississippi, in the spring and summer of 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(787) In Samuel Jones' corps, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.
Vol. XVII, Part 2—(632) Same assignment.

BURTWELL'S BATTERY.

Burtwell's battery was engaged, under its captain, J. R. R. Burtwell, in General Jackson's brigade, in Mississippi, in the spring of 1862.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In General Jackson's brigade, Corinth, April 28, 1862.
Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Same brigade, Tupelo, August 20, 1862.
Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Same brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

FIRST BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

The First Alabama battalion of artillery was recruited at Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, and was organized in February, 1861, at Fort Morgan. It was made part of the army of Mobile in the spring of 1862, and was ordered to report at Chattanooga in July. It served, consecutively,

with the brigades of Generals Shoup, Higgins and Page, and reached a very high plane of efficiency and discipline. It did gallant service at Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan. No more heroic defense was ever made than that of this battalion at Fort Morgan. The detachment there engaged, fought until their guns were knocked out of position, losing 150 killed and wounded. The remainder was captured and the men sent to Elmira, N. Y., where one-half of them died of small-pox. The officers were sent to Fort Warren. The remnant of the battalion was transferred to Choctaw Bluff, March, 1865, and surrendered with the army of Mobile. Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth was the first commander. He resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. James T. Gee, who was captured at Fort Morgan. Maj. J. M. Cary and Capts. F. S. Ferguson, Lee Hammond, R. N. Campbell and J. W. Whiting were also captured there. Capts. Wm. B. Hughes and N. J. Smith were wounded and captured at Fort Morgan.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Mobile, February 1, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(659) Forsyth ordered to report at Chattanooga, July 26, 1862.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Maury's army, June 8, 1863. (131) In Powell's brigade, Maury's army, August 1st. (157) At Fort Morgan and Grant's Pass, August 10th. (275) In Shoup's brigade, September 30th, Maj. J. T. Gee. (402) In Shoup's brigade, November 10th. (511, 562) In Higgins' brigade, December.

No. 56—(630) Ordered to Meridian, November 4, 1863. (729) General Maury asks for battery, November 21st.

No. 58—(582) In Higgins' brigade, January 20, 1864.

No. 59—(861) Under Lieut.-Col. R. C. Forsyth, Page's brigade, April 30, 1864.

No. 77—(428) At Fort Gaines, August 3, 1864.

No. 78—(678, 752) Page's brigade, with General Maury, June to August, 1864.

No. 84—(230) Mentioned by Col. Albert Myer, July, 1864, 400 men at Fort Morgan.

No. 103—(1045) Transferred to Choctaw Bluff, March

10, 1865. (1047) Detachment under Lieut. P. Lee Hammond, in army of Mobile.

SECOND BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Battery A of this battalion, under the command of Capt. Stephen Charpentier, served in the defenses of Mobile until the spring of 1863, when it was attached to General Featherstone's brigade, and afterward did service in Mississippi, known as Charpentier's battery. Battery C served in General Hébert's brigade and lost heavily at the siege of Vicksburg, where its captain, T. K. Emanuel, was killed. The remnant of the battery continued to serve under the command of Capt. John D. Haynie in the army of Mobile until the surrender. Battery E seems to have served continuously under the command of Capt. J. B. Hutchisson, at or near Mobile.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery A. No. 38—(936) Featherstone's brigade, May 30, 1863, Jackson, Miss. (1041) Same assignment, July 30th. (1050) Mentioned by Maj. L. Hoxton, near Morton, Miss., August 8th.

Battery C. No. 37—(326) Under Lieut. J. R. Sclater, in General Hébert's brigade, army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. (329) Capt. T. K. Emanuel killed at siege of Vicksburg. (369) Loss, 6 killed, 6 wounded, Vicksburg. (373) One wounded, June 25th. (378) Seven killed, 8 wounded, Vicksburg siege. No. 38—(1060) In Forney's division, August 29, 1863. No. 42—(131) In General Canty's brigade, Maury's army, August 1, 1863. (157) In Mobile, Ala., August 10th. No. 103—(1048) In Gladden's battery, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

Battery E. No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Maury's army, June 8, 1863. No. 103—(1048) In Gladden's battery, army of Mobile, March 10, 1865.

Charpentier's Battery. No. 53—(515) Featherstone's brigade, Loring's division, army of Mississippi, August 20, 1863.

No. 56—(757). No. 57—(332). No. 58—(520, 584). No. 59—(604, 659) Assignment as above, to March, 1864. (863) Assignment as above, April 30th, but reported as in

Myrick's battalion, Stevenson's division, April 24th. No. 74—(875) Mentioned in report of General Loring, near New Hope church, May 13, 1864. (994) Mentioned under Lieutenant Jenks, in report of Gen. G. J. Pillow, Oxford, Ala., June 30th. No. 75—(656) Mentioned in Loring's division, about May 1, 1864. No. 78—(791, 811, 887) With General Adams, central Alabama, August and September, 1864. No. 79—(865) With Maj. H. C. Semple, October, 1864. (872) Effective total, 64, at Mobile. (876) In Burnett's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 94—(633) With Major Semple, Maury's army, December 1, 1864. No. 101—(681) Mentioned, 70 strong, at Mobile, January 30, 1865. No. 103—(942) Called Jenks' battery, 76 present, with Maj. Henry C. Semple, army of Mobile, March 29, 1865. (1014) Started to Selma, February 25th. No. 104—(226) In Fuller's brigade, Wilcox county, Ala., April, 1865. (364) Jenks' battery, Montgomery, April, 1865.

ALABAMA STATE ARTILLERY BATTALION.

This battalion served at Mobile in Generals Fuller's and Higgins' brigades during the last few months of the war, and was sometimes called State Reserves. Battery C was commanded by Capt. John B. Todd, afterward by Lieut. R. H. Bush, and Battery D was commanded by Capt. Wm. M. Homer, formerly of Ketchum's battery.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery C. No. 59—(861) Fuller's brigade, Maury's army, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 78—(632) Fuller's brigade, Gen. Stephen D. Lee's army, June 1st. (678) Higgins' brigade, June 30th. No. 79—(876) Fuller's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 93—(1235) In Maury's command, Gen. Richard Taylor's army, November 20th. No. 94—(633) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, December 1st. No. 103—(1047) Called State Reserves, Lieut. R. H. Bush, Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(207) Mentioned by Maj. A. M. Jackson, at Mobile, 55 present, April 3, 1865. (226) In Fuller's division, Wilcox county, April 4th.

Battery D. No. 59—(861) Fuller's brigade, Maury's army, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 78—(632) Fuller's

brigade, Gen. S. D. Lee's army, June 1st. (678) With General Maury, June 30th. No. 79—(876) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, November 1st. No. 93—(1235) In Maury's command, Taylor's army, November 20th. No. 94—(633) In Fuller's command, Maury's army, December 1st. No. 103—(1047) Called State Reserves; Maury's army, March 10, 1865.

KETCHUM'S (GARRITY'S) BATTERY.

Ketchum's battery was organized at Mobile in May, 1861, and served for a short time at Pensacola. It was in Adams' brigade at Corinth, in March, 1861, and served in Gen. Preston Pond's brigade at Shiloh, where it lost seven men. Its captain was specially commended by the brigade commander at Shiloh, who says the safety of his whole command was due to Captain Ketchum. This battery was with Chalmers' brigade, Withers' reserve corps, in the summer of 1863, and was engaged at Munfordville, Perryville, Wildcat gap, and Murfreesboro, where it lost twenty-seven men, killed and wounded. It was ordered to Deas' brigade in July, 1863, and sent from Lookout Point to Gen. Patton Anderson, November, 1863. It fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge in Cheatham's corps, and sometimes with heavy loss. It was in Maury's artillery reserves in 1865, and fought at Spanish Fort, losing two men; finally surrendered at Meridian. Capt. Wm. H. Ketchum resigned and was succeeded in January, 1863, by Capt. James Garrity, who was wounded at Murfreesboro and Marietta. Lieut. Philip Bond, who commanded the battery in the summer of 1864, was killed at Jonesboro. Lieut. Maynard Hassell was killed near Atlanta.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(13) Mentioned by General Gladden, March 12, 1862. (382) In Preston Pond's brigade, army of Mississippi, April 6th and 7th. (468) Mentioned in General Bragg's report of Shiloh. (471-474) Mentioned by General Ruggles. (516-519) Highly commended in

Colonel Pond's report: "Captain Ketchum exhibited throughout the whole a degree of skill and courage which mark him as an artillery officer of the highest merit; in fact, the safety of my command is due to him." (523) Mentioned in Col. Marshall J. Smith's report. (525) Also in Colonel Looney's report. (527-531) Captain Ketchum's report. He commends in the highest terms, Lieutenants Garrity, Bond and Carroll, and Corporal Ingalls, for gallantry, coolness and ability. (543) Mentioned in Colonel Marrast's report. (788) In General Chalmers' brigade, June 30th. (810) Commended in General Ruggles' report, Farmington, May 9th. (829, 830) Commended highly in Col. J. F. Fagan's report of same. (831) Mentioned in Captain Hoxton's report.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) In Col. D. W. Adams' brigade, March 9, 1862, Corinth. (388) Mentioned by General Ruggles, April 28th. (461) In Ruggles' brigade, April 28th. (500) Mentioned by R. H. S. Thompson, May 6th. (549) In Ruggles' division, May 26th.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(975-979) Mentioned in General Chalmers' report, September 12 to 17, 1863, Munfordville, Ky. (982, 983) Seven wounded, Munfordville, report of Lieutenant Garrity. (985, 986) Mentioned in White's and Finley's reports of Munfordville.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Chalmers' brigade, August 20, 1862. (817) At Glasgow, Ky., September 12th.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) Withers' reserve corps, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(430, 431) Present, 115, November 29, 1862, reserve division, Polk's army.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735, 843) In Withers' division; present, 101, May 19, 1863. (907) Ordered to report to General Deas, July 12th, from Chattanooga. (942, 958) In Deas' brigade, to August 10th.

No. 50—(229) In Hindman's division, Chattanooga, Tenn., October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(305) Mentioned in General Hindman's report of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. (307) Five wounded, Chickamauga. (315) Mentioned by Patton Anderson. (329) Captain Garrity's report of Chickamauga. (351) Mentioned in Slaughter's report of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(675, 677) Ordered to report from Lookout Point to General Anderson, November 23, 1863. (725, 728)

Mentioned in reports of Gen. John C. Brown and Capt. M. Van Den Corput, Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.

No. 56—(620, 808, 827, 886) In Hindman's division, 90 present, December 14, 1863.

No. 58—(589) In Hindman's division, January 20, 1864. (821) In Hood's corps, February 29th.

No. 59—(687) Organized, March 4, 1861; present for duty, March 29, 1864, 94. (698-700) Service of officers. Garrity made captain, January 1, 1863; engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Farmington, Munfordville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge. (731) Effective, 95, Dalton, April 1, 1864.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) Hood's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign; July 10th, Lieut. Philip Bond commanding battery.

No. 79—(896) Mentioned by Col. R. F. Beckham, November 7, 1864.

No. 93—(668) Lee's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (692) Mentioned in report of Col. L. Hoxton.

No. 103—(1047) Artillery reserves, General Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(226) Mentioned as in Fuller's division, April 4th.

JEFF DAVIS BATTERY.

The Jeff Davis battery, organized at Selma in May, 1861, was soon sent to Virginia, where it fought in Early's brigade at Manassas and at the battle of Seven Pines, losing 3 men at the latter place. In Hill's division, during the Seven Days' battles, it lost 3 killed and 14 wounded; at Cold Harbor, 3 killed and 10 wounded; at Gaines' Mill, 3 killed and 14 wounded. It also fought at Mechanicsville and many other points in Virginia, and was at South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Orange Court House. It took part in the terrible battle of Gettysburg. Serving, consecutively, in Long's and Page's brigades, it was in northern Virginia during the spring and summer of 1864, at Cedar Creek in October, 1864, and at Fort Clifton in March, 1865. It was almost continuously engaged. Its first captain was J. T. Montgomery, who was succeeded by J. W. Bondurant, and later it was commanded by

W. J. Reese. The latter was in command during and after the battle of Gettysburg. These officers were all distinguished for their skill and gallantry.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. V—(1029) In Van Dorn's division, army of the Potomac, January 14, 1862.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(943) In battle Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. (961, 966) Mentioned by General Garland, who says, Bondurant delivered a telling fire with his six pieces. (967) One killed and two wounded at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) In Hill's division, in Seven Days' fight about Richmond. (511) Mentioned by Captain Webb as in Garland's brigade. (623) Gen. D. H. Hill reports that Bondurant's battery drove Yankee artillery off the field, June 26, 1862. (624) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Hill, June 27th. (626) General Hill says battery engaged at Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor; at the latter place had 3 killed and 10 wounded. (640, 645) Commended by General Garland at Gaines' Mill, June 27th, where they lost 3 killed and 14 wounded. (652) Maj. H. P. Jones says battery was actively engaged with battery of enemy, June 27th.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(482, 532) In Early's brigade, April 30, 1862, 80 present. (615) Called Hardaway's, army before Richmond; 110 present, June 23d. (650) In D. H. Hill's division, July 23d. (690) Mentioned by Pierson, chief of artillery.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809) In D. H. Hill's division, November 8, 1862. (836) Two 3-inch and two 12-pound howitzers. (1020-1024) Mentioned, Hill's report of Maryland campaign, September 14 to 17, 1862. (1040) Mentioned by Col. D. K. McRae, South Mountain.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(652) General Pendleton's report, October 2, 1862, Captain Bondurant (Jeff Davis artillery), an admirable battery that has rendered eminent service, but he is its life; is now absent—sick.

Vol. XXI—(541, 1073) In D. H. Hill's division. (561) One killed and 3 wounded, battle of Fredericksburg.

No. 39—(1000) Mentioned by Col. T. M. Carter, May 2 and 3, 1864. (1044) Mentioned by Col. H. P. Jones, Orange Court House.

No. 40—(619) Proposed for army of Northern Virginia,

Bondurant's battery, 4 guns, February, 1863. (626, 655, 729) Carter's battalion, Second corps. (637) Report of Lieut. E. P. Dandridge, February 20th, 83 present for duty.

No. 44—(287, 342) With O'Neal's brigade, Capt. W. J. Reese, Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d. (545, 603) Mentioned at battle of Gettysburg.

No. 48—(418) Mentioned as Reese's battery, in A. L. Long's report of fight at Bealeton, October 26, 1863, two men wounded. (423) Mentioned as Reese's battery by Col. Thomas Carter, commanding battalion, October 26th. (821) In General Long's division, army of Northern Virginia, October 31st.

Nos. 49, 60, 67, 88, 89—Army Northern Virginia; Young's brigade, December 31, 1863; Long's brigade, May, 1864; Page's battalion, February 28, 1865.

No. 90—(567) With Gen. J. A. Early, Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.

No. 96—(1284) Present total, 87, Fort Clifton, March 6, 1865.

HARDAWAY'S BATTERY.

Hardaway's battery was recruited and armed by its first captain, Robert A. Hardaway; was sent to Virginia in 1861, and remained at Manassas until March, 1862. With the army of Northern Virginia, it saw continuous service during the war.

In the battle of Seven Pines, in the Seven Days' battles, and in all the great battles around Richmond, it gained the highest distinction. General Hill, the division commander, repeatedly commended this battery for gallant service, and speaks of Hardaway as the best practical artillerist he had seen in the service. Stonewall Jackson also commended its action at Fredericksburg. It lost heavily in the Seven Days' battles. It was also engaged and suffered severely at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and a great number of smaller engagements, finally surrendering at Appomattox. At the battle of Gettysburg it was called Hurt's battery, Captain Hardaway having been promoted

to lieutenant-colonel and placed in command of a battalion, and succeeded by Captain Hurt, who was wounded in this battle. Capt. John W. Tullis was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. Lieut. George A. Ferrell was in command of the battery when it was surrendered at Appomattox.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XI, Part 1—(946) In D. H. Hill's division, at Seven Pines.

Vol. XI, Part 2—(485) In D. H. Hill's division, Seven Days' battles, June 26 to July 1, 1862. (505) In Anderson's brigade; 12 wounded. (511) Mentioned, near Richmond, July 15th. (561) In battle of June 30th. (623) D. H. Hill's report, Hardaway's battery drove enemy's artillery from field. (624, 626) D. H. Hill reports battery distinguished at Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor. (630) One killed, 25 wounded, Seven Days' fights.

Vol. XI, Part 3—(615) One hundred and ten present before Richmond, June 28, 1862. (Called Hardaway's Jeff Davis.) (650) Gen. D. H. Hill's division, July 23d. (690) Two guns burst during Seven days' battles.

Vol. XIX, Part 1—(809, 836) In D. H. Hill's division, Maryland campaign. (838) Mentioned, Captain Barnwell's report. (1024) Mentioned, D. H. Hill's report of operations, July 23d to September 17th.

Vol. XIX, Part 2—(143) Commended, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's report.

Vol. XXI—(36, 37) Highly commended in D. H. Hill's report of retreat of Yankee gunboats from Port Royal, Va., December 4, 1862. These gunboats, 4 in number, carried 21 guns, and had a complement of some 500 men. Hardaway opened upon them with his Whitworth gun, at a distance of 3 miles, and kept up his pitting until dark, when they fled down the river. This same gun of Hardaway's, at Upperville, drove entirely off the field a Yankee battery of artillery, a large force of cavalry and infantry, at a distance of 3½ miles. Hill calls Hardaway "the best practical artillerist I have seen in service." (541) In D. H. Hill's division at Fredericksburg. (633) Commended by Stonewall Jackson, Fredericksburg. (642, 643) Commended in D. H. Hill's report, Fredericksburg;

Hardaway shelled the gunboats. (1077) Mentioned by Gen. W. H. Taylor, December 24th.

No. 39—(793) In General Lee's army, May, 1863, as Hurt's battery. (879, 882) Mentioned by Maj. R. A. Hardaway, near Hamilton's Crossing, May 3d to 5th. (939) Mentioned by Gen. R. E. Rodes.

No. 40—(619, 626, 637, 656) Assignments in army of Northern Virginia. (729) In McIntosh's battalion, April 16, 1863.

No. 44—(290, 345) At Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d, in reserve artillery. (353) Mentioned in W. N. Pendleton's report. (674, 676) Mentioned in Maj. D. G. McIntosh's report.

No. 48—(437, 438) Lieutenant Crenshaw commanding; mentioned in D. G. McIntosh's report of engagement at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863.

No. 60—(1269) Present for duty, 94 men, April 9, 1864, Camp Taylor.

No. 67—(1038) Mentioned in report of General Pendleton. No. 87—(858) Mentioned by same, operations of July 24, 1864.

No. 89—(1355) McIntosh's battalion, January 2, 1865, on or near James river.

No. 95—(1273) Lieut. Geo. A. Ferrell, Lee's army, Appomattox.

WATERS' BATTERY.

Waters' battery was organized in Mobile in 1861, and was there, 129 strong, early in 1862. It was in Corinth in the spring of 1862. In Manigault's brigade, Bragg's army, it went through the Kentucky campaign, and was engaged at Perryville, Munfordville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Here halt its force was captured, and the remnant was distributed in Cobb's Kentucky and Mayberry's Tennessee batteries. Its captain was David D. Waters.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(868) In Mobile, March, 1862, 129 present.

Vol. X, Part 1—(789) In Manigault's brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In Trapier's brigade, Bragg's army, April to May, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(983) Battle at Munfordville, September 16, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) Capt. David D. Waters, in Manigault's brigade, August, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(430-432) Present, 106, at or near Murfreesboro, November 29, 1862, under Lieut. C. W. Watkins, in Manigault's brigade.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(735) Capt. D. D. Waters, in Manigault's brigade, April to August, 1863. (843) Present, 104, May 19th.

No. 51—(15) Lieut. C. W. Watkins, in Hindman's division, September 19 and 20, 1863. (307) Mentioned, at Chickamauga. (342) Mentioned in report of A. M. Manigault. (349) Mentioned in report of Colonel Reid. (356) Mentioned in report of Lieut. Geo. E. Turner.

No. 55—(659) Lieut. W. P. Hamilton, in Hindman's division, November 20, 1863.

No. 56—(620) In Cheatham's corps, with Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (790) Ordered to report at Atlanta, December 6th. (832) Reported at Atlanta, to Colonel Wright, December 15th.

No. 59—(703) Some of this battery and fragments of others consolidated in Cobb's, January, 1864.

GAGE'S BATTERY.

Gage's battery was organized at Mobile in October, 1861, and remained under the command of Capt. Chas. P. Gage in the defenses of the city until the following spring. Sent north, it suffered severely at Shiloh, where its conduct was highly commended by Generals Withers and Chalmers. It then returned to Mobile, and was used in the defenses until the fall of the city. Lieuts. James Hill and James T. Hutchisson were promoted, and commanded the battery at different times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) In General Chalmers' brigade, Shiloh. (532) General Withers in his report of Shiloh says: "With such batteries, however, as Robertson's,

Girardey's and Gage's, there could be no failure." (549, 551, 552) Commended by Gen. James R. Chalmers; battery suffered severely and did manful service, July 6th.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) In Colonel Mouton's brigade, March 9, 1862.

WADDELL'S BATTERY.

Waddell's battery was organized in February, 1862, by taking six men from each company of the Sixth Alabama. It was placed in Tracy's brigade and sent to east Tennessee, and took part in the Kentucky campaign. It did gallant service at Baker's Creek, where it was badly cut up. In 1863 it went with Stevenson's division to Mississippi, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where it was almost entirely lost; the remnant was divided into Emery's and Bellamy's batteries.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(984) In Tracy's brigade, October 31, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(413) In Tracy's brigade, November 20, 1862, east Tennessee.

No. 36—(318) Mentioned for gallant conduct at Baker's Creek. (640) Mentioned at Fort Gibson; four pieces captured.

No. 37—(63) Mentioned in Col. D. B. Hill's report of Champion's hill. (95, 96) Mentioned by General Stevenson at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Stevenson says: "Captain Waddell fought one of the guns with his own hands." (99) Loss, 9 killed, 10 wounded, at Baker's Creek. (101) Mentioned by Gen. S. D. Lee, at Baker's Creek, (105) by Gen. A. Cumming, (110, 111) by Gen. F. M. Cockrell, who reports Waddell as a gallant, fearless officer. (326) In Gen. S. D. Lee's brigade, Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. (328) Loss, 9 killed, 30 wounded, at the siege. (350) Mentioned in Gen. Stephen D. Lee's report. (352) "Waddell was gallant and vigilant." (375) Mentioned by General Hébert.

No. 38—(612) In Tracy's brigade, January 31, 1863. (613) Ordered to Vicksburg. (703) In Stevenson's division, April 20th. (1059) Same assignment, August 29th.

No. 57—(484) Battalion Twenty, Alabama artillery, under Major Waddell, ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25, 1864.

No. 59—(708) Waddell's battalion of artillery. Divided into Waddell's and Emery's batteries, 1863. Served in Kentucky campaign, and in Mississippi previous to siege of Vicksburg.

TWENTIETH BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, the remnant of Waddell's battery was reorganized into three batteries, under the command of Capt. Winslow D. Emery, Battery A; Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, Battery B, and Capt. T. J. Key, Battery C; and ordered, under the command of Major Waddell, to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February, 1864. It served in the army of Tennessee during the remainder of the war, generally in the reserve artillery, and was at Macon, Ga., in the fall of 1864. Captain Emery was wounded at Vicksburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Battery A. No. 55—(662) Capt. Winslow D. Emery, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1863. No. 57—(484) Battalion under Major Waddell ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25, 1864. No. 58—(821) In reserve artillery, army of Tennessee, February 29, 1864. No. 59—(687) Organized May, 1861; Johnston's army, 84 present, March 29, 1864. (708) Served in Kentucky campaign, and in Mississippi previous to siege of Vicksburg. (709) Hallonquist's report. (731) Sixty-two effective, April 1, 1864. (872) Reserve artillery, Johnston's army, April 30th. No. 74—(644-675) Reserve artillery, army of Tennessee, April to August, 1864. No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

Battery B. No. 55—(662) Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1863. Nos. 57 and 58—As above. No. 59—(687) Organized, May, 1861. (708) Surrendered at Vicksburg with Emery's, as Waddell's battalion. (709) Bellamy's battery, total effective, 68, Hallonquist's report. (721) Effective, 65, April

1, 1864, Dalton, Ga. (872) Artillery reserve in Johnston's army, April 30th. No. 74—(644-675) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, April to August, 1864. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw mountain, June 27th. (968) Mentioned by Maj. George Storrs, same battle. No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

Battery C. No. 55—(662) Capt. T. J. Key, in General Stevenson's division, November 20, 1864. No. 57—(484) J. F. Waddell ordered to report to General Stevenson, near Dalton, February 25th.

GID NELSON BATTERY.

The Gid Nelson battery, also called Selden's and Lovelace's, was organized at Uniontown in the spring of 1862; was in Slaughter's, and afterward Cantey's, brigade, army of Mobile, during the summer of 1863. In January, 1864, it was at Jackson, Miss., commanded by Captain Selden. It was transferred to Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, and in June, 1864, was commanded by Lieut. Chas. W. Lovelace. It was in a fight near Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864, and at Peachtree Creek in July. Here Lieutenant Lovelace was wounded, but remained at his guns until his ammunition was exhausted. Major Preston, chief of artillery, was killed while personally supervising this battery at Peachtree Creek. The battery was complimented on the field by General Reynolds. It fought with considerable loss at Jonesboro in August, and in October gained great distinction by the reduction of the blockhouse at Tilton, near Dalton, where 300 Union prisoners were taken. It fought at Nashville, losing heavily in guns and men; here Lieutenant Lovelace was captured. The battery was transferred to Mobile and commanded by Capt. W. M. Selden in March, 1865; it finally surrendered at Meridian. It was called, successively, by the names of its captains.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, June 8, 1863.

(131) In Cantey's brigade, battery commanded by Lieut. W. M. Selden, Mobile, August 1st. (157) In Cantey's brigade, Mobile, August 10th; one section, called Selden's, at Pollard.

No. 58—(547, 548) Called Selden's, in department of Gulf; headquarters, Jackson, Miss., January 11, 1864. (582) Mentioned among troops in department of Gulf.

No. 74—(646) In Cantey's division, army of Mississippi, June 10, 1864. (653) Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace, Walthall's division, army of Tennessee, June and July. (667, 675) In Preston's battalion, Stewart's corps, siege of Atlanta. (873) Mentioned in report of Capt. Chas. Vanderford. (917) Mentioned in report of General Cockrell. (926) General Walthall, in his report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20th, says: "Selden's battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Lovelace, was gotten into an advantageous position, where it was so skillfully and rapidly served, that the flanking force was soon driven off in confusion." (938) Gen. D. H. Reynolds in his report of same fight, Peachtree Creek, says: "Major Preston promptly put Selden's battery (commanded by Lieutenant Lovelace) into position, and opened on the enemy with telling effect. The battery, under the immediate supervision of Major Preston and Lieutenant Lovelace, did noble service, and I regret to state that Major Preston was killed and Lieutenant Lovelace wounded; yet, although wounded, Lieutenant Lovelace kept his battery in position until it had fired its last round of ammunition." (967) Relieved by Barry's battery, 4 p. m., July 20th. (969) Report of Lieut. Chas. Lovelace on battle of Peachtree Creek. (979-981) Mentioned in journal of army of Tennessee.

No. 75—(771) Mentioned by Adjutant-General West, near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th.

No. 77—(812) Gen. A. P. Stewart says that Selden's battery reduced the blockhouse at Tilton, near Dalton, where 300 men were captured, October 13, 1864.

No. 78—(858) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, Nashville campaign.

No. 103—(1047) Commanded by Lieut. Wm. M. Selden at Mobile, March 10, 1865.

EUFAULA BATTERY.

The Eufaula battery was organized in February, 1862,

under the command of Capt. John W. Clark; commenced a brilliant career in Stevenson's brigade, and served, successively, in Rains', Vance's and Bate's brigades. It fought with the army of Tennessee at Tazewell, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It opened and closed the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost six men. It also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge. It was commended for gallant service in the Atlanta campaign, and in 1865 it was transferred to Mobile, where it assisted in the defense of the city.

Capt. McDonald Oliver, who commanded the battery most gallantly during the greater part of the war, was killed near Atlanta. Lieutenant McKenzie and Lieut. W. W. Woods were also distinguished by their able command of this battery at different times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(409) Mentioned by E. Kirby Smith, April 10, 1862. (573) In General Stevenson's brigade, with General Smith, May 31st.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(698) At Knoxville, June 22, 1862. (715) Under Lieutenant McTyer, Stevenson's brigade, Gen. Kirby Smith, June 30th. (984) In Rains' brigade, Gen. Kirby Smith, October 31st.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(413) Under Capt. W. A. McTyer, in General Rains' brigade, east Tennessee, November 20, 1862. (492) January 10, 1863, present for duty, 138 men.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(603-606, 610) Mentioned in Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's report, Hoover's Gap, and movements to vicinity of Chattanooga. (614) Mentioned and commended by Gen. Wm. B. Bate in his report of the battle of Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863; two men killed.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(623-654) Return, 131 to 136 men, Shelbyville, Tenn., January to February, 1863. (655) In Vance's brigade, McCown's division, February 28th. (735) Bate's brigade, April 1st. (943) Bate's brigade, July.

No. 50—(231) In Bate's brigade, Stewart's division, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(16) Under Capt. McDonald Oliver, Stewart's division, at Chickamauga. (361-366) Mentioned in report

of Gen. A. P. Stewart. (383-386) Mentioned in report of Gen. William Bate, who says: "I claim for this battery the honor of opening on Friday evening, and closing on Sunday evening, the battle of Chickamauga." (388) Two men killed, September 18th; 4 killed, September 19th, at Chickamauga. (394) Mentioned in report of Lieut. Joel Towers. (397) Mentioned in report of Lieut.-Col. R. Dudley Frayser. (399, 400) Report of Lieut. W. J. McKenzie. (535) Private John C. Carroll on roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(661) In Stewart's division, November 30, 1863.

No. 56—(620) Commanded by Lieut. Wm. J. McKenzie, Breckinridge's corps, army of Tennessee, October 31, 1863. (808-827, 887) Commanded by McDonald Oliver, Stewart's division, December.

No. 58—(590, 821) In Stewart's division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(687) Under Oliver, 117 present, March 29, 1864. (700-702) Active service since May, 1862, in battles of Tazewell, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge; 5 killed. (731) Effective, 102 present for duty, April 1, 1864.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hood's corps, during Atlanta campaign. (667) Under Lieutenant McKenzie, in Lee's corps, Hood's army, July 31st. (818) Conduct near New Hope church, May 25th, commended by Gen. A. P. Stewart.

No. 103—(1047) Under Lieut. Wm. W. Woods, Maury's army, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

SENGSTAK'S BATTERY.

Sengstak's battery, Capt. H. H. Sengstak, was organized at Mobile, December, 1861. It remained there, and at Columbus, Miss., until September, 1862. It served the greater part of the war in Maury's division, fought at Corinth, where it was specially commended by the division commander, and at the Hatchie. It wintered in northern Mississippi, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where it lost heavily and was captured. When exchanged, the men were assigned to Barrett's battery, army of Tennessee. They were constantly engaged in the Dalton-

Atlanta campaign in the battalion commanded by Major Waddell. It was transferred to the south, took part in the battle of Girard, where all its guns and most of the men were captured. Lieut. A. P. St. John was for a time in command; Lieut. Stanley H. Bell was wounded at Vicksburg.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVII, Part 1—(375) In General Maury's division, battle of Corinth, October, 1862. (383) Lost 1 killed. (385-388) Mentioned in General Price's report of battle. (394, 395) Commended in General Maury's report. No. 36—(467) Under Lieut. A. P. St. John, at Deer creek, March 25, 1863. No. 37—(327) In General Moore's brigade, July 4, 1863, Vicksburg. (369) Four killed and 7 wounded, Vicksburg siege. (381) Mentioned by General Moore. No. 38—(613) In Maury's brigade, district of Louisiana, January 31, 1863. (704) In Maury's division, April 17th, Snyder's Bluff. (725) Mentioned by Col. E. W. Pettus, April 8th. (871, 872) Mentioned by Gen. J. H. Forney, Vicksburg, May 13th. (1060) In General Forney's division, Demopolis, March 14, 1864. No. 55—(663) Assigned to reserve artillery, November 19, 1863.

FOWLER'S (PHELAN'S) BATTERY.

Fowler's battery, Capt. W. H. Fowler, was organized in Tuscaloosa in January, 1862, and was composed of men who had served in Virginia as a company in the regiment recruited by R. E. Rodes. It was the first organization to re-enlist "for the war," and after serving at Mobile one year, joined the army at Tullahoma as part of Walthall's brigade. It fought at Chickamauga, where it suffered severely, and was highly commended for gallantry. It also lost heavily at Missionary Ridge; moved with Hood into Tennessee, and was engaged at Franklin and at Nashville, losing at the latter place, 8 killed and wounded.

It was then stationed at Mobile, where it remained till

the close of the war, when it was surrendered with 130 men. It was commanded at times by Capt. John Phelan and Lieut. N. Venable, and at Mobile, in March, 1865, was in Gee's battalion. Captain Phelan, who had served since May, 1861, was wounded, and Lieut. Wm. Dailey was killed, at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942, 959) In Walthall's brigade, Bragg's army, July and August, 1863.

No. 41—(497) Mentioned by R. B. Irwin (Union), at Mobile, April 15, 1863.

No. 50—(231) In Walthall's brigade, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863.

No. 51—(14) In Liddell's division, Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. (255-257) Mentioned by Captain Swett, chief of artillery. (271) Mentioned, Chickamauga. (272-274) Mentioned in General Walthall's report. (276) Officers and men commended by General Walthall for "coolness, daring and persistence throughout all the engagements." (286) Commended in Captain Fowler's report. (287) Loss, 6 killed, 17 wounded.

No. 56—(620) In Cheatham's corps, Bragg's army, October 31, 1863. (807) Commanded by Lieut. John Phelan, December 10th. (826) Total present, 126, December 14th. (884) In Cheatham's division, December 31st.

No. 59—(687) Organized May 1, 1861. (693-695) Lost 7 men at Chickamauga. Raised in Alabama, by Capt. R. E. Rodes, as infantry, served since April, 1862. Present, March, 1864, 116. (731) Effective, 95, April 1, 1864, army of Tennessee.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hardee's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign, Capt. John Phelan commanding, April 30th.

No. 93—(669) In Cheatham's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

No. 103—(1047) In Gee's battalion, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

MONTGOMERY TRUE BLUES BATTERY.

The Montgomery True Blues battery, Capt. W. G. Andrews, was organized at Norfolk in January, 1863,

and was composed of men from Montgomery, most of whom had served in a campaign in the Third Alabama infantry. They were sent to North Carolina and did garrison duty on the coast. They assisted in the capture of Plymouth, and blew up Fort Branch. When the Confederate line at Petersburg was broken, they tried to rejoin General Johnston's army and were disbanded at Ridgeway, April, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVIII—(190, 191) Under Lieut. Jas. E. Davis, at Kinston, March 8, 1863. No. 45—(947) Mentioned, Hill's army. (1068) In Saunders' battalion. No. 49—(692) In Saunders' battalion, Kinston, August 31, 1863. (851) Fifty-nine present, General Pickett's troops, November 27th. (906) In General Pickett's artillery, near Kinston, December 31st. No. 60—(1201) Effective total, 56, February, 1864, department of North Carolina. No. 69—(892) Johnston's division, Beauregard's army, June 10, 1864. No. 81—(648, 693) Mentioned in Beauregard's orders, June, 1863. No. 88—(1226) Under Capt. Edgar G. Lee, at Plymouth, N. C., September 1, 1864. No. 89—(1322) Called Lee's, in Moseley's battalion. No. 96—(1187) At Fort Branch, Bragg's army, January 31, 1865. No. 99—(1069, 1155) General Hoke's troops, February 10, 1865.

LUMSDEN'S BATTERY.

Lumsden's battery, Capt. C. L. Lumsden, was organized at Tuscaloosa, and reported at Mobile, November, 1861. After the battle of Shiloh, it relieved Gage's battery at Tupelo. It was in the battle of Corinth, in the Kentucky, Tennessee and North Georgia campaigns, and lost heavily in the battles of Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro and Kenesaw Mountain. From Dalton to Atlanta it lost 5 men, and at Nashville lost 28 men. As it was during the greater part of the war in the reserve artillery, it saw extremely hard service, being continually in demand. It was in the army of Mobile during the

siege of Spanish Fort. At the end of the war it was transferred to Mississippi, where it surrendered.

Lieut. G. H. Hargrove was wounded at Nashville. Lieuts. A. C. Hargrove and John A. Caldwell were wounded at Spanish Fort.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. X, Part 2—(461, 549) In Chalmers' brigade, Corinth, April and May, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(632) In General Walker's brigade, Tupelo, June 30, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(448) In reserve artillery, Murfreesboro, December 12, 1862.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(862) Mentioned by General Hardee, Beechwood, June 5, 1863. (944, 961) Artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, July and August, 1863.

No. 51—(292) Loss, 1 killed, 1 wounded, battle of Chickamauga, September 18 to 20, 1863. (459) Mentioned in B. R. Johnson's report. (493) Mentioned in Lieut. Wm. S. Everett's report.

No. 56—(620, 827, 888) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, October to December, 1863, 109 present.

No. 58—(591, 821) In artillery reserve, army of Tennessee, 1864.

No. 59—(708) Service: At battle of Corinth, Miss., in Kentucky campaign; in campaign of Middle Tennessee and North Georgia. Lost men and horses at Farmington, May, 1862; at Perryville in October, 1862, and lost horses at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862. (709) In reserve artillery, 117 present, March 12, 1864. (731) Ninety-four present, April 1st.

No. 74—(644, et seq.) In reserve artillery, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. (968) Mentioned by Maj. Geo. S. Storrs, same battle.

No. 78—(858) At Macon, Ga., July 31, 1864. No. 93—(668) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (722) Mentioned in Gen. E. C. Walthall's report, December 1st.

No. 103—(1047) At Mobile, in Maury's army, March 10, 1865. No. 104—(1195) Mentioned by General Gibson, Mobile, April 3d.

SEMPLE'S BATTERY.

Semple's battery was organized in Montgomery, March, 1862. It was ordered first to Mobile and afterward to the army of Tennessee, and was brigaded under Lowrey, Deshler, Woods, and in Cleburne's and Cheatham's corps. It was for a time in Hotchkiss' battalion. It marched into Kentucky and fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and lost heavily at Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It opened the battle of Franklin, and lost slightly there and at Nashville. It was then ordered to North Carolina, and surrendered at Augusta, Ga.

Capt. Henry C. Semple was early promoted, and was succeeded in command by Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite, a very skillful officer. Capt. J. Pollard was killed at Murfreesboro; Lieut. E. G. McClellan was killed, and Lieut. Chas. Dowd was wounded, at Resaca.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(868) One hundred and nineteen present, army of Mobile, March 2, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 1—(1120) Commended in General Hardee's report of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(1003) At Shelbyville, April 10, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(659) Ordered from Mobile to Chattanooga, July 26, 1862.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(499) Mentioned in general orders, No. 7, Tullahoma, January 17, 1863.

Vol. XXIII, Part 1—(587) Mentioned by General Cleburne, at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. (598) Mentioned by J. H. Kelly as under command of Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite at Liberty Gap.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(942) In Col. M. P. Lowrey's brigade (Wood's), July 31, 1863. (959) In Cleburne's division, August 10th.

No. 51—(13) In Deshler's brigade, Chickamauga, September, 1863. (139, 140-143) Mentioned by Gen. D. H. Hill. Speaking of action of September 11th: "Semple's magnificent battery was ordered up, and in a short time

silenced the Yankee fire, with heavy loss, and the Yankee rout was complete." (145) Commended by General Cleburne. (154-156-158) Mentioned in report of Gen. P. R. Cleburne, who says Captain Semple rendered invaluable service and exhibited the highest gallantry, running his pieces within 60 yards of the enemy, and was ably sustained by Lieutenant Goldthwaite, of Semple's battery. He also commends Semple's "skill and judgment as acting chief of artillery." (162) Gen. S. A. M. Wood says in his report: "Semple's battery (attached to my brigade) was not under my control during this action. I, however, saw it placed in position by the chief of artillery, and its fire was of the greatest service in routing the enemy and silencing his batteries." Ten wounded. (167-196) Mentioned in reports of Chickamauga, by Col. Sam Adams, Col. E. B. Breedlove, Col. M. P. Lowrey, Lieut. R. W. Goldthwaite, Gen. L. E. Polk, Col. R. Q. Mills, Capt. James P. Douglas. (536) Mentioned on roll of honor, battle of Chickamauga.

No. 55—(661) Commanded by Lieutenant Goldthwaite, November 20, 1863. (746-755) Mentioned in report of Gen. P. R. Cleburne. (757-760) Report of Lieutenant Goldthwaite. (763-765) Mentioned in Col. D. C. Govan's and Col. John E. Murray's reports of battle of Ringgold, November 27th.

No. 56—(807, 885) In Cleburne's division, Hardee's army, December, 1863. (827) One hundred and twenty-one present.

No. 57—(483) Commended in report of T. R. Hotchkiss, near Dalton, February 25, 1864.

No. 58—(588) In Cleburne's division, January 20, 1864. (820) In Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, February 29th.

No. 59—(687) Present 109, March 29, 1864. (693-695) Two killed at Perryville, 4 at Murfreesboro, 2 at Chickamauga, 1 at Ringgold Gap. (731) Eighty-two present, April 1st. (871) In Hotchkiss' battalion, army of Tennessee, April 30th.

No. 42—(240) Mentioned by General Clanton, July 30, 1863.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) In Hardee's corps, Johnston's army, Atlanta campaign. (744, 745) Mentioned by General Granbury, August 31st and September 1st. (967) Mentioned in report of Capt. Thomas Key, 2 men wounded, July 22d.

No. 93—(669) In Cheatham's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

KOLB'S BATTERY.

Kolb's battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb, was originally organized at Eufaula as "Barbour's light artillery," April, 1862, 325 strong, under Maj. W. N. Reeves. It was attached to Hilliard's legion, with the exception of one company, which was equipped as artillery and commanded by Capt. R. F. Kolb. It served for some time in east Tennessee, and was at Big Creek gap and Bell's bridge in the spring and summer of 1863. It was with the army of Tennessee and took part in the battles of Knoxville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and subsequent movements in Tennessee. It surrendered at Augusta, Ga. During the war it lost about 70 killed and wounded, and 45 died of disease. Lieutenants Powers and Cherry commanded the battery at times.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(984) In Bradford's brigade, October 31, 1862, east Tennessee.

Vol. XX, Part 2—(414) In Colonel Bradford's brigade (Heth's division), November 20, 1862. (466) Mentioned in Heth's brigade, Big Creek gap, December 27th.

Vol. XXIII, Part 2—(644, 711, 792) In Palmer's brigade, Big Creek gap and Clinton, February to April, 1863. (946) In Frazer's brigade, July 31st, Bell's bridge. (948) Ordered to report at Knoxville, August 3d.

No. 51—(17) In Buckner's corps, Chickamauga, September, 1863. (449, 450) Mentioned in Major Williams' report, Chickamauga, 2 killed, 1 wounded.

No. 55—(660) In Buckner's division, November 20, 1863. (707, 708) General Wright, in report of Missionary Ridge, says: "Captain Kolb's guns were served with great coolness and signal gallantry, for which he is entitled to my thanks and the commendations of the country." (716) Report of Capt. R. F. Kolb.

No. 56—(620, 828, 888) Kolb's battery, present 102, December, 1863, in artillery reserve.

No. 57—(478) Mentioned in report of A. P. Stewart, February 24, 1864, army of Tennessee.

No. 58—(591, 617, 821) Mentioned in report of Gen. R. B. Johnson, January 26, 1864.

No. 59—(687, 708, 709) Organized, April, 1862. Present for duty, 115, March 29, 1864. Lost men and horses at Chickamauga. Total effective, 100, Hallonquist's report. (731) Effective, 96, April 1st. (872) Artillery reserve, Johnston's army, April 30th.

No. 74—(644, et seq.) In artillery reserve, Atlanta campaign. (667) Lieut. P. F. Powers, Lee's corps, July. (674) Lieut. Robt. Cherry, Lee's corps, August.

No. 77—(817) Mentioned in S. G. French's report of battle of Allatoona, October 4, 1864.

No. 78—(858) Hood's army, September 20, 1864, at Macon, Ga.

No. 93—(668) Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864.

TARRANT'S BATTERY.

Tarrant's battery was organized by General Clanton in June, 1863, and after remaining at Pollard several months, joined the army of Tennessee at Dalton. It took part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, New Hope, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta. The battery moved toward Tennessee, and was in the action at Decatur; it fought at Nashville, where it suffered severely, losing so many men and horses that the guns could not be removed. The remnant was sent to Blakely, where, after taking a heroic part in the defense, it finally surrendered. Capt. Edward Tarrant was captured at Blakely. Lieut. B. B. Hardwick was wounded at Kenesaw; he and Lieutenant Shepard were captured at Nashville.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(239, 240) Mentioned by General Clanton at Pollard, September 19, 1863. (402, 511) In Clanton's brigade, Mobile, November and December. No. 58—(547, 548, 582) In department of the Gulf, Clanton's brigade, January, 1864. No. 59—(861) In Reynolds' bri-

gade, Mobile, April 30, 1864. No. 74—(646, et seq.) In Preston's battalion, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (873) One killed, 4 wounded, report of Chas. Vanderford. No. 75—(668) Ordered to Dalton by General Maury, Mobile, May 5, 1864. (771) Under Major Preston, Cantey's brigade, near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th. No. 78—(589) Mentioned by General Clanton, Montgomery, May 9, 1864. (610) Mentioned in artillery returns of James L. Hoole, May 19th, as at Pollard. (858) In Trueheart's battalion, Stewart's corps, Hood's army, September 20th. No. 93—(668) Same assignment, Nashville campaign. No. 103—(1047) In Grayson's battalion, district of the Gulf, March 10, 1865.

CLANTON'S BATTERY.

Clanton's battery, Capt. N. H. Clanton, was organized in Montgomery county, in June, 1863, and was attached to General Clanton's brigade. It was for a time at Pollard and Mobile, was ordered to Gadsden, and served in northern and central Alabama and Georgia. Part of it was engaged near Rome, Ga. It was in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ga., at the close of the war.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(131, 157) In Gen. J. G. Clanton's brigade, August, 1863. (239) General Clanton's report, Pollard, Ala., September 19th. (275, 402, 511, 561) In Clanton's brigade, September to December. (556) Mentioned in letter from General Clanton. He says he organized this battery—his brother's.

No. 58—(547, 548) In department of the Gulf, January, 1864. (582) In Clanton's brigade, with General Maury, Mobile. (651) Ordered to report to General Clanton at Gadsden, February 1st.

No. 75—(657) Mentioned in General Polk's command about May 1, 1864.

No. 78—(791, 811, 887) In district of Central and Northern Alabama, General Adams, August and September, 1864.

No. 79—(865) With Maj. H. C. Semple, October 28, 1864. (872) Sixty-two present for duty in Adams' command, October 31st.

No. 94—(634) In central Alabama, Clanton's brigade, December 1, 1864.

No. 103—(494) Mentioned as near Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865. (1002) At Mobile, ordered to report to Adams, February 21st.

WARD'S BATTERY.

Ward's battery, Capt. John J. Ward, was recruited in northern Alabama, and served with the army of Mississippi until the summer of 1864, when it was assigned to Storrs' battalion, army of Tennessee. It took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, serving in many battles, being highly commended at Kenesaw Mountain for courage under severe fire. Captain Ward was mortally wounded near Nashville, July 27, 1864. He was succeeded in command by Capt. S. R. Cruse.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

No. 42—(39) In Slaughter's brigade, Mobile, June 8, 1863. (131, 157) In Cantey's brigade, Mobile, August. No. 58—(547, 548, 582) Department of the Gulf, January, 1864. No. 59—(861) In Fuller's brigade, Mobile, April, 1864. No. 74—(646, et seq.) Storrs' battalion, Polk's corps, Atlanta campaign. (873) Mentioned in report of Charles Vanderford, chief of ordnance. (901) Commended by Gen. S. G. French, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th. (904) Captain Ward mortally wounded, near Atlanta, July 27th; Gen. S. G. French says: "Captain Ward was a fine soldier, and his loss was severely felt." (910, 911, 968) Mentioned in General Young's and Major Storrs' reports of July 27th. No. 75—(668) Ordered to report to General Polk, May 5, 1864. (686) Ordered to Rome, Ga., May 9th. (771) Near Kenesaw mountain, June 12th. No. 76—(989) Mentioned in Stewart's corps, August 25th. No. 78—(858) Stewart's corps, September 20th.

ROBERTSON'S (DENT'S) BATTERY.

Robertson's battery was organized early in the war as part of the army of Pensacola. It fought with Gladden's brigade at Shiloh, where its gallantry was the subject of

universal commendation. Its conduct at Farmington and Bridge Creek was also highly commended. The battery lost heavily at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, fought continuously in the Atlanta campaign, and suffered severely at Franklin and Nashville. It was in Clanton's brigade, at Mobile, at the close of the war. It was commanded almost continuously by Captain Dent, and after the summer of 1863 was called by his name. It was composed only partially of men from Alabama.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS.

Vol. VI—(819) Army of Pensacola, February 1, 1862.

Vol. X, Part 1—(383) General Gladden's brigade, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. (472) Mentioned in General Ruggles' report; (475) in Colonel Bankhead's report; (515) in Captain Hodgson's report. (532, 534) General Withers says: "With such batteries there could be no failure." (537) Commended in Col. D. W. Adams' report of Shiloh. (566) Mentioned in General Girardey's report. (788) In Gardner's brigade, Bragg's army, June 30th. (809, 810) Mentioned in General Ruggles' report of Farmington, May 9th, "distinguished for gallantry of captain and good conduct of men on the field." (813) Commended in General Anderson's report. (853, 854, 855) Mentioned in Colonel Wheeler's report, Bridge Creek, May 28th and 29th. "This battery was skillfully and gallantly handled by Lieutenant Dent, of Robertson's battery, putting the enemy to flight." (924) Commended by Capt. David Provence.

Vol. X, Part 2—(307) Col. Joseph Wheeler's brigade, Corinth, March, 1862. (461, 549) Gardner's brigade, April and May.

Vol. XVI, Part 2—(764) In Gardner's brigade, August, 1862.

Vol. XVII, Part 2—(633) In Gardner's brigade, reserve corps, Bragg's army, June 30th.

No. 50—(229) In Hindman's division, Chattanooga, October 7, 1863. No. 52—(52) Mentioned in report of W. H. Lytle, August 16th.

No. 51—(15) In Hindman's division, battle of Chickamauga. (305-307) Commended by General Hindman.

Loss, 3 killed, 13 wounded. (331) Commanded by Deas, Missionary Ridge, October 9th. (338, 343) Mentioned by Coltart and Manigault, Missionary Ridge. (460-463) Highly commended in affairs of September 20th, by Bushrod Johnson. (475, 476) Mentioned in Col. John S. Fulton's report, Chickamauga. (491) Highly commended by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Snowden. (501) Mentioned in Col. D. Coleman's report.

No. 55—(659) In Hindman's division, November 20, 1863. (741, 742) Mentioned in report of Gen. Wm. B. Bate.

No. 56—(620, 808, 827, 886) In Hindman's division, Breckinridge's corps, December, 1863.

No. 58—(589, 821) In Hood's corps, February 29, 1864.

No. 59—(687) Present for duty, 110, March 29, 1864. (698-700) Report of Maj. A. R. Courtney says Dent's battery, Capt. S. G. Dent, was present at Pensacola. Shiloh, 2 killed, 17 wounded; Farmington, 1 wounded; Murfreesboro, 2 killed, 23 wounded; Chickamauga, 3 killed, 19 wounded; Missionary Ridge, 7 killed, 21 wounded.

No. 74—(643, et seq.) Hood's corps, Johnston's army, April 30, 1864, during Atlanta campaign.

No. 93—(668) In Trueheart's battalion, Stewart's corps, Hood's army, December 10, 1864. (692) Mentioned by Colonel Hoxton as in Courtney's battalion, December 10th to 17th.

No. 103—(1047) In Clanton's brigade, Mobile, March 10, 1865.

BATTLES OF THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA IN WHICH ALABAMA TROOPS WERE ENGAGED.

[In the following list of engagements the principal information intended to be given is the item "Alabama troops engaged," but the returns are so uncertain that it is not always possible to do this with accuracy. Such as is obtainable from the "Records" is given. The abbreviations are k, killed; w, wounded; and m, missing, which also includes prisoners, and accounts for the large numbers frequently given under that head.—EDITOR.]

1861.

Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18. Gen. Ewell, 1 brigade.—Federal, loss 19 k, 38 w, 26 m.
Alabama troops, 5th Inf.

Bull Run, Va., July 21. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, 18,053; loss 387 k, 1582 w, 13 m.—Federal, Gen. I. McDowell, 18,572; loss 460 k, 1124 w, 1312 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 6th Inf.

Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20. Gen. Stuart, 1200; loss 43 k, 143 w, 8 m.—Federal, Gen. Geo. A. McCall, 3,100; loss 7 k, 61 w, 3 m.
Alabama troops, 10th Inf.

1862.

Siege of Yorktown, Va., Apr. 5 to May 3. Gen. Jos. Johnston.—Federal, Gen. G. B. McClellan, 42,000.
Alabama troops, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 26th Inf.

Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Gen. James Longstreet, 13,816; loss 288 k, 975 w, 297 m.—Federal, Gen. G. B. McClellan, 42,000; loss 468 k, 1442 w, 373 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.

Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23. Gen. Heth; loss 38 k, 66 m.—Federal, Col. Crook, 2,000; loss 13 k, 53 w, 7 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Middletown, Newton, Front Royal and Winchester, Va., May 20 to June 10. Gen. T. J. Jackson, 16,000; loss 68 k, 329 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. N. P. Banks, 9,178; loss 62 k, 243 w, 1714 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks), Va., May 31. Gen. Longstreet, 8300; loss 980 k, 4749 w, 405 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 14,000; loss 790 k, 3594 w, 647 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Harrisonburg, Va., June 6. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 17 k, 50 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. Fremont.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Cross Keys, Va., June 8. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 56 k, 392 w, 47 m.—Federal, Gen. Fremont, 14,672; loss 14 k, 443 w, 127 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Port Republic, Va., June 9. Gen. Jackson, 13,000; loss 78 k, 533 w, 4 m.—Federal, Gen. Shields, 2,500; loss 67 k, 393 w, 558 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Oak Grove, Va., June 25. Total loss 541.—Federal, Gen. Heintzelman; loss 67 k, 504 w, 55 m.

Mechanicsville, Va., June 26. Gens. Jackson and Longstreet, 10,000; total loss 1589.—Federal, Gen. Fitz John Porter, 5,000; loss 49 k, 207 w, 105 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.; Jeff. Davis and Hardaway's Battrs.

Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27. Gens. Longstreet and Jackson, 50,000; loss* 589 k, 2671 w, 24 m.—Federal, Gen. Fitz John Porter; loss 894 k, 3107 w, 2836 m.
Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Golding's Farm, etc., Va., June 28. Gen. Magruder.—Federal, Gen. Smith; loss 37 k, 227 w, 104 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Savage's, Peach Orchard, Va., June 29. Gen. Magruder.—Federal, Gen. Sumner; loss 80 k, 412 w, 1098 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Frazer Farm, Glendale, White Oak, and Charles City Cross Rds., Va., June 30. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. Hooker; loss 210 k, 1513 w, 1130 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Malvern Hill, July 1. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. F. J. Porter; loss 397 k, 2092 w, 725 m.
Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Seven Days' Battles, Va., June 25 to July 1. Gen. R. E. Lee, 85,000; loss 3286 k, 15,909 w, 940 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 105,445; loss 1734 k, 8062 w, 6053 m.
Alabama troops, same as at Mechanicsville.

Cedar Mt., Va., Aug. 9. Gen. Jackson, 20,000; loss 241 k, 1120 w, 4 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope, 38,000; loss 314 k, 1445 w, 622 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 26th, 47th Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battrs.

Second Bull Run, Aug. 16 to Sept 2. Gen. R. E. Lee, 49,000; loss† 1553 k, 7112 w, 109 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope, 70,000; loss 1747‡ k, 8482 w, 4263 m.

* Loss does not include Longstreet's and Hill's corps.
† Includes Bristoe, Groveton, Gainesville, Chantilly and Rappahannock.
‡ Includes Chantilly and Rappahannock.

Alabama troops, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 5th Battn. Inf.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 12 to 15. Gen. Jackson, 15,000.—Federal, Col. D. S. Miles; loss 44 k, 173 w, 12,520 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 15th Battn. Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battrs.

Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14. Gen. McLaws, 8,000; total loss 749. —Federal, Gen. Franklin; loss 113 k, 418 w, 2 m.

South Mt., Md., Sept. 14. Gen. Longstreet, 9,900; loss 494 k and w, 440 m.—Federal, Gen. Hooker, 17,268; loss 325 k, 1403 w, 85 m.

Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 44th Inf.

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17. Gen. R. E. Lee, 35,000; loss 1512 k, 7816 w, 1844 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 60,000; loss 2108 k, 9549 w, 753 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.; 5th Battn. Inf.; Hardaway's and Jeff. Davis Battrs.

Maryland campaign, Sept. 12 to 20. Gen. R. E. Lee, 35,000; loss 1890 k, 9770 w, 2304 m.—Federal, Gen. McClellan, 87,000; loss 2661 k, 11704 w, 13491 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 19-20. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. F. J. Porter, 2 brigades; loss 71 k, 161 w, 131 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 13. Gen. R. E. Lee, 20,000; loss 608 k, 4116 w, 653 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 116,683; loss 1284 k, 9600 w, 1769 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

1863.

Deserted House, Suffolk, Va., Jan. 30. Loss 8 k, 31 w.—Federal, Gen. M. Corcoran; loss 23 k, 108 w, 12 m.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Mar. 17.—Federal; loss 9 k, 35 w, 40 m.

Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 11 to 30. Gen. Longstreet, 20,000.—Federal, Gen. John J. Peck, 24,000; loss 41 k, 223 w, 2 m.

Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to 4. Gen. Jackson, 60,000; loss 1665 k, 9081 w, 2018 m.—Federal, Gen. J. Hooker, 130,000; loss 1606 k, 9762 w, 5919 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th, 5th Battn. Inf.; Jeff. Davis and Hurt's Battrs.

Winchester, Va., June 13 to 15. Gen. R. S. Ewell; loss 47 k, 219 w, 3 m.—Federal, Gen. Milroy; loss 95 k, 348 w, 4000 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 26th Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 to 3. Gen. R. E. Lee, 70,000; loss 2592 k, 12799 w, 5150 m.—Federal, Gen. Meade, 101,679; loss 3072 k, 14,497 w, 5434 m.

Alabama troops, same as at Antietam.

Funkstown, Md., July 12. Gen. R. E. Lee; loss 26 k, 130 w, 60 m. —Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 14 k, 77 w, 6 m.

Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 26th Inf.

Falling Waters, Md., July 14. Gen. R. E. Lee.—Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 31 k, 58 w, 32 m.
Alabama troops, 5th Battn.; 13th Regt. Inf.

Wapping Heights, Va., July 23. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. French; loss 20 k, 83 w.

Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 1.—Federal, Gen. Buford; loss 21 k, 104 w, 20 m.
Alabama troops, 12th Inf.

Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 4. Gen. Heth, 2 divisions; loss 136 k, 797 w, 445 m.—Federal, Gen. Warren, 2 divisions; loss 50 k, 335 w, 161 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Droop Mt., Va., Nov. 6.—Federal, loss 30 k, 88 w, 1 m.

Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 7. Loss 5 k, 59 w, 295 m.—Federal, Gen. French; loss 6 k, 36 w.

Mine Run campaign, Va., Nov. 26 to 30. Gens. A. P. Hill and R. S. Ewell; loss 98 k, 610 w, 104 m.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Sedgwick; loss 173 k, 1099 w, 381 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 26th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.; Hardaway's Batty.

Walker's Ford, W. Va., Dec. 2.—Federal, loss 9 k, 43 w, 12 m.

1864.

Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6.—Federal, loss 10 k, 208 w, 42 m.

Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7. Gen. Lee, 61,000; total loss 11,400.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 118,000; loss 2246 k, 12,037 w, 3383 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.; Reeves' Batty.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 21. Gen. Lee, 9,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 2725 k, 13,416 w, 2258 m.
Alabama troops, same as at Wilderness.

Arrowfield Church, Va., May 9-10.—Federal, Gen. Butler; loss 36 k, 188 w, 19 m.

Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 12 to 16. Gen. Beauregard, 25,000; total loss 2500.—Federal, Gen. Butler, 35,000; loss 390 k, 2380 w, 1390 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

Ware Bottom Church, Va., May 18 to 20.—Federal, loss 103 k, 796 w, 49 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16 to 30. Gen. Beauregard, 12,000.—Federal, Gen. Butler, 13,000; loss 18 k, 89 w, 21 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th, 23d Battn. Inf.

North Anna and Tolopotomoy, Va., May 23 to 27. Gen. Lee; total loss 2000.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 223 k, 1460 w, 290 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.

Sheridan's raid, Va., May 25 to 30.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan; loss 110 k, 450 w, 96 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 43d, 59th, 60th and Stallworth's 23d Battn. Inf.

Bermuda Hundred, Va., June 1 to 14.—Federal, loss 25 k, 134 w, 98 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 61st Inf.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, and Bethesda Church, Va., June 4. Gen. Lee 78,000; total loss 1700.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 103,875; loss 1844 k, 9077 w, 1816 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.; Hurt's Batty.

Petersburg assault, June 15 to 19. Gen. Beauregard, 20,000.—Federal, Gen. Hancock, 90,000; loss 1688 k, 8513 w, 1185 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 43d, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's 23d Battn. Inf.

Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18. Gen. Early, 10,000; total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. Hunter, 17,200; loss 103 k, 564 w, 271 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.

Weldon R. R., etc., Va., June 22.—Federal, loss 142 k, 654 w, 2166 m.

Petersburg Trenches, Va., June 20 to 30. Gen. Beauregard.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 112 k, 506 w, 151 m.

Monocacy, Md., July 9. Gen. Early, 10,000; total loss 650.—Federal, Gen. Lew Wallace, 6,050; loss 123 k, 603 w, 568 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18. Gen. Early, 9,300.—Federal, Gen. Thoburn, 1 division; 65 k, 301 w, 56 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Carter's Farm, Va., July 20. Gen. Ramseur, 1 division; total loss 400.—Federal, Gen. Averill, 2,350; loss 37 k, 175 w, 30 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Winchester, or Kernstown, Va., July 24. Gen. Early, 7,800.—Federal, Gens. Crook and Averill; loss 134 k, 678 w, 391 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

New Market, Malvern Hill, Darbytown, Va., July 26 to 29. Gen. Beauregard; total loss 250.—Federal, Gen. Hancock, 1 corps and 2 divisions; loss 62 k, 340 w, 86 m.

Petersburg Mine, Va., July 30. Gen. R. E. Lee, 54,751; total loss* 677.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 77,321; loss 504 k, 1881 w, 1413 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th, 61st Inf.; 23d Battn.; Hurt's Batty.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., July 1 to 31. Gen. R. E. Lee, 54,751; loss 54 k, 751 w.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 77,321; loss 915 k, 3808 w, 1644 m.
Alabama troops, same as at Petersburg Mine.

Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14 to 16. Total loss 1100.—Federal, loss 327 k, 1851 w, 721 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Inf.

Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 18 to 20. Gen. A. P. Hill; loss 200 k; total loss 4000.—Federal, Gen. Warren; loss 251 k, 1148 w, 2879 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

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* Elliott's S. C. brigade; others not reported.

Halltown, Va., Aug. 24. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan; loss 9 k, 37 w, 16 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25. Gen. Hill; total loss 720.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 140 k, 529 w, 2073 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Halltown, Va., Aug. 26. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Torbert; loss 30 k, 141 w.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29. Gen. Early.—Federal, Gen. Merritt, 1 division; loss 10 k, 90 w.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Aug. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 34,677.—Federal, 58,923; loss 876 k, 4151 w, 5969 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army as above.

Berryville, Va., Sept. 3. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gen. Crook; loss 30 k, 182 w, 100 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Opequon, or Winchester, Va., Sept. 19. Gen. Early, 15,000; loss * 226 k, 1567 w, 1818 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 45,000; loss 697 k, 3983 w, 338 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22. Gen. Early, 11,000; loss * 30 k, 210 w, 995 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 40,000; loss 52 k, 457 w, 19 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Chaffin's Farm, Va., Sept. 28. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gens. Ames and Stannard; loss 383 k, 2299 w, 645 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Poplar Spring Church, Peebles' Farm, Pegram's, Va., Sept. 30. Gen. Anderson.—Federal, Gen. Meade; loss 189 k, 900 w, 1802 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 to 30. Gen. Lee, 35,088.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 70,000; loss 74 k, 304 w, 424 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army as above.

Darbytown Rd., Va., Oct. 7. Gen. Longstreet.—Federal, Gen. Kautz; loss 49 k, 253 w, 156 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th Inf.

Darbytown Rd., Va., Oct. 13.—Federal, Gen. Terry; loss 36 k, 358 w.

Cedar Cr., Va., Oct. 19. Gen. Early, 10,000; loss 320 k, 1540 w, 1050 m.—Federal, Gen. Sheridan, 37,000; loss 644 k, 3430 w, 1591 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 61st Inf.; Jeff. Davis Batty.

Boydtown Rd., or Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Hancock; loss 166 k, 1028 w, 564 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 59th, 60th Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn.

Darbytown Rd., or Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27. Total loss 451.—Federal, Gen. Hancock; loss 118 k, 787 w, 698 m.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Oct. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 47,307.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 85,046; loss 528 k, 2946 w, 2094 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

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* Cavalry not included.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Nov. 1 to 30. Gen. Lee, 56,424.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 86,723; loss 57 k, 258 w, 108 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Petersburg and Richmond, Va., Dec. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 66,533.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 110,364; loss 66 k, 278 w, 269 m,
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Weldon R. R., Dec. 7 to 10.—Federal, Gen. Warren.

1865.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., Jan. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 120,000; loss 51 k, 269 w, 81 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Siege of Petersburg, Va., Feb. 1 to 28. Gen. Lee, 54,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 120,000; loss 43 k, 257 w, 72 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Dabney's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 to 7. Gen. A. P. Hill.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Humphreys; loss 171 k, 1181 w, 187 m.
Alabama troops, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th Inf.

Fort Stedman, Va., Mar. 25. Gen. Gordon, 12,000; loss 120 k, 612 w, 1949 m.—Federal, Gen. Parke, 6th corps; loss 72 k, 450 w, 522 m.
Alabama troops, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 44th, 47th, 48th, 61st Inf.

Petersburg, Va., Mar. 25. Gen. Lee.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 103 k, 864 w, 209 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Gravelly Run, Va., Mar. 29.—Federal, Gen. Ayres; loss 55 k, 306 w, 22 m.

White Oak Rd., Va., Mar. 31.—Federal, Gen. Warren; loss 177 k, 1134 w, 556 m.
Alabama troops, 41st, 59th, 60th Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn.

Petersburg, Va., Mar. 1 to 31. Gen. Lee, 46,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 58 k, 272 w, 98 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Five Forks, Va., April 1. Gens. Pickett and F. H. Lee, 7,000.—Federal, Gens. Warren and Sheridan, 26,000; loss 124 k, 706 w, 54 m.

Petersburg, Va., April 2. Gen. Lee, 50,000.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 120,000; loss 124 k, 706 w, 54 m.
Alabama troops, Lee's army.

Richmond, Va., April 3.—Federal, Gen. G. Weitzel.

Sailor's Cr., Va., April 6. Gens. Ewell and Anderson, 5,000.—Federal, Gens. Sheridan and H. G. Wright, 30,000; loss 166 k, 1014 w.

High Bridge, Va., April 6.—Federal, loss 10 k, 31 w, 1000 m.

Farmville, Va., April 7.—Federal; loss 58 k, 504 w, 9 m.

Appomattox, Va., April 9. Gen. Lee, 28,231; total loss 28,231.—Federal, Gen. Grant.
Alabama troops, army of Virginia surrendered.

BATTLES OF THE WESTERN ARMY IN WHICH ALABAMA TROOPS WERE ENGAGED.

1861.

Santa Rosa, Fla., Oct. 9. Gen. R. H. Anderson, 1,000; loss 18 k, 39 w, 25 m.—Federal, Col. Harvey Brown, 500; loss 50 k, 20 m.
Alabama troops, 1st and 7th Inf.

Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 21. Gen. Zollicoffer; loss 11 k, 42 w.—Federal, loss 5 k, 21 w, 40 m.
Alabama troops, 16th Inf.

Pensacola, Fort Pickens, Fla., Nov. 23. Gen. Bragg; loss 5 k, 23 w.—Federal, Lt. Slemmer, Capts. Ellison and McKean, the Niagara and Richmond 81st Art.; loss 5 k, 7 w.
Alabama troops, 7th, 17th, 19th, 29th Inf.; 1st. Inf. as Art.

Sacramento, Ky., Dec. 28. Col. B. Forrest; loss 2 k, 3 w.—Federal, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas; loss 65 k, 17 w, 18 m.

1862.

Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19. Gen. Zollicoffer, 4,000; loss 125 k, 309 w, 95 m.—Federal, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, 4,000; loss 39 k, 207 w, 15 m.
Alabama troops, 16th Inf.; Ketchum's Batty.

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8. Gen. Wise and Com. Lynch; loss 23 k, 58 w, 2527 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough, 7,500, 24 gunboats; loss 37 k, 214 w, 13 m.
Alabama troops, Montgomery True Blues Art.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 14-16. Gen. Buckner, 17,000; loss 446 k, 1534 w, 13,829 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant and Com. Foote, 20,000, 6 gunboats; loss 500 k, 2108 w, 224 m.
Alabama troops, Garvin's Battn.; 26th-50th, 27th Inf.

Near Shiloh, Tenn., April 4. Col. Clanton; loss 7 m.—Federal, loss 1 k, 1 m.
Alabama troops, 1st Cav.

Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7. Gens. A. S. Johnson and Beauregard, 38,773; loss 1728 k, 8012 w, 959 m.—Federal, Gens. Grant and Buell, 70,863; loss 1754 k, 8408 w, 2885 m.
Alabama troops, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 26th-50th, 31st, 4th Batt. Inf.; Brewer's, Forrest's, Clanton's, Jenkins', Cav.; 1st, 3d, 53d Cav.; Ketchum's, Gage's, Lumsden's Battrs.

New Madrid or Island No. 10, Tenn., March 16 to April 8. Gen. McCown, 15 regts.; loss 17 k, 13 w, 2000 m.—Federal, Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, 33 regiments, 17 boats; loss 17 k, 34 w, 3 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 54th Inf.

Huntsville, Ala., April 11. Total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, 8,000.

Farmington, Miss., May 9, 10. Gen. Ruggles.—Federal, loss 16 k, 148 w, 14 m.
Alabama troops, 19th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th Inf.; Ketchum's Batty.

Rodgersville, Ala., May 13. Col. Adams.—Federal, Col. Starkweather, 1,000.
Alabama troops, Adams' Cav.

Bridge Creek, Miss., May 28. Col. Jos. Wheeler, 1,000; loss 8 k, 28 w, 7 m.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; loss 12 k, 70 w.
Alabama troops, 25th, 19th, 26th, 1st Cav.; Robertson's.

Tishimingo Cr., Miss., May 30. Col. Jos. Wheeler, 1,100; loss 1 w.—Federal, Gen. Granger, 5,000; loss 2 k, 10 w.
Alabama troops, 19th, 22d Inf.; Dent's Batty.

Blackland, Miss., June 4.
Alabama troops, 24th Inf.

Secessionville, S. C., June 16. Gen. N. G. Evans; loss 52 k, 144 w, 8 m.—Federal, Gen. Stevens, 6,600; loss 107 k, 487 w, 89 m.

Battle Creek, Tenn., June 21. Gen. Leadbetter.—Federal, Gen. Mitchell; loss 4 k, 3 w.
Alabama troops, 46th Inf.; 3d Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13. Gen. Forrest, 2,000—Federal, Gen. T. T. Crittendon, 1 brigade; total loss, 1 brigade.
Alabama troops, Forrest's Cav.; 1st, 51st Cav.; 3d Conf. Cav.

Middleburg, Bolivar Road, Forked Deer, and Jackson Road, Tenn., July. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, 8th Conf. Cav.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, 2,600; loss 84 k, 315 w, 57 m.—Federal, Gen. Thos. Williams, 2,500; loss 84 k, 266 w, 33 m.
Alabama troops, 31st, 35th Inf.; 4th and Snodgrass' Battns.

Near New Market, Ala., Aug. 5.—Federal, Gen. R. L. McCook; loss 2 k, 1 w, 60 m.
Alabama troops, Gurley's and Hambrick's Cos., Rangers.

Tazewell, Tenn., Aug. 6. Gen. C. L. Stevenson; loss 9 k, 40 w.—Federal; loss 3 k, 23 w, 50 m.
Alabama troops, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.; Eufaula Batty.

Bridgeport, Ala., Aug. 27. Gen. S. B. Maxey.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.

Altamont, Tenn., Aug. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Stevenson, Ala., Aug. 31. Gen. S. B. Maxey.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.

Gallatin Road, Tenn., Sept. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Kentucky Line, Tenn., Sept. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Franklin Road, Tenn., Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 2.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 70.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Scottsville Road, Tenn., Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 9.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 135.

Log Church, Tenn., Sept. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 5.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 80.

Woodburn, Tenn., Sept. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 30.

Smith's, Tenn., Sept. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 1 brigade; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 18.

Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 14-17. Gen. Bragg, 16,000; loss 40 k, 211 w.—Federal, Col. Wilder, 4,200; loss 15 k, 57 w, 4076 m.
Alabama troops, 22d, 28th, 33d Inf.; Waters' Batty.

Near Oakland, Ky., Sept. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 14.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Bowling Green and Merry Oaks, Ky., Sept. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Near Cave City, Ky., Sept. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 23.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Horse Cave, Ky., Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Bear Wallow, Ky., Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 29.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19. Gen. Price, 3,179; loss 86 k, 408 w, 199 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 9,000; loss 141 k, 613 w, 36 m.
Alabama troops, 37th Inf.

Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 12.—Federal, Major Foster; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Shepherdsville, Ky., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 25.—Federal, Col. Granger; total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Woodsonville, Ky., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Vinegar Hill, Ky., Sept. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

New Lebanon Junc., Ky., Sept. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Elizabethtown Rd., Ky., Sept. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Louisville Pike, Ky., Oct. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Shepherdsville Rd., Ky., Oct 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Near Bridge, Ky., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 700; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 4. Gen. Van Dorn, 20,000; loss 505 k, 2150 w, 2183 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 20,000; loss 355 k, 1841 w, 324 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 49th Inf.; 4th Battn. Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.

Bardstown Pike, Ky., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Perryville Pike, Ky., Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Hatchie Bridge, Miss., Oct. 5. Gen. Van Dorn.—Federal, Gen. Ord; loss 46 k, 493 w, 31 m.
Alabama troops, 1st Conf. Battn.

Fair Grounds, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Springfield, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Burnt Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler· total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Beach Fork, Ky., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Grassy Mound, Ky., Oct 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Oct. 7. Gen. S. R. Anderson, 2 regiments; loss 80 k and w, 175 m.—Federal, Gen. Palmer, 1 brigade; loss 5 k, 9 w, 4 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.

Brown Hill, Ky., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Perryville Rd., Ky., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 80.

Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. Gen. Bragg, 16,000; loss 510 k, 2635 w, 251 m.—Federal, Gen. Buell; loss 916 k, 2943 w, 489 m.
Alabama troops, 16th, 22d, 27th, 33d, 45th, 18th Battn. Inf.; 1st, 3d Cav.; 1st Conf. Cav.; Waters', Lumsden's, Semple's Battrs.

Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 174.

Alabama troops, 16th, 22d, 27th, 33d, 45th, 18th Battn. Inf.; 1st, 3d Cav.; 1st Conf. Cav.; Waters', Lumsden's, Semple's Battrs.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. E. K. Smith; loss 11 k.—Federal, loss 6 k, 8 w, 200 m.

Mackelville Pike, Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 13.
Alabama troops, 1st Cav.

Danville Rd., Ky., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Danville Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, Col. Boyle, 1 regiment; total loss 74.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Danville, Ky., Oct. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Dick's Ford, Ky., Oct. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Lancaster Rd., Ky., Oct. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Crab Orchard Rd., Ky., Oct. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 140.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Barren Mound, Ky., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Mountain Gap, Ky., Oct. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., Oct 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Valley Woods, Ky., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 72.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Rocky Hill, Ky., Oct. 17.—Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Cross Rds. to Big Hill, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Little Rockcastle River, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Mountain Side, Ky., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Near Wild Cat, Ky., Oct. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 39.
Alabama troops parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Pitman's Cross Rds., Ky., Oct. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22. Col. W. S. Walker; loss 21 k, 124 w, 18 m.—Federal, Gen. Mitchell, 4,448; loss 43 k, 294 w, 3 m.

Nashville Pike, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Scrougesville and Lavergne, Tenn., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, Gen. Sill, 5 brigades; total loss 29.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Kimbrough's, Tenn., Dec. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Carter's Farm, Tenn., Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 58.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, loss 5 k, 48 w, 6 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Nolensville Pike, Tenn., Dec. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 3.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Little Bear Cr., Ala., Dec. 12. Col. Roddey; loss 11 k, 30 w, 40 m.—Federal, Col. Sweeny; loss 1 k, 2 m.
Alabama troops, Col. Roddey's Cav.

Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 18. Gen. Forrest; loss 7 k, 28 w.—Federal, loss 7 k, 10 w, 150 m.
Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; Forrest's Cav.

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 18. Gen. Forrest; loss 70 w, 3 m.—Federal, loss 30 w, 200 m.
Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; Forrest's Cav.

Asylum Hill, Tenn., Dec. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., 8th Conf. Cav.

Cox Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 36.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav.; 8th Conf. Cav.

Hillsboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 25. Col. Malone.
Alabama troops, Col. Malone's Battn.

Hurricane Cr., Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Jefferson Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Creek Bridge, Tenn., Dec. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Stewart's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Stewart's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 230.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Overall's Cr., Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Brick House, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Jefferson, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, Starkweather; loss 20 k, 40 w, 200 m.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Burnett's, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 1100.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Rock Cr. Cross Rds., Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Nolensville, Tenn., Dec. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, Col. M. B. Walker; total loss 400.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. Gen. Pemberton, 25,000; loss 63 k, 134 w, 10 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 33,000; loss 208 k, 1005 w, 563 m.

Alabama troops, Ward's Batty.; 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 37th, 40th Inf.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863. Gen. B. Bragg, 37,712; loss 1294 k, 7945 w, 1027 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 43,400; loss 1533 k, 7802 w, 3717 m.

Alabama troops, 16th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 45th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Wheeler's Cav.; Garrity's, Waters', Ketchum's, Lumsden's, Robertson's, Semple's and Eufaula Battrs.

1863.

Rassell's, Tenn., Jan. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lavergne, Tenn., Jan. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 140.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 436.—Federal, total loss 3100.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Cox's Hill, Tenn., Jan. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 20.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Manchester Pike, Tenn., Jan. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 90.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., Tenn., Jan. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Off Texas, Hatteras, and Albemarle, Tenn., Jan. 11. Ad. Semmes.—Federal; loss 2 k, 3 w, 110 m.

Harding Pike, Tenn., Jan. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 1 w.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Harpeth Shoals, Tenn., Jan. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 650.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., Tenn., Jan. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 85.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Smyrna, Tenn., Jan. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Iron Furnace, etc., Tenn., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 168.—Federal, total loss 136.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 260.—Federal; loss 16 k, 60 w, 50 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 7th Cav., 3d Conf., and Forrest's Cav.

Nolensville, Tenn., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d Conf., and 3d, 4th Cav.

Murfreesboro Pike, Tenn., Mar. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Brentwood, Franklin, Tenn., Mar. 25. Gen. Forrest; loss 4 k, 4 w, 25 m.—Federal; loss 4 k, 19 w, 40 m.
Alabama troops, Forrest's Cav., and 7th, 53d Cav.

Woodbury, Tenn., April 1. Gen Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, Gen. Granger; total loss 13.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d Cav.

Hadley's Bend and Hurricane Cr., Tenn., April 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, Gen. Granger; total loss 320.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Bear Cr., Ala., April 17. Gen. Roddey; loss 6 k, 20 w.—Federal; loss 26 w, 16 m.
Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.

Cumberland R., Tenn., April 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, Col. Minty; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st and 3d Cav.

Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24. Gen. Roddey.
Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.

Streight's raid, Tuscumbia, Ala., to Rome, Ga., April 27 to May 3. Gen. Forrest, 500.—Federal, Gen. Streight, 1,700; loss 12 k, 69 w, 1500 m.
Alabama troops, 53d Cav.; Julian's Battn.

Town Cr., Ala., April 28. Gens. Forrest and Roddey; loss 1 k, 3 w.—Federal, Gen. G. M. Dodge.
Alabama troops, Forrest's and Roddey's Cav.

Day's Gap, Sand Mt. and Black Warrior Cr., Ala., April 30 to May 1. Gen. Forrest; loss 5 k, 50 w.—Federal, Gen. Streight; total loss 75.
Alabama troops, 53d Cav., and Julian's Battn.

Port Gibson, Miss., May 1. Gen. J. S. Bowen, 7,000; loss 1150 k and w, 500 m.—Federal, Gens. Grant and McClernand, 20,000; loss 130 k, 718 w, 5 m.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 37th, 46th Inf.; Wade's Batty.

Woodbury, Tenn., May 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal; total loss 9.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Jackson, Miss., May 14. Gen. Johnston, 9,000; total loss 845.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 42 k, 251 w, 7 m.
Alabama troops, 32d, 41st, 54th, 55th Inf.; 2d Cav.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.; Nelson's and Waddell's Battrs.

Baker's Cr., Miss., May 16. Gen. Pemberton, 25,000; loss 2000 k and w, 1800 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 15,000; loss 426 k, 1842 w, 189 m.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th, 42d, 46th, 54th, 55th Inf.

Big Black, Miss., May 17. Gen. Pemberton, 4,000; loss 600 k and w, 2500 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant; loss 39 k, 237 w, 3 m.
Alabama troops, 23d Inf.

Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, 30,581; loss 1260 k, 3572 w, 4227 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant and Adml. Porter, 75,000 and about 85 boats; loss 545 k, 3688 w, 303 m.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 40th, 42d, 46th, 54th, 55th Inf.; Emanuel's, Waddell's, Sengstak's, 20th Battn. Art.

Plain Stores, Port Hudson Plains, La., May 21. Gen. Beall; total loss 89.—Federal, Gen. Auger; loss 19 k, 81 w, 51 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 49th Inf.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9. Gen. F. Gardner, 7,000; loss 176 k, 447 w, 5500 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and Gen. Banks, navy and 14,000; loss 708 k, 3336 w, 319 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 27th, 31st, 49th, and 6th Battn. Inf.

Uniontown, Tenn., June 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav., 1st Conf. Inf.

Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 24. Gen. Bate, 1 brigade; loss 10 k, 50 w.—Federal, Col. J. E. Wilder, 1 brigade; loss 61 w.
Alabama troops, 9th Battn., and Eufaula Batty.

Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25. Gen. B. Johnson, 2 brigades.—Federal, Col. J. F. Miller; loss 40 w, 100 m.
Alabama troops, 18th, 36th, 38th, and 9th Battn. Inf.

Guy's Gap, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 41.—Federal, Gens. Granger and Stanley; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 7th, 51st Cav.

Shelbyville Pike, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, Col. Minty; total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 260.—Federal, Gens. Granger and Stanley; total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Tullahoma, Tenn., June 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Manchester Rd., Tenn., June 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Allisonia, Tenn., June 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

New Church, Tenn., July 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Elk River, Tenn., July 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Near Winchester, Tenn., July 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

University Pl., Tenn., July 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; total loss 100.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav.

Iuka, Miss., July 7 to 9. Col. Roddey.—Federal, loss 5 k, 3 w, 3 m.
Alabama troops, Roddey's 4th Cav.

Near Corinth, July 7 to 9. Col. Roddey; loss 2 k.—Federal, total loss 21.
Alabama troops, Roddey's 4th Cav.

Jackson, Miss., July 9 to 16. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston; loss 71 k, 504 w, 25 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 100 k, 800 w, 100 m.
Alabama troops, 32d, 40th, 41st Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.; 2d, 3d, 11th Cav.; Gid. Nelson's Batty.

Canton, Miss., July 18. Gen. W. H. Jackson; total loss 72.—Federal, loss 5 k, 20 w.
Alabama troops, 32d, 40th, 41st Inf.; 1st Conf. Battn. Inf.; 2d, 3d, 11th Cav.; Gid. Nelson's Batty.

Caperton's Ferry, Ala., Aug. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Wills' Valley, Ala., Aug. 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Wills' Cr., Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d Conf., and 51st Cav.

Davis Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Tap's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

McNeil's Gap, Ala., Sept. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st Cav., and 3d Conf. Cav.

Alpine, Ga., Sept. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 55.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, part of 3d Cav.

Near Summerville, Ga., Sept. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near LaFayette, Ga., Sept. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 11.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Tryon Factory, Ga., Sept. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Alabama Rd., Ga., Sept. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 4th Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

McLemore's Cove, Ga., Sept. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Owen's Ford, Ga., Sept. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 20. Gen. Bragg, 66,000; loss 2389 k, 13,412 w, 2003 m.—Federal, Gen. Rosecrans, 69,000; loss 1656 k, 9749 w, 4774 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 58th Inf.; Hilliard's Legion; Garrity's, Fowler's, Dent's, Semple's and Kolb's Battrs.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 375.—Federal. total loss 3450.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Chattanooga Valley and Stevenson's Gap, Tenn., Sept. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 1500.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chattanooga and Summertown, Tenn., Sept. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 95.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st Conf. Cav.

Pt. Lookout, Tenn., Sept. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Hiwassee, Tenn., Sept. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 66.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Cotton Port Ford, Tenn., Sept. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 160.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th Cav., and 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Mountain Gap, Tenn., Oct. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Pitt's Cross Rds., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Anderson's Cross Rds., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 60.—Federal, total loss 1300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Valley Rd., Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 46.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Dunlap, Tenn., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Hill's Gap, Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Thompson's Cool Sps., Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 6 k, 26 m.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

McMinville, Tenn., Oct. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 587.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

McMinnville Rd., Tenn., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Woodbury Rd., Tenn., Oct. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Near Readyville, Tenn., Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Stone River Stockade, Oct. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 79.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Christiana, Fosterville, War Trace, Tenn., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, part of 7th Cav.

Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 86.—Federal, total loss 228.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Sugar Cr., Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 48.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, part of 3d Conf. Cav.

Elk River, Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 10.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Tennessee River, Tenn., Oct. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, part of 1st Cav.

Tishomingo, Miss., and Cave Cr., Ala., Oct. 20 to 26. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 30 w.—Federal; loss 31 k, 81 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d and 51st Cav.

Brown's Ferry and Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 206.—Federal, loss 81 k, 360 w, 31 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th Inf.

Rockford, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Marysville, Tenn., Nov. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 250.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Stock Cr., Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav.

Holston River near Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 400.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Loudon Cr., Tenn., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 6 k, 10 w.—Federal, loss 4 k, 12 w.

Knoxville Rd., Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 27.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 300.—Federal, total loss 300.

Alabama troops, 43d, 59th, 60th Inf.

Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to 23. Gen. Longstreet, 20,000; loss 182 k, 768 w, 192 m; also, Gen. Wheeler; total loss 190.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 12,000; loss 92 k, 394 w, 207 m.

Alabama troops, 15th, 31st, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Inf.; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.; 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.; Kolb's Batty.

Chattanooga, or Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23 to 25. Gen. Bragg; loss 361 k, 2180 w, 4146 m.—Federal, Gen. Grant, 60,000; loss 752 k, 4713 w, 350 m.

Alabama troops, Ketchum's, Waters', Eufaula, Fowler's, Semple's, Kolb's, Robertson's Battrs.; parts of 3d, 8th, 10th, Conf. Cav.; 16th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42d, 45th, 46th, 50th, 58th Inf.

Kingston, Tenn., Nov. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav., and 8th Conf. Cav.

Chickamauga Sta., Tenn., Nov. 25. Total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 60.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Galesville Rd., Tenn., Nov. 26. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 75.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Ringgold, Tenn., Nov. 27. Total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 150.

Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th, and 3d Conf. Cav.

Fort Sanders, Nov. 29. Gen. Longstreet, 3 brigades; loss 80 k, 400 w, 300 m.—Federal, Gen. Burnside, 1,300; loss 20 k, 80 w.

Alabama troops, 15th, 31st, 47th, 48th, 59th, 60th Inf.; Stallworth's Battn.; Kolb's Batty.

Cleveland Rd., Tenn., Nov. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 45.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Morristown, Tenn., Dec. 10. Gen. Longstreet; loss 12 k, 20 w.—Federal, Gen. Garrard.

Alabama troops, 15th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Battn. Inf.

Bean's Sta., Tenn., Dec. 14. Gen. Longstreet; total loss 290.—Federal, total loss 700.

Alabama troops, 15th, 59th, 60th, and Stallworth's Battn. Inf.

Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 22. Maj. White.—Federal; loss 1 k; total loss 6.

Alabama troops, part of 1st Conf. Cav.

Charleston, Tenn., Dec. 28. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 57.—Federal, Col. Laibold; total loss 35.

Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cleveland, Tenn., Dec. 29. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 28.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf Cav.[1]

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Near Chattanooga, Jan. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 21.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Athens, Ala., Jan. 25. Col. Johnson; loss 30 w.—Federal; loss 20 w.
Alabama troops, 4th Cav.

Florence, Ala., Jan. 26. Col. Roddey; loss 30 m.—Federal, Col. A. O. Miller; loss 10 w.
Alabama troops, Roddey's Cav.

Fair Gardens, Tenn., Jan. 27. Gen. Martin; loss 65 k, 100 m.—Federal, total loss 100.
Alabama troops, Martin's Cav.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; loss 32 w.—Federal; loss 2 w.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Jan. 28. Gens. Stewart and Hindman.
Alabama troops, Stewart's and Hindman's Inf.

Chickamauga Cr., Ga,, Jan. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Sherman's expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., Feb. 3 to Mar. 5. Gen. L. Polk; total loss 200.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 20,000; loss 21 k, 68 w, 81 m.
Alabama troops, 17th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 54th, 55th Inf.; 2d, 4th, 11th, 52d Cav.

Champion Hill, Baker's Cr., and Bolton Depot, Miss., Feb. 4. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 30 w.—Federal, loss 16 k, 40 w, 7 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.; 2d, 56th Cav.

Clinton and Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5. Gen. S. D. Lee; loss 10 k, 35 w.—Federal; loss 7 k, 30 w, 13 m.
Alabama troops, 32d Inf.; 2d, 56th Cav.

Smith's raid, West Point, Miss., Feb. 21 to Mar. 8. Gen. Forrest, 2,500.—Federal, Gen. W. Sooy Smith, 7,000; loss 47 k, 152 w, 120 m.
Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; 11th Cav.

Stone Church, Ga., Feb. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, part of 10th Conf. Cav.

Tunnel Hill Rd., Ga., Feb. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 36.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., Ga., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Rocky Face, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 34.—Federal, total loss 212.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th and 10th Conf. Cav.

Crow Valley, Ga., Feb. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Varnell Station, Ga., Feb. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Rocky Face, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Ringgold Pass, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 16.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

McLean's Hill, Ga., Feb. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 17.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Leet's Mill, Ga., Mar. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Gunter's Landing, Ala., Mar. 8. Capt. H. F. Smith, 65; loss 1 k, 4 w.—Federal, 70; loss 1 k, 3 w, 66 m.
Alabama troops, Capts. Henry's, May's, Smith's Cos.

Ringgold Rd., Ga., Mar. 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 10th Conf. Cav.

Pensacola, Fla., April 2. Maj. Randolph; loss 10 w, 11 m.—Federal; loss 3 w.
Alabama troops, 7th Cav.

Ducktown Rd., Ga., April 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 29.
Alabama troops, part of 8th Conf. Cav.

Plains Store, La., April 7. Gen. Wirt Adams; loss 2 m.—Federal; loss 1 k, 4 w, 3 m.
Alabama troops, Adams' Cav.

Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 12. Gen. Forrest, 2 brigades; loss 14 k, 86 w.—Federal, Major L. F. Booth, 557; loss 163 k and w, 237 m.
Alabama troops, Russell's 4th Cav.; 7th, 11th Cav.

Taylor's Ridge, Ga., April 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 16.
Alabama troops, part of 8th Conf. Cav.

Nickajack Trace, Ga., April 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, loss 5 k, 9 w, 22 m.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's scouts.

Ringgold Bridge, Ga., April 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 19.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Conf. Cav.

Stone Church, Ga., May 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d and 8th Conf. Cav.

Lee's Cross Rds., Ga., May 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Chickamauga Cr., Ga., May 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Red Clay, Ga., May 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Varnell Rd., Ga., May 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. and 53d Cav.

Near Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Ridge, Ga., May 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Dug Gap, Ga., May 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 450.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cleveland Rd., Ga., May 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 26.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 53d Cav., and Snodgrass' Battn.

Buzzard Roost Gap, Ga., May 8. Gen. Pettus. — Federal, Gen. Howard, 4th corps.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.

Rocky Face Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Mill Cr. Gap, Buzzard Roost, Snake Cr., and near Dalton, May 9. Gen. Johnston, 43,000; total loss 600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 98,797; loss 200 k, 637 w.
Alabama troops, 16th, 20th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 40th Inf.

Resaca, Ga., May 9. Gen. Canty.
Alabama troops, Canty's brigade.

Railroad, Ga., May 9. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 22.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 53d, and Snodgrass' Battn, Inf.

Near Varnell's, Ga., May 9. Gen. Wheeler; total loss 36.—Federal, Gen. La Grange; loss 100 m; total loss 260.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., 53d, and Snodgrass' Battn. Inf.

Mill Cr. Gap, Ga., May 10. Gen. Bates.

Cleveland Rd., Ga., May 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, Gen. Stoneman; total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 3d, 8th Conf. and 53d.

Dalton, Ga., May 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 81.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, total loss 255.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.

Rocky Face, Ga., May 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.

Resaca, etc., Ga., May 13 to 16. Gen. Johnston, about 55,000; total loss 2800.— Federal, Gen. McPherson, 103,000; loss 600 k, 2147 w.
Alabama troops, 16th, 18th, 19th, 23d, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 55th, 58th Inf.; Semple's and Tarrant's Battrs.

Dalton, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Ridge, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Tilton, Ga., May 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 145.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Oostanaula, Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Resaca, Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 135.—Federal, total loss 490.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 24th Battn. Inf.

Spring Pl. Rd., Ga., May 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 4.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Calhoun, Ga., May 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Calhoun Rd., Ga., May 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf. Cav.

Six engagements at Adamsville, Ga., May 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 120.—Federal, total loss 480.
Alabama troops, 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Madison Station, Ala., May 17. Col. Patterson, 500; total loss 7.—Federal, 400; loss 80 m.
Alabama troops, 5th Cav., and Stewart's Battn.

Near Cassville, Ga., May 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Kingston Rd., Ga., May 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 21.—Federal, total loss 160.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Cassville, Ga., May 19 to 22. Gen. Johnston.—Federal, Gen. Sherman.
Alabama troops, Gen. Johnston's army as above.

Etowah River, Ga., May 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 26.—Federal, total loss 220.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Con.

Cassville, Ga., May 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 420.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th and 10th Conf.

Dallas and New Hope Ch., May 25 to June 4. Gen. Johnston; total loss 3000.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; total loss 2400.
Alabama troops, 1st, 18th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 54th, 58th Inf.; 56th Cav.; Tarrant's Batty.

New Hope Ch., May 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 190.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Decatur, Ala., May 26. Loss 15 m.—Federal, total loss 30.

Pickett's Mill, Ga., May 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 356.—Federal, Gen. Howard; total loss 3600.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d Cav., and Lowrey's brigade.

Allatoona Rd., Ga., May 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—Federal, total loss 155.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Burnt Hickory, Ga., May 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Moulton, Ala., May 28 and 29. Gen. Roddey; loss 15 k; total loss 30.—Federal, Col. Long; loss 4 k, 14 w.
Alabama troops, 45th Inf.; Roddey's Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., May 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Marietta, Ga., May 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Atlanta Works, June 1 to 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 72.—Federal, total loss 680.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Davis Cross Rds., June 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, 24th Battn.

Atlanta Works, June 6 to 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 145.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 2d, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Ackworth Rd., June 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 36.—Federal, total loss 140.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th Conf., and 1st, 3d Cav.

Entrenchments, June 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Near Atlanta, June 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, Gen. McCook; total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Price's Cross Rds., Miss., June 10. Gen. Forrest, 3,500; loss 131 k, 475 w.—Federal, Gen. Sturgis, about 5,000; loss 223 k, 394 w, 1623 m.
Alabama troops, 11th Cav.

Kenesaw Mt., including Pine Mount, Pine Knob, Culp's, McAfee's, Golgotha, Lattimer and Powder Springs, June 9 to 30. Gen. Johnston, 60,000; total loss 4600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 112,819; loss 1370 k, 6500 w, 800 m.
Alabama troops, army of Tennessee (as at New Hope).

Bell's Ferry Rd., Ga., June 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 29.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th Cav.

Marshy Cr., Ga., June 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 53d Cav.

Canton Rd., Ga., June 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 160.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Open Field, Ga., June 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 44.—Federal, total loss 175.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav

Noonday Cr., Ga., June 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 200.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th Conf. Cav.

Artillery fight, Ga., June 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Green Meadows, Ga., June 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, part of 10th Conf. Cav.

Bell's Ferry Rd., Ga., June 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler· total loss 29.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 51st, 53d Cav.

McAfee's, Ga., June 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 41.—Federal, total loss 270.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st Cav.

Canton Rd., Ga., June 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 350.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 53d Cav.

Noonday Cr., Ga., June 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 8th, 10th Conf.

Canton Rd., Ga., June 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d Cav.

Near McAfee's, Ga., June 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 61.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Rice's Farm, Ga., June 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 32.—Federal, total loss 125.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 4th, 7th Cav.

Breastworks, Ga., June 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Works near Rice's, Ga., June 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 59.—Federal, total loss 450.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Marietta Rd., Ga., June 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 37.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.

Rosswell Rd., June 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf., and 3d, 4th, 51st Cav.

Near Marietta, Ga., June 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 42.—Federal, total loss 140.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th Cav.

Cannonade, Ga., July 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Mil. School, Ga., July 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Boggy Cr., July 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 100.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 1st, 8th, 10th, Conf. Cav.

Pace's Ferry Rd., Ga., July 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 67.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn.

On Chattahoochie, Ga., July 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 27.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Artillery enfilading line, Ga., July 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th Cav.

Isham's Ford, etc., Ga., July 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

Near Isham's Ford, Ga., July 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn.

Decatur Rd., Ga., July 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 8th, 10th Conf.

On Chattahoochie, Ga., July 12. Total loss 44.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Atlanta Rd., Ga., July 13. Total loss 39.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Rosswell's, Ga., July 14. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Stone Mt. Rd., Ga., July 15. Total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.

Decatur Rd., Ga., July 16 to 19. Total loss 37.—Federal, total loss 135.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Buckhead, etc., Ga., July 17. Total loss 49.—Federal, total loss 220.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Decatur, Ga., July 18. Total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

R. R. Crossing, Ga., July 18. Total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Decatur, Ga., July 19 to 22. Total loss 134.—Federal, total loss 610.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Georgia R. R., Ga., July 19. Total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Peachtree Cr., Ga., July 19-20. Total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 246.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Atlanta, Ga., July 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 23.—Federal, total loss 180.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Mill Rd., Ga., July 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 130.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Georgia R. R., Ga., July 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 50.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

On Hardee's right, July 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Swamps, Ga., July 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 56.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav., and 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Chattahoochie R., Ga., July 6 to 10. Gen. Johnston; total loss 600.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 80 k, 450 w, 200 m.

Alabama troops, army of Tennessee (as at New Hope).

Rousseau's raid, Ala., July 11-12. Loss 8 k, 60 w.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau; loss 3 k, 30 w.

Tupelo, Miss., July 13 to 15. Gens. Forrest and S. D. Lee, 12,000; loss 153 k, 794 w, 49 m.—Federal, Gen. A. J. Smith, 14,000; loss 82 k, 568 w.

Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 53d Cav.

Chewa Sta., M. & W. P. R. R., July 18. Total loss 40.

Alabama troops, 400 reserves.

Peachtree Cr., July 20. Gen. Hood, 45,000; loss 1113 k, 2500 w, 1180 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 300 k, 1400 w.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battrs.; Wheeler's Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., Hood's 1st sortie, July 22. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 2482 k, 4000 w, 2017 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 500 k, 2141 w, 1000 m.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battrs.; Wheeler's Cav.

Ezra Chapel, 2d sortie, July 28. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Gen. Sherman; loss 100 k, 600 w.

Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th Inf.; Yancey's Battn.; Semple's, Tarrant's, Gid. Nelson's Battrs.; Wheeler's Cav.

Wheeler's pursuit of Stoneman, etc., at Snapfinger Cr., Shoal Cr., Lithonia, Jonesboro, Flint River, Clear River, Fayetteville Rd., Woody Hill, Newnan, Sunshine Cr., near Corinth, near Franklin, near Jug Tavern, Ga., July 27 to 31. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, 4,500; total loss 300.—Federal, Gens. Stoneman and Garrard, 4,500.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 1st, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 65.

Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Buckhead Rd., Ga., Aug. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 55.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Decatur Rd., Ga., Aug. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Mill Rd., Ga., Aug. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, Wheeler's Cav.

Mobile Bay, Aug. 5. Adml. Buchanan and Gen. R. L. Page, 3 ships and 1,500; loss 12 k, 20 w, *280 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and Gen. Granger, 14 ships and 1 army corps; loss 200 k, 170 w, 4 m.
Alabama forces, ram Tennessee; gunboats Morgan, Gaines, Selma; 1st Battn. of Art.; Capt. Cothran's Co., 21st Inf.

Fort Gaines, Aug. 8. Col. Anderson, 600; loss *—— m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut.
Alabama troops, part of 21st Inf.; 1st Battn. Art.; Pelham's cadets and reserves.

Wheeler's raid in Sherman's rear through Ga., Tenn., N. Ala., Aug. 10 to Sept. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 125.—Federal, Gens. Rousseau and Kilpatrick; total loss 1900.
Alabama troops in different engagements, parts of 1st, 3d, 8th, 10th Conf.; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 51st, 53d Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.

Ten Islands, Ga., Aug. 14. Gen. Clanton.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau.
Alabama troops, 6th, 8th Cav.

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23. Gen. R. L. Page, 400; loss* 1 k, 2 w, 396 m.—Federal, Adml. Farragut and Gen. Granger, 14 ships and 5,500; loss 7 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 21st Inf., and 1st Art.

Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Gen. S. D. Lee; total loss 2000.—Federal, loss 1149 w.
Alabama troops, Lee's corps and Hardee's corps.

Athens, Ala., Sept. 23. Gen. Forrest, 4,500; loss 5 k, 26 w.—Federal, Col. Campbell; loss 1400 m, total loss 1900.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 11th, 53d Cav.

Sulphur Branch Trestle, Sept. 25. Gen. Forrest.—Federal, loss 200 k, 30 w, 820 m.
Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Pulaski, Tenn., Sept. 27. Gen. Forrest; total loss 25.
Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Blockhouse, Tenn., Oct. 1. Gen. Forrest.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, 11th Cav., Forrest's Cav.

Sweetwater, Ga., Oct. 1 to 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, Gen. Kilpatrick.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

Near Dalton, Ga., Oct. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

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*Prisoners at Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, estimated, 1464.

Snake Cr. Gap, Ga., Oct. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

Maddox Gap, Ga., Oct. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

La Fayette, Ga., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 46.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

Cane Cr., Ga., Oct. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 7th, 51st Cav.

Grave Level Church, Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Tryon Factory, Ga., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 27.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Summerville Rd., Ga., Oct. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Chattooga R., Ga., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Eaglesville, Ala., Oct. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Blue Pond Rd., Ala., Oct. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 22.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Little River, Ala., Oct 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.

Round Mt. Iron Works, Ala., Oct. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Turkeytown Rd., Ala., Oct. 23. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Turkeytown, Ala., Oct. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Near Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 30.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Near Goshen, Ala., Oct. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, same as at Cane Creek.

Big Shanty and Ackworth, Ga., Oct. 2. Gens. Stewart and Loring.—Federal, loss 420 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 55th, 57th, 26th, 27th, 29th Inf.; 56th Cav.; Lumsden's, Selden's, Tarrant's Battrs.

Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5. Gen. French.—Federal, Gen. Corse, 1,944; loss 142 k, 353 w, 212 m.

Eastport, Miss., Oct. 10. Col. D. C. Kelly.—Federal, total loss 250.
Alabama troops, 7th Cav.

Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Col. Johnson; total loss 400.
Alabama troops, army of Tennessee.

Decatur, Ala., Oct. 26 to 29. Total loss 125.—Federal, total loss 155.
Alabama troops, 4th, 53d Cav.

Fort Heiman, Tenn., Oct. 28 to 30.—Federal, U. S. gunboats; total loss 22.
Alabama troops, Chalmers' and Buford's Divs.; Forrest's Cav.

Florence, Ala., Oct. 30. Gen. Ed. Johnson.

Jonesboro, Ga., Nov. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Lovejoy Sta., Ga., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 38.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Bear Cr., Ga., Nov. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 8.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Towaliga, Ga., Nov. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Run's Cr., Ga., Nov. 18. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 24.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ulcofaw, Ga., Nov. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 39.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Macon, Ga., Nov. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Walnut Cr., Ga., Nov. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Griswaldville, Ga., Nov. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 36.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Myrack's Mill, Ga., Nov. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 35.—Federal, total loss 130.

Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ball's Ferry, Ga., Nov. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Oconee, Ga., Nov. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 25. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ogechee, Ga., Nov. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 48.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Sylvan Grove, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Swampy Cr., Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

River Cr., Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Hill, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Whitehead's, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Waynesboro, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of 2d, 53d, 56th Cav.; 24th Battn. Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Carter's, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav.; Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Cross Rds., Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 70.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Buckhead Church, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 25.—Federal, total loss 150.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Buckhead Cr., Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 24.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Reynolds' Farm, Ga., Nov. 28. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 74.—Federal, total loss 250.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Louisville, Ga., Nov. 29. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Louisville Rd., Ga., Nov. 30. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Shady Grove, Ga., Dec. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Rock Cr. Church, Ga., Dec. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Thomas Sta., Ga., Dec. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Waynesboro, Ga., Dec. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 90.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Stateboro, Ga., Dec. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 32.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Jacksboro, Ga., Dec. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 10.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Black Cr., Ga., Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 1.—Federal, total loss 15.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Savannah River, Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 80.

Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Swamp, Ga., Dec. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Gravestein's, Ga., Dec. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 3.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Ebenezer Church, Ga., Dec. 8. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Engagement of rear guard, Dec. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4. —Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Middleground Rd., Ga., Dec. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Near Springfield, Dec. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 2.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Siege of Savannah, Ga. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 128.—Federal, total loss 280.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 51st, 56th Cav., and Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's regiments.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Nov. 22. Gen. Forrest, 10,000; total loss 50. —Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, 6th, 12th Cav.

Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 23. Gen. Forrest; loss 5 k, 30 w.—Federal, Gen. Stanley; loss 20 k, 100 w, 60 m.
Alabama troops, Chalmers' division and Forrest's escort.

Campbellville and Lynnville, Tenn., Nov. 24.
Alabama troops, 6th, 12th Cav.

Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 29. Gen. Pettus.
Alabama troops, 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st, 46th Inf.

Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 1750 k.—Federal, Gen. Schofield, 28,000.

Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30. Gen. Hood, 40,000; loss 1750 k, 3800 w, 702 m.—Federal, 28,000; loss 189 k, 1033 w, 1104 m.
Confederate troops, Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, and Gen. Ed. Johnson's division, army of Tennessee.

Skirmishing before Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1 to 14. Gen. Hood, 30,000.—Federal, Gen. Thomas, 55,000; loss 16 k, 100 w.
Confederate troops, Cheatham's and Stewart's corps, and Gen. Ed. Johnson's division, army of Tennessee.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 5 to 8. Gen. Forrest; total loss 197.—Federal, Gen. Rousseau; total loss 175.

Confederate troops, Forrest's Cav.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16. Gen. Hood, 23,053; total loss 15000.—Federal, Gen. Thomas, 70,000; loss 400 k, 1740 w.
Alabama troops, 1st, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 38th, 39th, 45th, 46th, 49th, 50th, 57th, 58th Inf.; 7th Cav.; Dent's, McKenzie's, Kolb's, Selden's, Tarrant's, Lumsden's, Phelan's, Goldthwaite's Battrs.

Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., Dec. 17. Gen. Hood; total loss 413.
Alabama troops, 18th, 19th, 22d, 25th, 32d, 36th, 38th, 39th, 50th, 58th Inf., and McKenzie's Batty.

Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17. Gen. Hood; total loss 1800.
Alabama troops, army of Tennessee, as at Nashville.

Pine Barren Cr., Fla., Dec. 17 to 19. Gen. Maury.—Federal, loss 7 k, 32 w, 10 m.
Alabama troops, 15th Conf. Cav.

Anthony's Hill, Tenn., Dec. 25. Gen. Hood; loss 15 k, 40 w.—Federal, Gen. Thomas; total loss 200.
Alabama troops, 7th Cav.; Kolb's, Lumsden's Battrs.

Sugar Cr., Tenn., Dec. 26. Gen. Hood.—Federal, Gen. Thomas; loss 400 k and w, 100 m.
Alabama troops, 7th Cav.; Kolb's, Lumsden's Battrs.

Pond Spring, Ala., Dec. 29. Loss 1 k, 2 w, 45 m.—Federal, loss 1 k.

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Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 8. Loss 1 k, 5 w, 5 m.

Savannah Rd., S. C., Jan. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Pocotaligo Rd., S. C., Jan. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 18.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Combahee Rd., S. C., Jan. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Robertsville Rd., S. C., Jan. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 27. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf, Cav.

Near McBride's Bridge, Feb. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Hickory Hill, S. C., Feb. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 40.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Loper's Cross Rds., S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 48.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lawtonville Rd., S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lawtonville, S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Whippy Swamp, S. C., Feb. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Hayward's, S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 28.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Duck Cr. Rd., S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Rivers' and Braxton's Bridges, S. C., Feb. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 45.—Federal, total loss 148.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Springtown, S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Salkahatchie Rd., S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 15.—Federal, total loss 70.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Graham's Turnout, S. C., Feb. 6. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 4.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Blackwell's, S. C., Feb. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Binnaker's Bridge Rd., S. C., Feb. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Orangeburg Rd., S. C., Feb. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Aiken, S. C., Feb. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 50.—Federal, total loss 300.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Black Cr., defending Columbia, S. C., Feb. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 170.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Columbia Rd., S. C., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 31.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Congaree Cr., S. C., Feb. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 33.—Federal, total loss 75.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Saluda River, S. C., Feb. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 48.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Broad River, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Winnsboro, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 9.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Winnsboro, S. C., Feb. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of the 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Sack of Columbia, S. C., Feb. 16 and 17. Gens. Hampton and Wheeler.—Federal, Gen. Logan; loss 20 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 8th, 10th Conf. Cav.; Jeff. Davis Legion,

Wadesboro, S. C., Feb. 19. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 110.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Youngsville, S. C., Feb. 20. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 95.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Chesterville, S. C., Feb. 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 125.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lansford, S. C., Feb. 24. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cane Cr., S. C., Feb. 26. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 40.—Federal, total loss 220.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Wilson's store, S. C., Mar. 1. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Lexington, S. C., Mar. 2. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 120.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Monroe, S. C., Mar. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 11.—Federal, total loss 80.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Cross Rds., S. C., Mar. 3. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 65.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Hornsboro, S. C., Mar. 4. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 22.—Federal, total loss 90.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Wadesboro, S. C., Mar. 5. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 19.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Rockingham, S. C., Mar. 7. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 35.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Rockingham, S. C., Mar. 9. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 7.—Federal, total loss 56.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Jacksonville, S. C., Mar. 10. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 65.—Federal, total loss 480.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Fayetteville, S. C., Mar. 11. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 13.—Federal, total loss 45.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Neuse, S. C., Mar. 12. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 6.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

River Rd., S. C., Mar. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 17.—Federal, total loss 25.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Silver Run, S. C., Mar. 13. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 60.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Pine Woods, S. C., Mar. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 12.—Federal, total loss 50.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Smith's Hill, S. C., Mar. 14. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 20.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Black River, S. C., Mar. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 5.—Federal, total loss 42.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Black River, S. C., Mar. 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 14.—Federal, total loss 69.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Averasboro, N. C., Mar. 16. Gen. Hardee, 3 divisions; loss 108 k, 540 w, 217 m.—Federal, Gen. Slocum, 3 divisions; loss 77 k, 477 w.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.; Jeff. Davis Legion.

Near Averasboro, N. C., Mar. 16. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 111.—Federal, Gen. Kilpatrick; total loss 270.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Near Mingo Cr., N. C., Mar. 17. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 16.—Federal, total loss 30.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Boyd's Sta., Ala., Mar. 18.—Federal, loss 5 k, 1 m.

Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19 to 21. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 157.—Federal, total loss 395.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Mill Cr., N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 20.—Federal, total loss 48.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Black Cr., N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 10.—Federal, total loss 38.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Goldsboro Rd., Nahunta Swamp, Little River, N. C., Mar. 22. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 28.—Federal, total loss 236.

Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., and 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Kinston, N. C., Mar. 19.—Federal, Gen. Schofield.
Alabama troops, 34th Inf.

Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19 to 21. Gen. Johnston, 10,000; loss 239 k, 1694 w, 673 m.—Federal, Gen. Sherman, 60,000; loss 191 k, 1168 w, 287 m.
Alabama troops, 1st, 16th-45th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22d-(25th, 39th, 50th), 23d, 24th, 28th, 34th, 27th-(35th, 49th, 55th, 57th), 29th, 30th, 37th-(42d, 54th) Inf.

Pine Barren Cr., Ala., Mar. 25. Gen. Maury; loss 275 m.—Federal, Gen. Steele; loss 2 k, 10 w.
Alabama troops, 15th Conf., and 8th Cav. reserves.

Spanish Fort, Ala., Mar. 26 to April 8. Gen. Gibson; loss 93 k, 395 w, 250 m.—Federal, Gen. Canby, 32,000; loss 100 k, 695 w.
Alabama troops, 18th, 21st, 32d, 36th, 37th, 38th, 58th Inf.; Ketchum's, Lumsden's Battrs.

Wilson's raid, Ala. and Ga., Mar. 22 to April 24. Gen. Forrest; loss 1200 k and w, 6820 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson, 12,500; loss 99 k, 598 w, 28 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th Cav., and State reserves.

Montevallo, etc., Ala., Mar. 31. Gen. Adams; total loss 100.—Federal, Gen. Upton, 1 division; loss 12 k, 30 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th Cav.

Trion, Ala., April 1. Gen. Jackson.—Federal, Gen. Croxton, 1 brigade; loss 3 k, 10 w, 20 m.
Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Mt. Pleasant, Ala., April 1. Gen. Forrest, 1,500; total loss 63.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 5 w.

Centreville, Ala., April 1. Gen. Jackson; total loss 15.—Federal, Gen. Croxton.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th Cav.

Bogler's Cr., Ala., April 6. Gen. Forrest, 7,000; loss 1500 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 30 k, 60 w.
Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Selma, Ala., April 2. Gen. Forrest, 7,000; loss 1500 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson, 9,000; loss 42 k, 270 w, 7 m.
Alabama troops, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th Cav.

Scottsville, Ala., April 2. Gen. Jackson; loss 3 k, 10 w.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 1 k, 8 w, 6 m.
Alabama troops, 5th Cav.

Northport, Ala., April 3. Loss 60 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 4. Col. Garland; loss 150 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson.
Alabama troops, corps of cadets.

Sipsey Swamp, Ala., April 6. Gen. Wirt Adams.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 4 k, 24 w, 30 m.
Alabama troops, Adams' Cav. and reserves.

Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9. Gen. Liddell; loss 500 k and w, 2400 m.—Federal, Gen. Canby, 31,000; loss* 189 k, 1201 w, 27 m.

* Losses of Mobile campaign.

Alabama troops, Thomas' boy reserves, 6th Cav., Tarrant's Batty., 15th Conf. Cav.

Montgomery, Ala., April 12-13. Loss 50 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson. Alabama troops, several companies of militia.

Near Raleigh, Hillsboro Rd., Morrisville, Chapel Hill Rd., Creek near Chapel Hill, N. C., April 12 to 15. Gen. Jos. Wheeler; total loss 68.—Federal, total loss 290.
Alabama troops, parts of 1st, 3d, 51st Cav., 3d, 10th Conf. Cav.

Fort Tyler, Ala., April 16. Gen. R. C. Tyler, 265; loss 19 k, 28 w, 218 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 7 k, 29 w.
Alabama troops, boys and convalescents.

Columbus, Ga., April 16. 3,000; loss 1200 m.—Federal, Gen. Wilson; loss 6 k, 24 w.

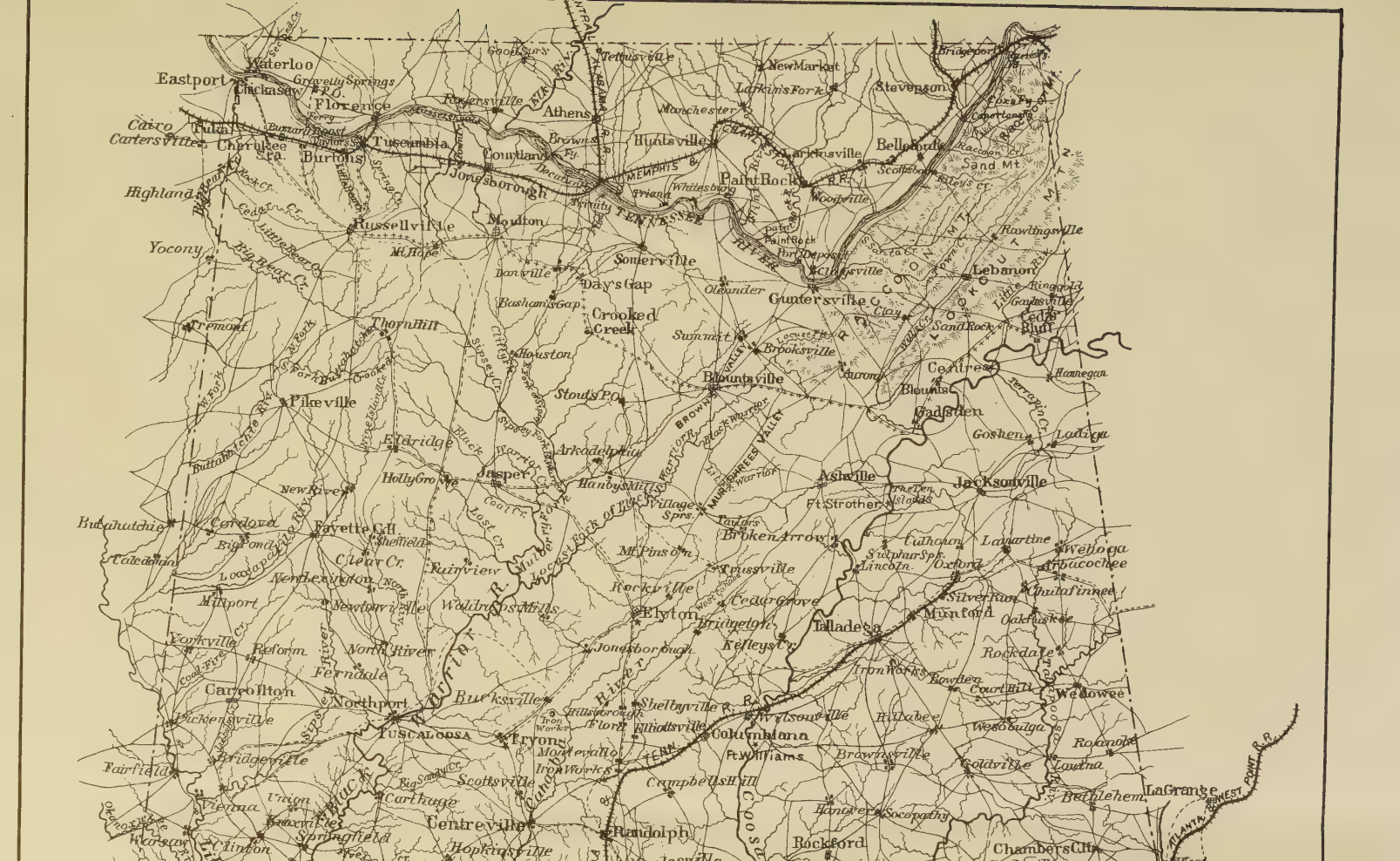
Macon, Ga., April 20. Loss 2193 surrendered.

Mumford's Sta., Ala., April 23. Loss 150 surrendered.

Greensboro, N. C., April 26. Gen. Johnston; loss 29,924 surrendered.
Confederate troops, army of Tennessee.,

Meridian, Miss., May 4. Gen. Taylor; loss 10,000 surrendered.
Confederate troops, army of Mobile.

Irwinsville, Ga., May 10. President Davis and escort; total loss 21.—Federal, Col. Pritchard; loss 2 k, 4 w.


Waterloo
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Chickasaw P.O.
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Jonesborough
Highland
Russellville
Moulton
Yocony
Tremont
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Holly Grove
Buttahatchie
Coaldora
Fayette C.H.
Big Bond
Clear Cr.
Millport
Newtonville
Yorkville
Reform
North River
Fernadale
Carrollton
Northport
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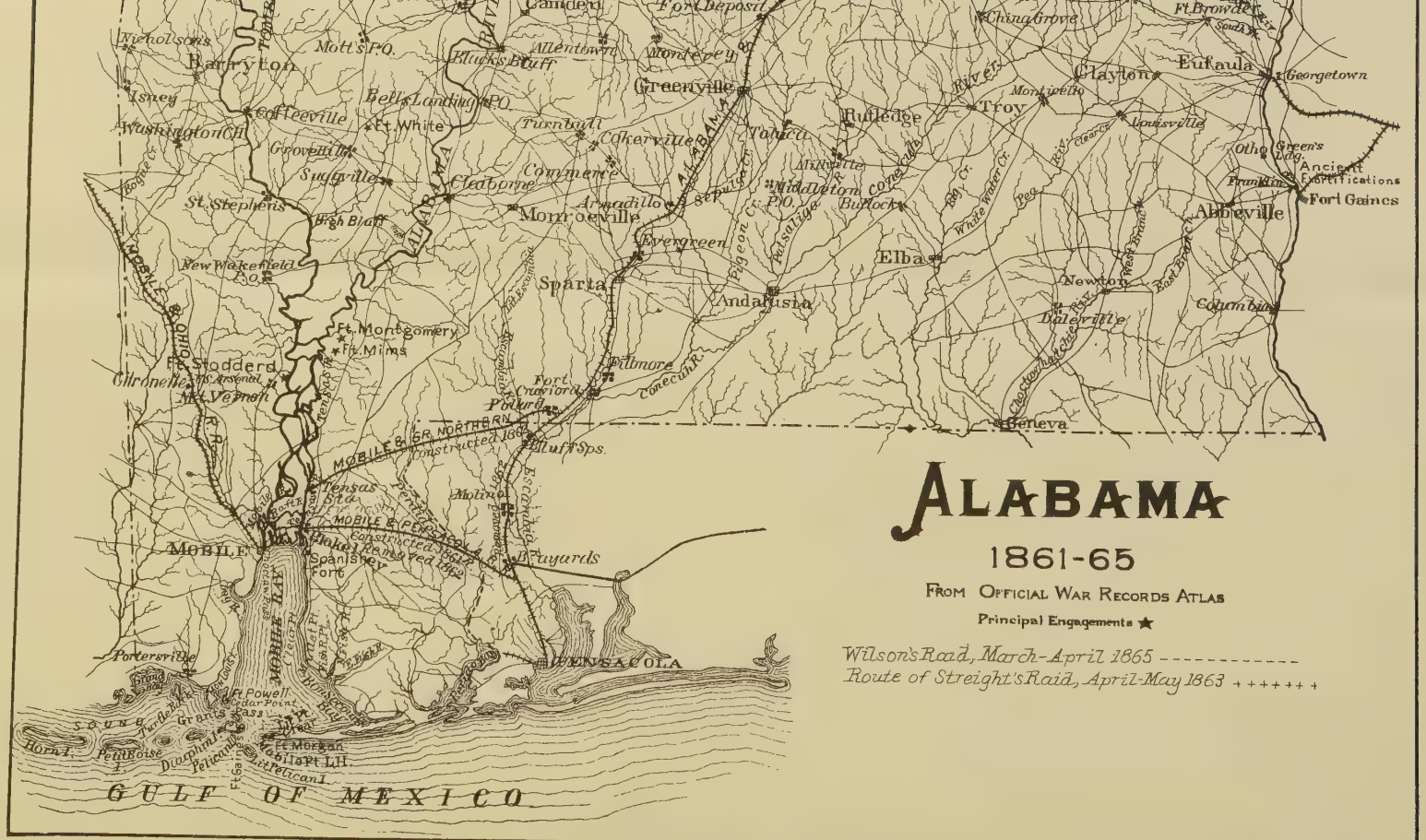
Summit
Crooked Creek
Guntersville
Lebanon
Cedar Bluff
Sand Rock
Clay
Rawlingsville
Sand Mt.
Bellefonte
Stevenson
Bridgeport
New Market
Larkins Fork
Huntsville
Athens
Decatur
Somerville
Danville
Days Gap
Bashams Gap
Oleander
Paint Rock
Woodville
Scottsboro
Whitesburg
Triana
Madison
Tennessee River
Memphis & Charleston R.R.
Nashville & Chattanooga R.R.
Cumberland Mts.
Sequatchie Valley
Brown's Valley
Murfreesboro Valley
Tennessee Valley
Coosa River
Cahaba River
Black Warrior River
Locust Fork
Sipsey Fork
Mulberry Fork
Village Spr.
Hanby's Mill
Stouts P.O.
Houston
Thorn Hill
Arkadelphia
Tuscaloosa
Jones's Bluff
Elyton
Rockville
Cedar Grove
Bridgeton
Kelleys Cr.
Talladega
Broken Arrow
Talladega Springs
Ft. Strother
Mt. Pinson
Trussville
Shelbyville
Columbiana
Ft. Williams
Campbellsville
Tyronza
Montevallo
Iron Works
Elliottsville
Hillsborough
Florida
Shelby Iron Works
Buckville
Centre
Ironworks
Bowden
Courtland
Hillabee
Wesobulga
Brownsville
Bonnevay
Socopathy
Lowina
Roanoke
Bethlehem
LaGrange
Chambers C.H.
Rockford
Randolph
Centreville
Carthage
Scottsville
Big Sandy Cr.
Little Sandy Cr.
Cedar Cr.
Big Bear Cr.
Big Black Cr.
Yellow Leaf Cr.
Turkey Town
Burnt Roost
Taylors
Spring Cr.
Flint R.
Paint Rock R.
Raccoon Mt.
Lookout Mt.
Sand Mt.
Little Ringgold
Gaylesville
Terrapin Cr.
Lost Cr.
Turkey Cr.
Locust Fork
Sipsey Cr.
Sipsey Fork
Mulberry Fork
Black Warrior R.
Warrior
Tuscaloosa
Cahaba
Coosa
Alabama
Tennessee
Atlanta & West Point R.R.
Western & Atlantic R.R.


ALABAMA
1861-65
FROM OFFICIAL WAR RECORDS ATLAS
Principal Engagements ★
Wilson's Raid, March-April 1865 ----------
Route of Streight's Raid, April-May 1863 +++++++
Camden
Fort Deposit
China Grove
Ft Browder
Nicholsons
Barryton
Mott's P.O.
Bucks Bluff
Allentown
Montevey
Greenville
Isney
Bells Landing P.O.
Coffeeville
Ft White
Washington C.H.
Turnbull
Cokerville
Tobica
Rutledge
Troy
Clayton
Eufaula
Georgetown
Montivello
Louisville
Grove Hill
Suggsville
Claiborne
Commence
Millville
Oho
Green's Log
Ancient Fortifications
Fort Gaines
St. Stephens
High Bluff
Armadillo
Monroeville
Middleton
P.O.
Bullock
Abbeville
Evergreen
New Wakefield P.O.
Elba
Sparta
Andalusia
Newton
Columbia
Dulevville
Ft. Montgomery
Ft. Mims
Ft Stoddert
U.S. Arsenal
Mt. Vernon
Fillmore
Fort Crawford
Pollard
Conecuh R.
Mobile & Gr. Northern R.R. Constructed 1861
Bluff Sps.
Tensas Bdg.
Mobile & Pensacola R.R. Constructed 1861
Molino
Escambia R.
Mobile
Blakely Removed 1865
Spanish Fort
Navyards
Pensacola
Portersville
Ft Powell
Cedar Point
Grants Pass
Ft Morgan
Mobile Pt Lt.
Pelican I.
Dauphin I.
Petit Bois I.
Horn I.
Sound
GULF OF MEXICO

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Major-General William Wirt Allen was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1835. His father, Wade Allen, went from South Carolina to Alabama in 1818 and became a planter near Montgomery. His mother was a Miss Sayre, sister of Daniel Sayre, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county. With a preparatory education in the schools of his own city, young Allen entered Princeton college, New Jersey. After graduation he studied law, but with no view of practicing. He preferred the life of a planter, and in that employment was engaged when the South's call to arms aroused her sons from the seaboard to the mountains. The enthusiasm with which our people, from beardless youths to grayhaired sires, responded to that call has seldom, if ever, been equaled in the history of this world. Without the least hesitation young men of education and fortune marched and fought in the ranks by the side of the poor and ignorant, and were proud of the sacrifice thus made, submitting without complaint to the hardships of a soldier's life, and obeying without a tinge of shame the orders of men who at home were their companions, and, in some instances, their inferiors in social rank. Some of them, of course, were fortunate enough to be elected by their comrades to positions of command, but in the large armies brought into the field, the greater part were privates from first to last. Young Allen was one of the first to respond, and had the good fortune to be elected first lieutenant of the company of which General Clanton went out as captain. When the First Alabama cavalry was organized he was elected its major. This was some time after the company had enlisted, for many of the companies of cavalry at

first were not put into regiments. His commission as major dates from March 18, 1862. Later in the same year he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. He fought at Shiloh, and was engaged in the subsequent operations of that company. When the advance into Kentucky was made, he went as colonel of his regiment. At the battle of Perryville he received a slight wound. At Murfreesboro he commanded a brigade, and received a severe wound which disabled him for some time. On the 26th of November, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and took command of a brigade at Dalton, consisting of the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth and Fifty-first regiments of Alabama cavalry, Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee. He was in charge of this brigade through all the arduous duties of the mounted men in the Atlanta campaign. In August, 1864, Crews' Georgia brigade was added to his command, and subsequently Anderson's Confederate brigade. At the head of this division he, under the command of Wheeler, followed Sherman in his march through Georgia and in the Carolinas, earning by his fidelity to duty the commission of major-general, conferred upon him in 1865. He surrendered at Salisbury, N. C., May 3, 1865. Returning home he devoted himself to agriculture. For several years he was adjutant-general of the State. As a soldier he was cool and fearless in danger and tireless in the performance of duty. As a citizen he was cordial in manner and of ardent public spirit. In peace, as well as in war, he merited and received the confidence and esteem of his people. He died at Sheffield, Ala., November 21, 1894. His wife was a sister of Col. Charles P. Ball, of Montgomery county.

Brigadier-General Alpheus Baker was born at Clover Hill, Abbeville district, S. C., May 28, 1828. His father, an eminent teacher and scholar, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, a Miss Courtney, a native

of Ireland. Alpheus Baker was educated by his father, and he began to teach school himself before he was sixteen years old. He was successful in this profession at Abbeville, S. C., then in Lumpkin, Ga., and lastly in Glennville, Barbour county, Ala., where he settled in 1848. Meanwhile he had been studying law. Being admitted to the bar in 1849, he opened his office in Eufaula and began to practice. His success was wonderful. In 1856 he accompanied Major Buford to Kansas, and returned to rouse the people to the importance of making Kansas a slave State, thinking that this would restore the equilibrium between the free and the slave States, and prevent the inevitable conflict between the two sections. In 1861 he represented Barbour county in the constitutional convention, but resigned his seat to go into the army, as captain of the Eufaula Rifles, which he led to Pensacola. This company had on its rolls at Pensacola the names of fifty persons who afterward became officers. In November he went to Fort Pillow, above Memphis, where he was elected colonel of a regiment made up of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama troops. This regiment was in the siege of New Madrid, and was captured at Island No. 10, April 10, 1862. In September of that same year Colonel Baker was exchanged, together with his regiment. At that time four Alabama companies took the place of the four from Tennessee, and the regiment, under the name of the Fifty-fourth Alabama, gladly received Alpheus Baker as its colonel. It fought at Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo, where General Loring commanded, and at Baker's Creek, where Colonel Baker was wounded in the foot. On March 5, 1864, he was assigned to brigade command of the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-second, and Fifty-fourth Alabama regiments. He led this brigade through the entire campaign, from Dalton to Atlanta. At Resaca his horse was killed under him, and near Atlanta he was slightly wounded, at the battle of Ezra Church, July 28th.

Baker and his brigade were next near Mobile in the department of the Gulf. In January, 1865, they went to the Carolinas to engage in what proved the final campaign, and at Bentonville, though numbering only 350 muskets, captured 204 of the enemy. Upon the return of peace General Baker gave his whole attention to the practice of law. He was an able orator, who pleased by his eloquence and humor, and convinced by his argument. In 1878 he removed to Louisville, where he soon made many new friends, and at once took rank among the foremost of the bar of Kentucky. General Baker was a brave soldier, a strong lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and a devout Christian. His useful and honorable career came to a close by his death at Louisville, Ky., October 2, 1891.

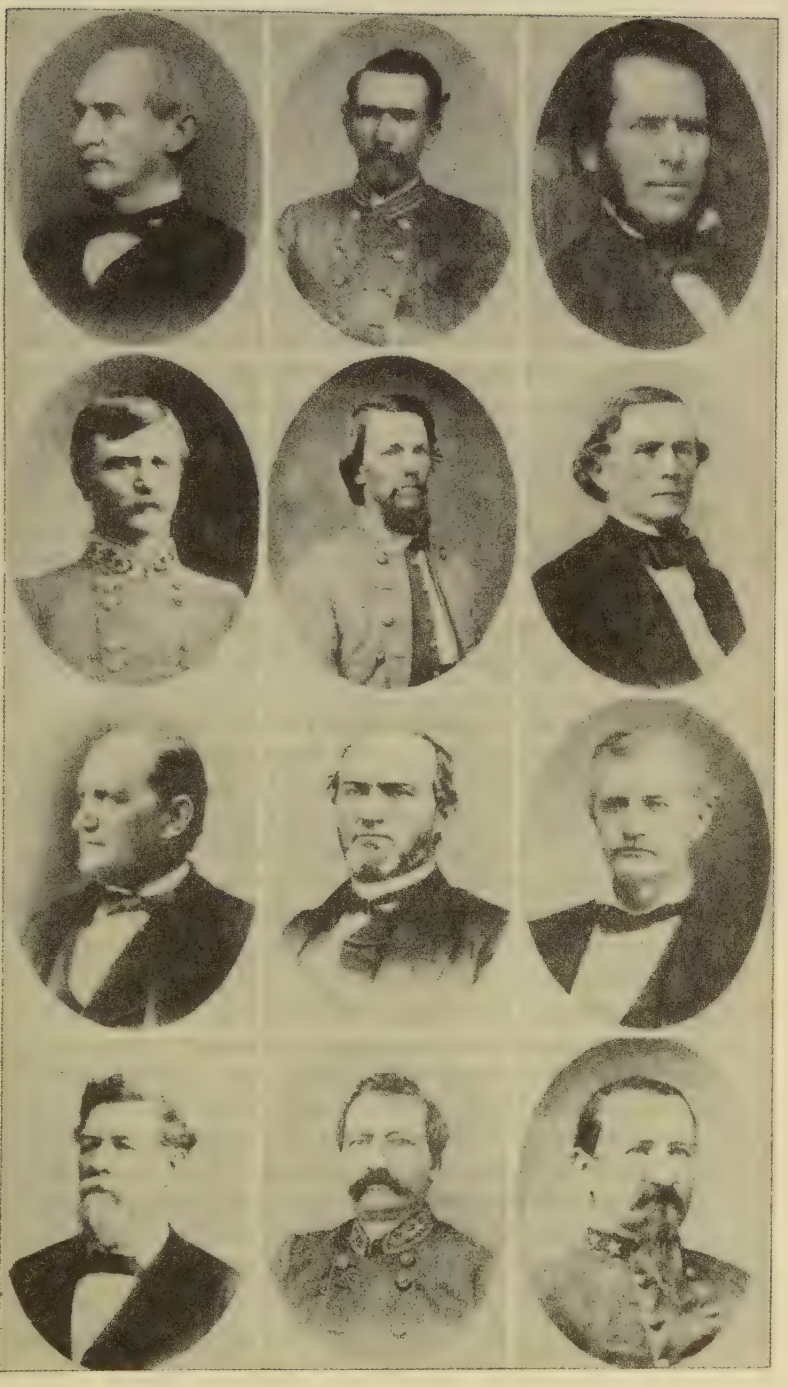
Major-General Cullen Andrews Battle, the second son of Dr. Cullen Battle and Jane A. (Lamon) Battle, natives of North Carolina, was born in Powelton, Ga., June 1, 1829, and removed with his parents to Irwinton (now Eufaula), Ala., in 1836. In 1851 he was married to Miss Georgia F. Williams, of LaGrange, Ga., who died at Petersburg, Va., November 6, 1895. Of the children by this marriage there survive Rev. Henry W. Battle, D. D., of Petersburg, and Miss Jennie L. Battle. General Battle was admitted to the practice of law in 1852, and in 1856 was a sub-elector on the Buchanan ticket. In the Alabama Democratic State convention of 1860 he was, on motion of William L. Yancey, made elector for the Montgomery district and delegate to the Charleston convention, and subsequently he canvassed Alabama, and visited the cities of Charleston, New York, Boston and Philadelphia in company with Mr. Yancey. Upon the capture of Harper's Ferry by John Brown, Mr. Battle organized the Tuskegee light infantry, purchased arms and uniforms, and, six days later, in concert with Peyton H. Colquitt, captain of the Columbus light city guards, tendered

his services to Gov. Henry A. Wise, receiving in answer the message, "Virginia can defend herself." The State of Alabama immediately began the organization of the "Alabama Volunteer Corps," to consist of ten regiments. But two were actually formed, the First, with headquarters at Mobile, and the Second, at Montgomery. The Tuskegee light infantry was assigned to the Second regiment, of which Tennent Lomax was elected colonel, Cullen A. Battle, lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel Marks, major. On January 8, 1861, by order of Gov. A. B. Moore, the First regiment was sent against Fort Morgan and the Mount Vernon arsenal, and at the same time the Second regiment was ordered to report at Pensacola to General Chase, commander of Florida troops, and participated in the seizure of the Warrington navy yards and the forts on the Florida coast. The Second regiment captured the navy yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae on January 10th and 11th, and soon afterward General Chase, Colonel Lomax and Lieutenant-Colonel Battle telegraphed to Senator Jefferson Davis, at Washington, for advice as to the propriety of an attack upon Fort Pickens, and received the reply: "In the present condition of affairs Pickens is not worth one drop of blood." Not long after this the Alabama legislature passed the ordinance of secession, and at the same time annulled all military commissions previously issued above the rank of captain. Lomax and Battle immediately shouldered muskets and served as privates until the Confederacy was formed; and the station at Barrancas was taken by the First Alabama regiment of twelve-months' men, under Col. Henry D. Clayton, a command which included among its privates James L. Pugh, since United States senator. The Third Alabama regiment was at once organized from the companies which had served at Mobile and Pensacola, and its officers elected were Jones M. Withers, of Mobile, colonel; Tennent Lomax, of Montgomery, lieutenant-colonel, and Cullen A. Battle, of Tuskegee, major. The Second

battalion, under Major Battle, was ordered to Virginia, and early in April reported to Lieut.-Col. E. Kirby Smith, commanding at Lynchburg. Being joined a few days later by the other battalion, under Lomax, the regiment was mustered into the Confederate service, by Colonel Smith, about April 12, 1861. The regiment was soon ordered to Norfolk, reporting to Major-General Gwynn, and during the Confederate occupation of that post, Colonel Withers was promoted and sent west, and Lomax became colonel, and Battle, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was assigned to Mahone's brigade early in 1862, and in that command participated in the battle of Seven Pines, where Colonel Lomax was killed, and the regiment suffered severely, but was highly complimented by Generals Mahone, Hill and Longstreet. Battle was now promoted colonel, and early in June his regiment was transferred to General Rodes' brigade, in which the colonels ranked as follows: Twenty-sixth Alabama, Col. E. A. O'Neal; Sixth Alabama, Col. John B. Gordon; Fifth Alabama, Col. J. M. Hall; Twelfth Alabama, Colonel Gale; Third Alabama, Colonel Battle. On account of a wound received at Seven Pines, Colonel Battle was kept from the field until the Maryland campaign. In his report of the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, General Rodes wrote: "The men and officers behaved well, but Colonel Gordon's Sixth Alabama, Major Hobson's Fifth Alabama, and Colonel Battle's Third Alabama deserve special mention for admirable conduct during the whole fight." General Rodes recommended the promotion of Gordon and Battle, but the honor could be conferred upon one only, and fell to Gordon. Colonel Battle was slightly wounded at Sharpsburg, and during the battle of Fredericksburg he was seriously injured by his horse falling upon him. During the flank movement of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville, the colonel, still disabled, but anxious to participate in the fight, accompanied his regiment in an ambulance, and attempted to mount his

horse to lead his men in the attack, but was unable to keep his saddle, and was sent back to his ambulance by General Rodes. Mortified by his condition and fearing that his usefulness was ended, he sent forward his resignation, but it was disapproved by General Rodes, who renewed his recommendation of promotion, asking that Colonel Battle be assigned to the command of Rodes' brigade. He was able to take part in the Gettysburg campaign, and was distinguished in the fighting of July 1st. General Rodes reported: "The whole brigade, with the exception of the Third Alabama, was repulsed quickly and with loss." General Ramseur wrote: "Colonel Battle, with the Third Alabama, rendered brilliant and valuable service. Attaching his regiment to my command, on his own responsibility, he came in at the right place at the right time and in the right way." General Ewell also mentioned the movement in complimentary terms. Colonel Battle was promoted brigadier-general on the field and assigned to command of Rodes' brigade. On the third day at Gettysburg he attacked the enemy at 4:30 in the morning by order of General Ewell, who stated that General Longstreet would go in on the right at the same time. Battle's brigade was one of the first to encounter Grant in the Wilderness. General Early, in one of his first publications, stated that the brigades of Battle and Jones were driven back, and Mr. Davis repeated this in his history, but the fact is that Battle's brigade was drawn back to conform to the nature of the ground, and one regiment retired farther than was intended. General Ewell more correctly stated: "Battle's left and Stewart's right rested on the pike. Slight works were thrown up and several partial attacks of the enemy repulsed. In a counter attack by Stewart's and Battle's brigades, two 24-pounder howitzers were captured." In the fight of May 12th, at Spottsylvania, the "bloody angle," Rodes' division, including Battle's brigade, was thrown across Hancock's front, and there took part in the

hardest fighting of the war. In the following summer he was with Early in the Shenandoah valley. In the battle of Winchester, September 19th, his brigade was for a time held in reserve, but later sent into action with a result well described by Mr. Davis: "Just then Battle's brigade moved forward and swept through the woods, driving the enemy before it, while Evans' brigade was rallied and coöperated. Our advance was resumed, and the enemy's attacking columns were thrown into great confusion and fled from the field." General Early exclaimed: "It was a grand sight to see this immense mass hurled back in utter disorder by my two divisions, numbering very little over 5,000 men." Early addressed a congratulatory note to General Battle, giving him the credit of having saved the day in the enemy's first attack. Major-General Rodes, falling at this battle, Ramseur succeeded to the division command. General Battle led his brigade in the successful attack upon Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, October 19th, but received a severe wound in the knee while General Ramseur was congratulating him upon his part in the fight. He was taken to the field hospital, where preparations for the amputation of his leg were suspended by the startling news that Ramseur was killed and the day was lost. After much suffering he reached the hospital at Richmond, and was confined there about three months. While on sick bed he was informed by Col. Lawson Clay, of the adjutant-general's department, that his commission as major-general, dating from the battle of Winchester, had been forwarded to the army, but General Battle was never able to take the field again. For two years he was upon crutches. Resuming the practice of law in Alabama, after the close of hostilities, he was elected to Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1870 his name was urged by his friends for nomination for United States senator, and he would perhaps have received that honor, but the legislature was advised from Washington not to elect any man who



Brig.-Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.
Brig.-Gen. G. D. JOHNSTON.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. FORNEY.
Brig.-Gen. P. D. RODDEY.

Brig.-Gen. P. D. BOWLES.
Maj.-Gen. E. M. LAW.
Maj.-Gen. H. D. CLAYTON.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW.

Brig.-Gen. D. LEADBETTER.
Maj.-Gen. J. M. WITHERS.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. MORGAN.
Brig.-Gen. JAMES HAGAN.

would not take the oath. His name was then withdrawn, and Judge Goldthwaite was nominated and elected. General Battle was a prominent member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Alabama. For many years he has been connected with journalism, a field in which he has won laurels, and contributed largely to the success of democratic principles.

Brigadier-General Pinckney Downie Bowles was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1838, and was educated at the military academy in Charleston and at the university of Virginia. He studied law under General McGowan at Abbeville, S. C., and in 1859 removed to Alabama and settled in Conecuh county with the intention of practicing law. He was engaged in this profession when the call to arms aroused the South and made of the whole country one great military camp. He entered the Confederate service as a captain in the Fourth Alabama, which was organized at Dalton, Ga., May 2, 1861, and proceeded immediately to Virginia. This regiment was mustered into service for twelve months, at Lynchburg, Va., May 7th, and was sent to Harper's Ferry. At Winchester it became a part of the brigade of General Bee. At First Manassas the regiment lost heavily, among the killed being Col. Egbert J. Jones. The gallant commander of the brigade, Gen. Barnard E. Bee, also fell. In January, 1862, the Fourth Alabama re-enlisted for three years, and in April was sent to the vicinity of Norfolk. It was engaged on both days at Seven Pines, and a fortnight later marched to join Jackson in the valley, coming back to Richmond with Jackson's corps. After the Seven Days' battles, and shortly before Second Manassas, Captain Bowles was promoted to major of the gallant Fourth, August 22, 1862. Soon after the return from the Maryland campaign, he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel, September 30, 1862, and a few days later, October 3d, he was made colonel. He led his regi-

ment at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; also through the overland campaign of 1864, and in the battles near Petersburg and Richmond. For his continued faithful service and gallantry in battle he was, on the 2d day of April, 1865, commissioned brigadier-general. He had already been in command of a brigade and had proven his ability for such a position by meritorious conduct from first to last. He enjoyed his new honors only a short time, for the end of the Confederacy came on rapidly, and on the 9th of April the Confederate army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms and furled its banners forever. Though Colonel Bowles participated in so many bloody battles, he came off unhurt. Yet he had some narrow escapes. At the First Manassas his canteen was shattered by a ball, and at Spottsylvania Court House his cap was shot out of his hand. After the establishment of peace, General Bowles returned to his law practice at Sparta, Conecuh county, remaining there until the removal of the county-seat to Evergreen, in 1867, when he made his home at the latter place. Here he has built up a lucrative legal business, and ranks among the leading lawyers of south Alabama. For ten years he held the office of prosecuting attorney for Conecuh county, but has not been connected with any official position since, preferring to give himself entirely to his private practice. He was married, during the war, at Sparta, Ala., February 24, 1862, to Alice Irene, daughter of Judge N. F. and Anna C. Stearns. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, and he has for many years acted as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Brigadier-General Michael J. Bulger was born in Columbia, S. C., February 13, 1806. He went to Montgomery, Ala., in 1823, and made that city his home for many years. While living there he was elected major of Alabama militia. In 1834 he was in the Creek nation and was elected colonel. In 1838 he moved to Tallapoosa county.

Soon afterward he was elected brigadier-general, and held that position until 1861. In 1836 he was a delegate to a State convention, to nominate a candidate for vice-president, to run on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson. He was also a delegate to all Democratic State conventions from 1836 to 1861. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democrats to run against the secessionists and was elected. In 1855 he was nominated to the legislature but declined, and being again nominated unanimously he declined the position, but in 1857 he accepted the nomination and was elected. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and was a candidate for elector on the Douglas ticket. After the election of Lincoln he was an independent candidate against secession. As a member of the Alabama convention he voted against secession, and refused to sign the ordinance, which had been printed on parchment; but when it became necessary to raise an army to maintain the position taken by his State he accompanied and assisted Governor Shorter in organizing the cavalry. In the winter, when recruiting became a drag, he raised and organized a company, and went into camp at Loachapoka. With his assistance a regiment was raised. When it was organized he failed to be made colonel and went into service as a captain in the Forty-seventh infantry. After much campaigning it happened that, at the battle of Cedar Run, Captain Bulger was in command of the regiment, and during an attack on the flank he was wounded in the arm, but he bound his arm tightly, laid it in his bosom, and continued to command his regiment. A little later he was shot in the leg and an artery severed, but the indomitable soldier stopped the bleeding by placing a corncob on each side which he bound with a suspender, given him by one of the soldiers, and then persisted in the fight until, about to faint from loss of blood he was compelled to desist. The casualties on the ground occupied by the Forty-seventh Alabama were General Winder killed, General Taliaferro wounded,

Captain Menefee killed, Captains Bulger, McIntosh and Campbell severely wounded. The privates killed, wounded and missing number 114. Captain Bulger was borne to the residence of Mr. Tinsley, where he was tenderly cared for. It appeared to the surgeons to be necessary to amputate his leg, but by stout and heroic objections he saved himself this mutilation. He returned to his home, on account of this wound, and while confined there on his bed was elected to the State senate to fill a vacancy. He served in that capacity through the session of 1862-63. After his recovery he returned to his regiment, with promotion to lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in General Law's brigade in the charge on Little Round Top, and while commanding the regiment was shot through the chest with a minie ball, which lodged under the right shoulder-blade, where it has ever since remained. He was left on the field and reported dead, but was given good care by the Federals during his stay at Gettysburg; later he was removed to Baltimore, and thence sent to Johnson's island, where he spent the winter. The following spring he was exchanged, and returning to his command was commissioned colonel. It being necessary for him to have a surgical operation performed, he was sent home, and while still confined to his bed he was again elected to the State senate, where he served through the session and then returned to his command. His wound having not entirely healed, he was granted leave of absence, and while in Richmond at the office of General Withers, assistant secretary of war, that gentleman handed him a commission as brigadier-general. Colonel Bulger asked him to keep it until his return to the army, but before he could get home the Confederate armies were surrendered. After the war he remained at his home until 1880, when, in response to an earnest appeal of the people, he served again in the legislature. After rendering that service he gave his entire attention to his farm until 1895. At that date he retired from

farming and made his home with his daughter at Jackson's Gap, Ala. Venerable, dignified, and crowned with many honors, he enjoys, in serene old age, the esteem of his people.

Brigadier-General James Cantey was born in Kershaw district, S. C., December 30, 1818. His father was a South Carolina planter, his mother a Miss Richardson. He graduated at the South Carolina college, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced law in Camden for several years. At the commencement of the war with Mexico he responded to the call of his country, and was an officer in the celebrated Palmetto regiment of South Carolina. He won distinction in the battles of that regiment in Mexico, and was wounded in one of them. The year after the return of peace (1849) he settled in Russell county, Ala., and became a planter. He married a daughter of Col. Lemuel Benton, of that county. He led this quiet life until the war of 1861-65 called the sons of the South to arms. He was one of the true men of that day, who, without stopping to count the cost, laid their all upon the altar of country. In 1861 he was elected colonel of the Fifteenth Alabama, and went with it to Virginia. He served in the Shenandoah valley, under Stonewall Jackson, and was engaged in the battles around Richmond, shortly after which he was transferred to the Western army and stationed at Mobile. There he organized a brigade, consisting of the Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Alabama regiments, and the Thirty-seventh Mississippi. He received his commission as brigadier-general January 8, 1863. He was next placed in command of his own, Sears' Mississippi and Reynolds' Arkansas brigades. When the army of Tennessee was being reorganized and reinforced at Dalton in the winter of 1863 and 1864, the First and Twenty-sixth Alabama were added to his brigade, and the Twenty-first taken from it. As then organized, it entered the campaign of 1864, one

calculated to test the endurance and courage of the best of troops. Part of the time General Cantey led the division of which he had held the command at Pollard; but on account of his health he could not be present all the time. Therefore Maj.-Gen. E. C. Walthall was put in command of the division. His brigade passed through the fiery ordeal of the "Hundred Days" from Dalton to Atlanta, was in the battle of Jonesboro, in Hood's Tennessee campaign, then in the campaign through the Carolinas, which, soon after the battle of Bentonville, ended in the surrender of the army under Joseph E. Johnston, at Durham's Station, on the 26th of April, 1865. During this time General Cantey was with his command as much as his physical condition would permit. After the war he resumed planting, and continued in that occupation until his death.

Brigadier-General James Holt Clanton was born in Columbia county, Ga., January 8, 1827. His mother was a relative of Gen. H. D. Clayton, of Barbour county, Ala., himself a native of Georgia. His father was Nathaniel Holt Clanton, who represented Macon county at one time in the lower, and at another in the upper house of the Alabama legislature. It was in 1835, when James Holt was eight years old, that the Clantons moved from their Georgia home and settled in Macon county, Ala. It was here that young Clanton grew up to manhood. His education ended with his admission to the college at Tuscaloosa; for his youthful ardor led him then to enlist as a private in Capt. Rush Elmore's company of Col. Bailie Peyton's regiment. Serving out his six months' enlistment he soon after enlisted in the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina, for which Capt. Preston S. Brooks had come back to recruit. He reached Mexico just after the occupation of the city by the American forces. Returning home he began the study of law, in Tuskegee, with Hon. David Clopton, and then attended the law school of

Judge Chilton. Being admitted to the bar in 1850 he opened his office in Montgomery. In 1855 he was a representative of that county in the Alabama legislature, and in 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He opposed secession, but when his adopted State decided upon that policy, he obeyed her voice and did all in his power to make her cause succeed. Having had experience in Mexico he was elected captain of a mounted company, and served on the Florida coast until the fall of 1861; when he increased his command to a regiment, of which he was chosen colonel. This command, known as the First Alabama cavalry, he led to Tennessee. He opened the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was also engaged in the second day's fight. At Farmington he acted as aid to General Bragg. At Booneville he led a brigade, consisting of his own and a Mississippi regiment and Maj. S. J. Murphy's battalion, and drove the enemy from the field. In the spring of 1863 Colonel Clanton raised three more regiments, the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Alabama cavalry, and on November 13th of that year was commissioned as brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. In 1864 he had a fierce fight with General Rousseau at "Ten Islands," on the Coosa river. In this affair he lost his entire staff, Capt. Robert Abercrombie, of Florida, and Lieutenant Judkins, of Montgomery, being killed, and Captain Smith, of Dallas, and Lieutenant Hyer, of Florida, being wounded. Being ordered to Dalton, he reached there ahead of his command, and acted as aid to General Polk, at Resaca, Adairsville and Cassville. For his services in getting the artillery and stores safely across the Etowah, on the retreat from Cassville, he received the thanks of the generals of the army of Tennessee. He was subsequently placed on duty with his brigade in the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. Early in 1865 he relieved General Baker at Pollard, and soon afterward defeated a raiding party of the enemy. In March he was danger-

ously wounded and captured at Bluff Spring, Fla. From 1866 he resumed his law practice, and was the great leader of the Democratic party in his State until his death at Knoxville, Tenn., September 26, 1871, where he was shot down on the street by the son of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, an ex-Union officer. His remains were carried to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, where they lay in state, and were followed to the grave by the whole population. The demonstrations of grief and respect that came from every part of the State, showed the high esteem in which Alabama held this gallant soldier and honored citizen.

Major-General Henry DeLamar Clayton was born in Pulaski county, Ga., March 7, 1827. He was graduated at Emory and Henry college, Virginia, after which he read law under John G. and Eli S. Shorter in Eufaula. In 1849 he was licensed as an attorney, and began the practice of law in Clayton. He devoted himself so completely to business that he kept entirely out of politics until 1857, when he was chosen to represent Barbour county in the Alabama legislature. He served as a member of the house of representatives until 1861. Upon the very first threat of war he urged Governor Moore to accept the volunteer regiment of trained companies of which he was colonel. Two of the companies were accepted in February, and he enlisted in one of them as a private, but was not allowed to remain in this position. He was ordered to go at once to Pensacola and take command of the Alabama troops as they should arrive. On March 28, 1861, the First Alabama regiment was organized, with him as colonel. He remained at Pensacola in this service, part of the time in command of a brigade, for a year, and then organized a new regiment, the Thirty-ninth Alabama, which he led as colonel in the Kentucky campaign and in the sanguinary battle of Murfreesboro. In this last-named battle he was severely wounded, and immediately

Brig.-Gen. ZACH. C. DEAS.
Brig.-Gen. JOSIAH GORGAS.
Brig.-Gen. ISHAM W. GARROTT.
Brig.-Gen. W. F. PERRY.

Brig.-Gen. JAS. DESHLER.
Brig.-Gen. C. M. SHELLEY.
Brig.-Gen. JAS. CANTEY.
Brig.-Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. O'NEALL.
Brig.-Gen. B D. FRY.
Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON.
Brig.-Gen. YOUNG M. MOODY.

after he was promoted to brigadier-general. The brigade to which he was assigned at Tullahoma, in April, 1863, consisted of the Eighteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fifty-second and Fifty-eighth regiments. Clayton's brigade bore a conspicuous part at Chickamauga, in the fighting around Dalton, at New Hope church, and in all the battles of the Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns, and the final campaign in the Carolinas. General Clayton's splendid conduct in the Atlanta campaign obtained for him the commission of major-general, July 7, 1864, and he became the successor of A. P. Stewart in division command, the brigades under his command being Gibson's, Stovall's, Baker's and his own, under Holtzclaw. He led this superb division during the battles around Atlanta, at Jonesboro, in the Nashville campaign, and up to the surrender in North Carolina. After the defeat at Nashville, Clayton, with his division and the brigade of General Pettus, covered the retreat of the army until relieved by General Stevenson on the next day. General Hood said: "Order among the troops was in a measure restored at Brentwood, a few miles in rear of the scene of disaster, through the promptness and gallantry of Clayton's division, which speedily formed and confronted the enemy, with Gibson's brigade and McKenzie's battery of Fenner's battalion, acting as rear-guard. General Clayton displayed admirable coolness and courage in the discharge of his duties." At the close of the war General Clayton turned his attention to planting, till elected judge of the circuit court in May, 1866. This position he held until removed, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, in 1868. From that time he practiced law and planted, until his death at Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 13, 1889. He was an active, laborious man, a gallant soldier, and a Christian gentleman.

Brigadier-General Zachary C. Deas was born in Camden, S. C., October 25, 1819. His father was James S.

Deas, who represented Mobile county in the Alabama legislature in 1857, his mother a sister of Hon. James Chestnut, at one time United States senator from South Carolina. The Deas family moved to Mobile in 1835, where the future soldier grew to manhood and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. His business was interrupted by a term of service in the Mexican war. At the opening of the Confederate war he was a commission merchant in Mobile. He offered his services to the Confederate government and was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, serving in that capacity at the first battle of Manassas. Then obtaining authority to raise a regiment, with the assistance of Maj. Robert B. Armistead, he recruited the Twenty-second Alabama, at its organization was elected colonel, and commissioned October 25, 1861. At that time there were not arms enough in the Confederacy to supply the men who enlisted. So Colonel Deas paid out of his own means $28,000 in gold for 800 Enfield rifles, and equipped his own regiment. In return for this service the Confederate government, one year later, gave him that amount of Confederate bonds. At Shiloh he led his regiment until General Gladden, brigade commander, and Col. Wirt Adams were borne wounded from the field, on the first day, when he took command of the brigade. On the second day, after having had two horses shot under him, he was severely wounded. He was well again in time to lead his regiment through the Kentucky campaign, being present in the affairs at Munfordville and at Salt river. In that campaign the brigade, under Gen. Franklin Gardner, included the Alabama regiments of Cols. Joe Wheeler, J. Q. Loomis, J. G. Coltart, H. D. Clayton, besides his own. It fought under Loomis and Coltart at Murfreesboro, after which Deas, promoted to brigadier-general December 13, 1862, took command. The regiments of this gallant Alabama brigade, of Withers' division, later under Hindman and Patton Anderson, were the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth,

Thirty-seventh, and consolidated Twenty-sixth and Fiftieth. At Chickamauga this brigade, led by General Deas, struck in the flank and routed Sheridan's division, killing Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lytle and capturing seventeen pieces of artillery, Deas himself losing forty per cent of his force engaged. He also led his brigade at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and through the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro, his brigade taking a prominent part in most of the battles of the Hundred Days. He marched through Alabama into Tennessee with Hood. The division, under Gen. Edward Johnson, was the only one of Lee's corps which fully shared in the desperate assault at Franklin, where Deas led his brigade with great gallantry, and was slightly wounded. On December 16th Gen. Johnson was captured at Nashville, and Deas then took command of the remnant of the division, and led it during the heroic retreat to Alabama. Subsequently, in command of his brigade, he was in the front of Sherman and in active command during the campaign in the Carolinas, 1865, until taken sick at Raleigh. On the return of peace he made his residence in New York City.

Brigadier-General James Deshler was a native of Tuscumbia, Ala., born February 18, 1833. His father, Maj. David Deshler, was an eminent civil engineer, who removed from Pennsylvania to Alabama in 1825, and who, dying in Tuscumbia in 1871, bequeathed a large sum for the establishment in that city of a female college, called the "Deshler institute." James Deshler entered the United States military academy in 1850, and on graduation was promoted to second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He served on frontier duty in California in 1854-55; was at Carlisle barracks, Pa., in 1855, and on frontier duty in the Sioux expedition in the same year, being engaged in the action at Blue Water on September 3d. After participating in the Utah expedition, he was at Fort Wise, Col., in 1861, when he heard of the with-

drawal of Alabama from the Union. He immediately resigned, went to Richmond, and was appointed captain of artillery and assigned to the command of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, then stationed on the banks of the Greenbrier river, at the head of a little valley known as "Traveler's Repose," in western Virginia. He acted as adjutant-general of Jackson's brigade, in the Cheat mountain expedition in September, and on the 3d of October was in a spirited little battle on the Greenbrier, in which the Confederates repulsed the enemy. At the battle of Alleghany Summit, December 13, 1861, Captain Deshler was shot through both thighs. Upon his recovery he was appointed colonel of artillery and assigned to duty in North Carolina, whence he accompanied General Holmes in 1862 to the Trans-Mississippi department as chief of staff. Later he commanded a brigade of Texans in Churchill's division, which was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. In June he was exchanged, and going to Tullahoma, Tenn., met the remnants of his division, which were thrown into one brigade. Deshler was on July 28th promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and placed in command of this brigade. As a part of Cleburne's division his brigade was hotly engaged at Chickamauga. On the morning of the second day, September 20th, when the other brigades had suffered heavily, and, by the disposition of the line of battle, Deshler's command had not had an opportunity to fight, General Cleburne remarked to him: "General, your brigade has not been engaged to-day." "It is not my fault," was Deshler's reply. Deshler's Arkansans and Texans were then sent forward to a low ridge, from which Lowrey's Mississippians had been withdrawn after heavy loss, on the right of Thomas' advanced works. Taking this position at 10 a. m. his men lay down and returned the terrific fire of the enemy for four hours. About noon the ammunition ran low, and Deshler, being informed of it, lost his life in the personal performance

of duty. "General Deshler fell," said General Cleburne, "a shell passing fairly through his chest. It was the first battle in which this gentleman had the honor of commanding as a general officer. He was a brave and efficient one. He brought always to the discharge of duty a warm zeal and a high conscientiousness." His successor in brigade command, Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, said in his report of the battle of Chickamauga: "I may pause here and pay a passing tribute to the memory of our fallen chief. He was brave, generous and kind, even to a fault. Ever watchful and careful for the safety of any member of his command, he was ever ready to peril his own. Refusing to permit a staff officer to endanger his life in going to examine the cartridge-boxes to see what amount of ammunition his men had, he cheerfully started himself to brave the tempest of death that raged on the crest of the hill. He had gone but little way when he fell—fell as he would wish to fall—in the very center of his brigade, in the midst of the line, between the ranks, and surrounded by the bodies of his fallen comrades. He poured out his own blood upon the spot watered by the best blood of the brigade. Among the host of brave hearts that were offered on the altar of sacrifice for their country on that beautiful Sabbath, there perished not one nobler, braver, or better than his. He lived beloved, and fell lamented and mourned by every officer and man of his command. He sleeps on the spot where he fell, on the field of his country's victory and glory, surrounded by the bodies of those who stood around him in life and lie around him in death."

Major-General John Horace Forney was born at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C., August 12, 1829, and in 1835 went with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala. His father was Jacob Forney, son of Gen. Peter Forney, and brother of Daniel M. Forney, who represented North Carolina in Congress. His mother was a daughter of

Hon. Daniel Hoke, also of Lincoln county. Young Forney, after going through his preparatory course, was appointed to the United States military academy in 1848, and in 1852 was graduated as brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh infantry. He served in garrison in Kentucky and on frontier duty in Indian Territory, and accompanied Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston on the expedition to Salt Lake in 1858. In 1860 he was first lieutenant and instructor of tactics at West Point. Foreseeing the coming struggle between the North and the South, he resigned in December, 1860, and, going to Montgomery, offered his services to Governor Moore. He was commissioned colonel of artillery in the State forces and sent to take command at Pensacola. On March 16, 1861, he was promoted to captain in the regular army of the Confederacy and made a staff officer by General Bragg. When the Tenth Alabama was organized he was appointed as its colonel, and commissioned June 4, 1861. The regiment proceeded to Virginia and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Kirby Smith, of which Colonel Forney was in command for three months after First Manassas. At Dranesville, where he was again in command of his regiment, he was severely wounded in the arm. On March 10, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and on October 27th of the same year was promoted to major-general, and soon after assigned to the department of South Alabama and West Florida. After being in Mobile a year on this duty, he was sent to Vicksburg, where he commanded a division before and during the siege. After his exchange he was transferred to the department of the Trans-Mississippi, where he commanded a division under General Magruder. He remained in this position, performing every duty with the fidelity and zeal for which he was distinguished, until the final surrender in 1865. The battles in which he was engaged proved him a capable officer, cool and undaunted in danger, and skillful in the handling of his men. After the end of the war he

settled down to the quiet life of a farmer, planting in Calhoun and Marengo counties. His wife was a daughter of Col. Henry A. Rutledge of Talladega, Ala., a descendant of the celebrated South Carolina family of that name.

Brigadier-General William Henry Forney, brother of Gen. John H. Forney, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., November 9, 1823. In 1835 he went with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala. Here he received his elementary education, and then entered the university of Alabama, where he was graduated in 1844. He was studying law with his brother, D. P. Forney, in Jacksonville, when youthful and patriotic zeal impelled him to go to the Mexican war in Coffee's First Alabama regiment of volunteers. In this command he was lieutenant, and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed his studies, this time in the law office of Hon. T. A. Walker. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Gen. Jas. B. Martin. In 1859 he was a representative in the Alabama legislature from Calhoun county. Upon the secession of Alabama he once more laid aside his professional work and entered the service as captain in the regiment (Tenth Alabama) of which his brother John was colonel. At Dranesville he was wounded in the leg, but within two months he was back in the field, having meanwhile been commissioned major of his regiment, December 21, 1861. On March 17, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. At Williamsburg he was wounded in the shoulder by a ball, which broke the bone of his right arm. At William and Mary college, one of Virginia's venerable institutions of learning, then converted into a hospital for wounded soldiers, he was captured by the enemy on their occupation of Williamsburg. After four months of captivity he was exchanged, and returned to his command to find that on June 27th he had been promoted to colonel of his regiment, upon the death

of Colonel Woodward. His command participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Salem church, where Colonel Forney was slightly wounded in the leg. He led his regiment again at Gettysburg, where his arm was shattered by a ball, being broken in the same place as at Williamsburg. Another ball, which struck him after he had fallen, carried away one-third of his heel-bone. This was his severest wound. On the retreat from Gettysburg it was necessary to leave him behind. He fell into the hands of the enemy and remained a prisoner for thirteen months. He was one of the officers selected to be put on Morris island, under range of the Confederate batteries, and was carried as far as Port Royal for that purpose. But matters were adjusted between the belligerents so that this so-called retaliatory measure was not carried into effect in his case. Being exchanged, though still on crutches, he reported for duty and was placed in charge of Wilcox's Alabama brigade, Mahone's division, A. P. Hill's corps, receiving his commission as brigadier-general on November 8, 1864. His service was not again interrupted by wounds. He was with his men in the trenches near Petersburg, led them at Hatcher's Run, High bridge and Farmville, and at Appomattox. Though the remnants of his brigade, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, hardly equaled the number of one full regiment, it was one of the largest and most efficient brigades in the army. Returning home, he resumed practice at Jacksonville, Ala., and was chosen to the State senate in 1865. In this capacity he served until the reconstruction measures were put in force. He has attended to his professional business, keeping out of politics. One of his brothers, Lieut.-Col. George Hoke Forney, of the First Confederate battalion, fell at the Wilderness, at the age of twenty-eight. Maj. Daniel P. Forney, of the Second Alabama, is an elder brother, and Capt. Alexander Brevard Forney, who in 1847 represented Lowndes county in the

Alabama legislature, is a cousin. His wife is the daughter of E. L. Woodward, a merchant of Calhoun county.

Brigadier-General Birkett Davenport Fry was born in Kanawha county, Va., June 24, 1822. His father was Thornton Fry, grandson of Col. Joshua Fry, who figured in colonial history. He was educated at Washington college, Pa., at the Virginia military institute, and at West Point. He did not remain at West Point to graduate, but studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. When ten new regiments were raised for the Mexican war he was commissioned a first lieutenant of United States voltigeurs and foot riflemen, of which Joseph E. Johnston was lieutenant-colonel. He served as adjutant at Contreras and Churubusco, and led a company at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, where he was mentioned as distinguished. After the war had ended and the regiment had been disbanded at Fort McHenry, Md., he, with a party of other young men, went across the plains to California, where he remained until 1856. Going then to Nicaragua, he joined Walker's expedition as colonel and general. He commanded at Granada and defeated the army of Guatemala. After the failure of that expedition he returned to San Francisco, continuing there until the autumn of 1859, when he went to Alabama and, settling at Tallassee, engaged in cotton manufacturing until the opening of the civil war. On July 19, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Alabama infantry. Reporting at once with his regiment at Richmond, he was ordered to Yorktown, where he remained until its evacuation. At the battle of Seven Pines he was wounded in the hand. After an absence of six weeks he returned to his regiment and remained with it until his left arm was shattered, near the shoulder, at Sharpsburg. The surgeons decided that it would be necessary to amputate the arm. "What are the chances of my living without the operation?" "One in three hundred," was the answer.

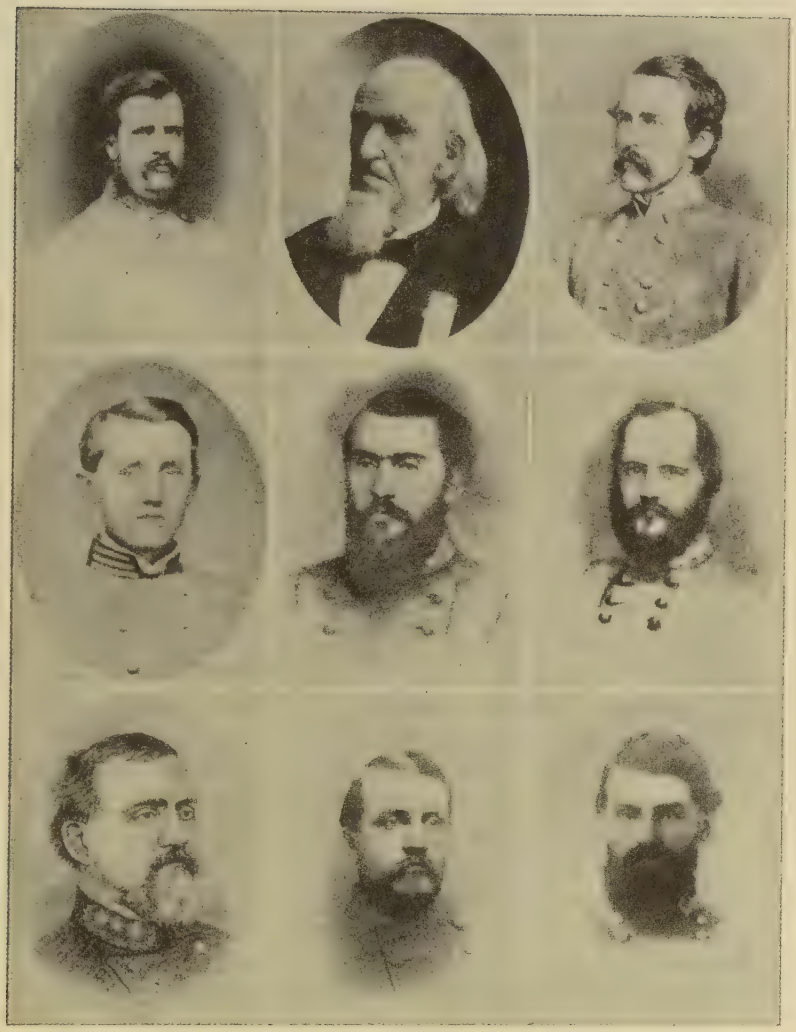
"Then I will take it," he replied. He rejoined his command in time for Chancellorsville, where he led his brigade (Archer's) on the second day. Here he was again wounded, but did not leave his regiment until Gettysburg, commanding it or the brigade until that battle. The Thirteenth Alabama, with Archer's brigade, Heth's division, was among the first to be engaged in the hard fighting for position at Gettysburg, July 1st, and after the capture of General Archer that day he took command of the brigade, and led it in the second furious assault. "Colonel Fry judiciously changed his front," said General Heth, "thus protecting the right flank of the division during the engagement. This brigade (Archer's), the heroes of Chancellorsville, fully maintained its hard-won and well-deserved reputation." On July 3d his brigade was on the right of the division, under Pettigrew, and was the brigade of direction for the whole force, being immediately on the left of Pickett's division. He led it gallantly up Cemetery ridge, under a fire which melted away his line, until he reached the stone wall, where he fell, shot through the shoulder and the thigh, and again became a prisoner of war. He lay in field hospital six days; then was taken to the hospital at Fort McHenry, and in October was sent to the Federal prison on Johnson's island, in Lake Erie. By a special exchange he returned to the army in Virginia in March, 1864. He was ordered to take command of Barton's brigade at Drewry's bluff, and led it in the battle in which Beauregard drove back Butler's army. Being sent now to Lee, Gen. A. P. Hill placed him in command of Archer's and Walker's brigades, and this force, with some other troops, he led in the second battle of Cold Harbor, holding the left of the Confederate line. On May 24, 1864, he had been promoted brigadier-general, and a few days after the battle of Cold Harbor he was ordered to Augusta, Ga., to command a district embracing parts of South Carolina and Georgia. This he held until the close of the war. He

then went to Cuba, but in 1868 returned to Alabama and resumed his old business of cotton manufacturing at Tallassee, in which he continued until 1876, when he removed to Florida. After spending some time there he went back to Alabama and resided in Montgomery, where his wife died. This estimable lady was Martha A. Micau, born in Augusta, Ga., but living in San Francisco when married. In 1881 General Fry went to Richmond, Va., and engaged in cotton buying. He was president of the Marshall manufacturing company of that city from 1886 until his death, February 5, 1891.

Brigadier-General Isham W. Garrott was a native of the old North State, born in 1816. He was educated at the university of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), studied law and was admitted to the bar. His parents were not wealthy and he had to make his own way in the world. He removed to Alabama and located at Greenville; but the next year he settled in Marion county and became law partner of Hon. James Phelan, afterward Confederate senator from Mississippi. He also took much interest in public affairs, and removing to Perry county represented it in the legislature from 1845 to 1849. He was afterward an associate of Judge Brooks in law practice. He was a democrat of the State rights school, and was a Breckinridge elector in 1860. When Alabama seceded he was sent by Governor Moore, as a commissioner, to North Carolina for the purpose of asking the coöperation of the legislature in the secession movement. After performing this task he returned home and, with the assistance of General Pettus, raised the Twentieth Alabama. Of this regiment he was commissioned colonel, and at once gave to his command the same energetic attention that had characterized his civil life, showing great aptitude for military affairs. There were points that had to be guarded, where an enemy did not happen to come, and for a time it was the lot of Colonel Garrott and his

regiment to be on duty at just such points. After serving at Mobile, and in east Tennessee until the winter of 1862, he and his regiment, in Tracy's brigade, were sent to Mississippi. The first battle in which Colonel Garrott had a chance to show his steady valor and skill in handling his regiment was in resisting Grant's advance from the river, at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. Both there and at Baker's Creek he acquitted himself with great credit. When Pemberton allowed his army to be shut up in Vicksburg, he and his regiment shared the fortunes of that excellent gentleman, but unfortunate general. Just four days before the investment of Vicksburg had been made complete his commission as brigadier-general had been forwarded from Richmond. He cheerfully bore the privations and perils of the siege, and set his men an example of the courage and spirit with which a true soldier endures every trial that the good of the cause demands. He was frequently on the outposts, cheering his men in the performance of their perilous duties. On the 17th of June he asked of one of the private soldiers the privilege of using his rifle to fire at the enemy. The soldier gave him the piece, he brought it to his shoulder, and was taking aim when a ball pierced his heart. Without a word he fell and expired. He was buried in Vicksburg, sincerely mourned by the gallant men whom he had led, by his fellow officers, and by the people of his adopted State.

Brigadier-General Archibald Gracie was the son of Archibald Gracie, a merchant of Mobile for seventeen years prior to the Confederate war. His grandfather was one of the rich merchants of New York. His mother was Miss Bethune, of Charleston, S. C. General Gracie was born in New York, December 1, 1833. When of suitable age he attended for five years a school in Europe. In September, 1850, he was appointed to the United States military academy from New Jersey. On gradua-



Brig.-Gen. A. Gracie.
Brig.-Gen. J. C. C. Saunders.
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Pettus.

Brig.-Gen. M. J. Bulger.
Brig.-Gen. E. D. Tracy.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. W. Allen.

Maj.-Gen. R. E. Rodes.
Brig.-Gen. J. H. Forney.
Brig.-Gen. S. A. M. Wood.

tion, in 1854, he was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of infantry. He served on frontier duty in Washington territory; on an expedition against the Snake Indians; was engaged with much credit near Walla Walla; afterward at Fort Boise, and again at Fort Vancouver. In 1856 he resigned and became a member of his father's firm in Mobile, displaying much capacity for business, and enjoying home life with his wife, Miss Mayo, of Virginia, a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. He did not, however, lose his fondness for the military life, joining the Washington light infantry of Mobile and becoming its captain. Just before the secession of Alabama Governor Moore instructed him to seize Mount Vernon arsenal, which he promptly did. Shortly after, this company, the first from Alabama mustered into the Confederate service, became a part of the Third Alabama infantry. Proceeding to Virginia with his regiment, Captain Gracie was promoted to major of the Eleventh Alabama, July 12, 1861. Later he obtained authority to raise a regiment, which he did in the spring of 1862, and was elected colonel. This was the Forty-third Alabama, and was assigned to the corps led by Gen. Kirby Smith, operating in east Tennessee. Toward the latter part of August, 1862, Colonel Gracie was put in command of a brigade and led an expedition from Clinton northward to Jacksboro, and across the Cumberland mountains into Scott county, where he attacked Fort Cliff, defended by a body of Tennessee loyalists under Colonel Cliff. He captured the fort, whose defenders fled after making a slight show of resistance. He led his regiment through the Kentucky campaign, was commandant of the town of Lexington during its occupancy by the Confederates, and of Cumberland Gap after the return to Tennessee. In November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general; his command consisted of the Forty-third Alabama, Sixty-third Tennessee, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth battalions of the Hilliard legion, until after the battle of Chick-

amauga. Then the legion was divided into the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama regiments, and Twenty-third Alabama battalion, and continued under him; while the Forty-first Alabama was substituted for the Sixty-third Tennessee. General Gracie participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where the intrepid conduct of himself and his brigade is shown by the fact that within two hours it lost 705 killed and wounded out of 1,870 in action. When Longstreet was ordered into east Tennessee, Gracie's brigade formed part of his force, and suffered severely at Bean's Station, where Gracie also received a painful wound in the arm. As soon as he recovered he rejoined his brigade, which was assigned to the Richmond and Petersburg lines, under General Beauregard, during the campaign of May, 1864. He had a horse killed under him in a skirmish before Richmond, and led the brigade at Drewry's Bluff, winning approving mention. From June until his death he was constantly in the trenches before Petersburg in the active work of Bushrod Johnson's division, his position being famous as Gracie's salient. While inspecting the enemy's line, with telescope in hand, he was struck in the head by a bullet from a shrapnel shell and instantly killed, December 2, 1864. He was buried in Hollywood cemetery, but shortly after the war his remains were conveyed to the family vault in New York City. The men of his brigade, in assemblage, paid this tribute to him: "He was a brave and excellent soldier . . . a sincere friend without an atom of selfishness; without one trait, however small, to detract from the nobleness of his nature; always anxious for the comfort and safety of his men; of cheerful and genial manner; a member of the church and a true Christian. In fine, a gentleman and a soldier, without fear and without blemish." To this tribute from his men should be added the expressions of Gen. Robert E. Lee in a letter to his own wife: "The death of General Gracie was a great grief to me. I do not know how to replace him. He was an excellent

officer and a Christian gentleman. I had been all over his line with him the day before his death, and decided on some changes I wished made. He had just received the telegram announcing the birth of his daughter, and expected to visit his wife the next day. Our loss is heavy, but his gain great. May his wife, whom he loved so tenderly, be comforted in the recollection of his many virtues, his piety, his worth, his love."

Brigadier-General James Hagan was born in Ireland in 1821, and came with his parents to America in his infancy. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where his father engaged in farming. So James Hagan grew up to manhood in that State. He then entered business life with his uncle, John Hagan, a rich merchant of New Orleans, and soon afterward became connected with a branch of his uncle's house in the city of Mobile. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he and other gallant young men from Alabama joined Colonel Hays' Texas Rangers, and were engaged in the storming of Monterey. Subsequently commissioned captain of the Third dragoons, he served in that rank in the army of General Taylor. Returning from Mexico, he gave his attention to planting. When the war between the States began, he gave his sympathy and active support to the cause of his adopted State. He entered the army as captain of a cavalry company, from Mobile county. Shortly after he was commissioned major in a proposed regiment, of which Gen. Wirt Adams was appointed colonel. When, a short while after the battle of Shiloh, the Third Alabama cavalry was organized, he was appointed its colonel. From that time until the close of the long war he was on constant and active duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and the Carolinas, and during a large part of the last two years commanded a cavalry brigade under General Wheeler, consisting of the First, Third, Fourth, Ninth and Fifty-first Alabama regiments, and Twelfth battalion.

He was wounded twice in Tennessee, once at Franklin, the next time at Kingston, and once in North Carolina, at Fayetteville. Though for some time commanding a brigade, he did not receive a brigadier-general's commission until a short while before the close of the war, in February, 1865. Being a man of generous nature and manly impulses, he was greatly admired and loved by his soldiers. He knew how to obey as well as command, and set before his men an example of the implicit obedience due by a subordinate to a superior officer. Since the war he has led a quiet, uneventful life, the kind best calculated to give peace and comfort to declining years.

Brigadier-General Moses Wright Hannon was a native of Georgia, born in Baldwin county in 1827, the son of a planter and lawyer, whose wife was an aunt of Hon. Augustus R. Wright of that State. He moved to Alabama in 1847, settled in Montgomery county and engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued, except during a residence in California for eight years, from 1850. He was living in Montgomery when the war began, and at once entered the service of the Confederate States as lieutenant-colonel of the First Alabama cavalry. A few months later he raised the Fifty-third Alabama (a mounted regiment). At the head of this regiment, he served for some time in the Tennessee valley in Roddey's brigade of Forrest's cavalry command, being intimately connected with all the movements of the army of Tennessee. When Forrest went to Mississippi, in the latter part of 1863, Hannon remained with the army of Tennessee, and was placed in command of a brigade consisting of his own regiment, Young's Georgia regiment, Roswell's Georgia battalion, and the Alabama battalion of Major Snodgrass. This brigade was assigned to Kelly's division of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry corps. It was a magnificent body of horsemen (or mounted infantry, for they could fight either on horseback or on foot). During the Atlanta campaign

and Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, the exploits of Wheeler's cavalry were something wonderful. Although the main army, even when successful in battle, was constantly on the retreat, the cavalry was so frequently employed in aggressive movements that they hardly shared in the depression that fell upon the infantry by reason of their disappointed hopes. They were not only successful in repelling raiders, but frequently made brilliant raids to the rear of their enemy, interrupting his communications and defeating his detached forces. Hannon's brigade participated in all these arduous and perilous duties, and had their full share of the triumphs of the cavalry during this long campaign. In the daring raid through Tennessee in August, 1864, this command, under its gallant leader, captured 100 men in Sherman's rear, destroyed a wagon train, and brought off 1,500 beef cattle. Under Wheeler's command Hannon followed Sherman into the Carolinas, and at Statesboro, in North Carolina, engaged in the last fight of the cavalry forces in that State. His promotion to brigadier-general was made toward the end of the war, but the commission was never received. He well merited it, for he had with great skill led his brigade through the last year and a half of the struggle. After the return of peace he was for a time a merchant in Montgomery, Ala., then in New Orleans. In 1870 he removed to Texas and engaged in planting in Freestone county.

Brigadier-General James T. Holtzclaw was born in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., December 17, 1833. His father was, however, at that time a citizen of Alabama, living in Chambers county, and the family soon returned to that home. He was educated at the Presbyterian high school, and in 1853 he was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, but on account of the death of an older brother did not enter. In 1854 he went to Montgomery and began the study of law in

the office of Elmore & Yancey. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and, with the exception of the war, continued to practice law in Montgomery until his death. He answered the first call to arms in 1861, and with his company (the Montgomery True Blues), of which he was a lieutenant, was present at the capture of Pensacola navy yard. In August, 1861, President Davis appointed him major of the Eighteenth Alabama. At Shiloh he was shot through the right lung while standing by the colors of his regiment, and was supposed to be mortally wounded; but within ninety days he rejoined his regiment. In the autumn of 1862 he was sent to Mobile, and was there for some time in command of a brigade, having been promoted to colonel. At Chickamauga, though injured by his horse, which ran against a tree, he remained upon the field, his regiment losing two-thirds of its rank and file. In command of Clayton's brigade, he relieved Walthall's brigade on the evening of November 24th, on Lookout Mountain, and on the next day he took a gallant part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was also with A. P. Stewart's division, supporting Cleburne at Ringgold Gap. In command of his regiment he was a gallant participant in the fighting from Rocky Face ridge to Atlanta, until General Clayton was promoted, when he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of Clayton's brigade. He commanded the brigade during Hood's flank movement in North Georgia, and in the Tennessee campaign which followed, was the first, with his brigade, to reach the position before Nashville, which the army occupied next day. On the fatal 16th of December he held a line directly across the Franklin pike, and maintained his position against repeated assaults of the enemy. Of the result of one of these assaults he wrote: "I have seen most of the battlefields of the West, but have never seen dead men thicker than in front of my two right regiments." When the crumbling of the Confederate line reached his brigade he withdrew, under the

destructive fire of eighteen guns, and took position as rear-guard across the pike. At Franklin a portion of his brigade was sacrificed in covering the retreat of General Gibson across the Harpeth river, and on the south side the brigade fought during the day as rear-guard under his command and that of Col. Bush Jones. Early in 1865 he and his brigade were sent to Mobile, and during the early part of the siege of Spanish Fort, Holtzclaw's and Ector's brigades relieved Thomas' Alabama reserves in the trenches. During the valorous defense of that post he commanded the left wing of the little army, Colonel Jones commanding his brigade, and was warmly commended for his services by General Gibson. Retreating to Meridian, after the fall of Mobile, he was paroled, with the army of Gen. Richard Taylor, in May, 1865. Returning then to Montgomery, he again took up the practice of law. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention that nominated Seymour and Blair, was a district presidential elector in 1876, and elector for the State at large in 1888. In February, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Jones a member of the State railroad commission to succeed Gen. Levi W. Lawler, deceased. His appointment gave universal satisfaction. His useful career as a citizen was cut short by death on July 19, 1893.

Brigadier-General George Doherty Johnston was born in 1832, at Hillsboro, N. C. His father was a merchant of that town and his mother was a Miss Bond, granddaughter of Maj. George Doherty, a colonial officer in 1776. His parents moved to Alabama and settled at Greensboro in 1833. That same year his father died and his mother moved to Marion, where he was reared, and educated at Howard college. He studied law and, being admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Tenn., opened an office at Marion in 1855. The following year he was mayor, and in 1857 he represented the county in the legislature. At the opening of the war he was a lieutenant in the

Fourth Alabama and was with that command at Manassas and in its other service in Virginia until January, 1862, when he was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Alabama. On the fall of Colonel Loomis at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he became lieutenant-colonel. From that day he was with his regiment in every encounter, leading it a great part of the time. In the great battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga he maintained fully the high reputation which he had gained at Shiloh. On October 27, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of his regiment, a promotion richly deserved. In the constant fighting of the Atlanta campaign he was ever with his men, setting them an example of courage and endurance. In the battle of July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, he led the regiment in a charge which forced the enemy's lines, capturing more men than he led, bearing off as trophies two flags and 350 stand of arms. Before this he had been recommended for promotion by Gens. J. E. Johnston, Hood and Hindman. Now his promotion was again urged by Generals Bragg, Hood, Cheatham and Brown. Just four days after this battle he was commissioned brigadier-general, and received notice of it on July 28th. Three hours after being notified of this appointment his leg bone was fractured by a bullet, but, supporting the wounded limb in his bridle rein, he continued in command of the brigade (Deas') until exhausted. During the campaign into Tennessee he was on crutches much of the time. After General Quarles, commanding a brigade of Walthall's division, including the First Alabama, had been wounded at Franklin, General Johnston was assigned to that command, in which he served efficiently at Nashville. His brigade was one of those selected for the famous rear-guard of infantry, under Walthall, during the retreat. In 1865 he was in the campaign of the Carolinas, still commanding Quarles' old brigade. On the second day of the battle of Bentonville he took command of Walthall's division and led it until the reorganization at Goldsboro, just before

the surrender at Durham's Station, near Raleigh. When the surrender occurred he was on his way west to join Gen. Richard Taylor. At the return of peace he became a partner with John F. Vary in the practice of law at Marion, where he continued to reside until 1868. After that he lived for a while in Dallas county, and later at Tuscaloosa, as commandant at the State university.

Brigadier-General John Herbert Kelly was born in Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., March 31, 1840. Left an orphan before he was seven years old, he was brought up under the tender care of his grandmother, Mrs. J. R. Hawthorn, of Wilcox county, and at the age of seventeen, through the influence of his relatives, Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, and Hon. Philip T. Herbert, of California, he obtained a cadetship at West Point. He lacked but a few months of graduation when Alabama seceded from the Union, but at once resigned, and, repairing to Montgomery, offered his services. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army of the Confederate States and sent to Fort Morgan. He accompanied General Hardee to Missouri, and on October 5, 1861, was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general. Later he was commissioned major, and put in command of an Arkansas battalion. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and a month later was promoted to the command of the Eighth Arkansas regiment, with the rank of colonel. He was with Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, fighting at Perryville, and after the army returned to Tennessee was engaged in the great battle of Murfreesboro, where he was severely wounded. Soon returning to the field, at Chickamauga he commanded a brigade consisting of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, Sixty-fifth Georgia, Fifth Kentucky, and Sixty-third Virginia, under General Buckner. "During the struggle for the heights," said Gen. William Preston, "Colonel Kelly had his horse shot under him, and displayed great courage and skill." The desperate

nature of the fighting done by this brigade in that battle is shown by the fact that within an hour it suffered a loss of 300 out of 876 effective men. His immediate promotion was urged by Generals Preston, Liddell and Cleburne, the latter saying, "I know no better officer of his grade in the service." He was promoted promptly, his commission being dated November 16, 1863. Thus, at the early age of twenty-three and a half years, he was made a brigadier-general, and was very soon assigned to the duties of a major-general. At the beginning of the Georgia campaign of 1864 he was put in charge of a cavalry division of Wheeler's corps, embracing the brigades of Allen and Dibrell, to which Hannon's brigade was added. His career was now signalized by a series of brilliant exploits. He acted a very prominent part in Cleburne's brilliant success at Pickett's mill, May 27, 1864, and in all the movements of the Atlanta campaign Kelly's men were always ready for the fiercest fight, either on foot or mounted. On the expedition to the rear of Sherman's army in August, 1864, his command was again actively employed. Near Franklin, Tenn., on August 20th, during Wheeler's raid against Sherman's communications in Tennessee, this valiant young leader was killed. In his report General Wheeler paid him this tribute: "To my brave division commander, General Kelly, who gave up his life at Franklin, while gallantly fighting at the head of his division, I ask the country to award its gratitude. No honors bestowed on his memory could more than repay his devotion." In 1866 General Kelly's remains were removed to Mobile and laid to rest in the bosom of his native State. It may be said of him, as Lee said of Pelham, another son of Alabama, "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young."

Major-General Evander McIver Law was born at Darlington, S. C., in 1836; was graduated at the military academy in Charleston in 1856; for three years he was a

professor in a military school at Yorkville, and in 1860 removed to Macon county, Ala., where he taught school while studying law. On the 11th of January Alabama seceded, and shortly afterward he took a company of State troops to Pensacola, Fla., where he remained two months. Entering the Confederate service as captain he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Alabama, one of the commands greatly distinguished in the first battle of Manassas, where Law was severely wounded. In October, 1861, he was elected colonel of this regiment and commissioned on the 28th of the month. He led this regiment at Seven Pines, and at the battle of Gaines' Mill commanded Whiting's old brigade, consisting of the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, the Fourth Alabama and the Sixth North Carolina. This brigade, in company with Hood's of the same division, made the first break in the Union lines on that day of triumph for the Confederates. He had the same command through the rest of the Seven Days' battles, including Malvern Hill, also at Second Manassas and at Sharpsburg. On October 3, 1862, he received his commission as brigadier-general. In January, 1863, his brigade was reorganized and was henceforth composed of the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama regiments. Early on the second day of the battle at Gettysburg, when General Hood was wounded, General Law took command of the division in the famous assault on the Federal position on Round Top, a movement which he protested against before it was ordered, but carried out with a skillful handling of his valiant men, who lost 2,000 of their number. On the third day his prompt dispositions defeated the flank attack of Federal cavalry. At Chickamauga Hood was again wounded, losing a leg, and again the command of the division fell upon Law, who led it with such intrepidity that General Longstreet sent a note expressing his admiration and satisfaction. At the Wilderness Law again commanded his brave Alabamians, also at Spottsylvania

and on the North Anna. At Second Cold Harbor, in charge of his own and Anderson's brigades, he was ordered to reinforce the line on the right, leaving it to his judgment to select a position. He planted his force where Kershaw's line had been bent back on June 1st, and, intrenching during the night there, sustained a determined attack on June 3d, which resulted in the terrible slaughter of the Federal forces in his front, the Federal Eighteenth corps reporting a loss of over 3,000. In this fight General Law was severely wounded. He did not return to his brigade, being relieved at his own request, desiring cavalry service. On the approach of Sherman's army he was assigned to command at Columbia, S. C., and in February took command of Butler's brigade of cavalry. He was actively engaged in the attack on Kilpatrick's camp, served on the staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Bentonville, and then resumed command of Butler's cavalry. He was promoted to major-general, just before the surrender, on the recommendation of Generals Johnston and Hampton. After the war he resided in South Carolina and became connected with railroad enterprises. Of recent years he has been at the head of a military college at Barton, Fla.

Brigadier-General Danville Leadbetter was a native of Maine, born in 1811; was graduated at the United States military academy in 1836 as second lieutenant, and was assigned at first to the artillery and then transferred to the engineer corps. He served on garrison duty at Oswego Harbor, N.Y., 1839-45; was in charge of the engineer agency in New York for the purchase and shipment of supplies for the construction of fortifications, 1845-48; as member of joint commission of naval and engineer officers for examination of the Pacific coast of the United States, also as superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Morgan, and the building of Fort Gaines, at Mobile, Ala. The custom house at Mobile was built under his super-

vision. Like many other officers of Northern birth his residence as an army officer among the Southern people had caused him to become identified with the South in sentiment. He regarded Alabama as his State, and, upon her secession, determined to espouse her cause. Accordingly he resigned his commission as captain in the army of the United States and, accepting from his adopted State the commission of lieutenant-colonel, was placed in command of Fort Morgan. Later he was made a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States (February 27, 1862) and sent into east Tennessee. When the Union army was moving upon Chattanooga in 1862, General Leadbetter was engaged in quite a spirited affair at Bridgeport, in which, although the Confederates were worsted, considerable delay was caused to the movements of the enemy. His skill as an engineer caused him to be sent soon afterward to superintend the construction of the defenses of Mobile. In 1863 he was for a short time chief of the engineer department of the army of Tennessee, and he served in this capacity during the construction of the lines along Missionary Ridge, while the army of General Bragg was investing Chattanooga. A short while before the battle of Missionary Ridge General Leadbetter accompanied the brigades of Bushrod Johnson and Gracie on their march to reinforce Longstreet near Knoxville. They reached Longstreet on the 24th of November. As Leadbetter had once been stationed at Knoxville he was familiar with its fortifications, and for that reason had been sent to give General Longstreet such help as might be expected from an experienced engineer. After three days spent in reconnoitering the position of the enemy, an attack upon Fort Sanders was decided upon. The result, however, was disastrous to the Confederates. General Leadbetter continued to serve the Confederacy faithfully until the close of the war,

when he went to Mexico and afterward to Canada. He died at Clifton, Canada, September 26, 1866, at the age of fifty-five.

Brigadier-General Young Marshall Moody was a Virginian, born in Chesterfield county, June 23, 1822, son of Carter Moody, a gentleman of considerable wealth. At the age of twenty he left his Virginia home and, going to Alabama, settled in Marengo county, where he taught school, and later became a merchant. Speedily attaining prominence in the community, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court in 1856, and elected in 1858. When, in 1861, the State of Alabama seceded he was prompt to offer his services, and entered the Confederate army as a captain in the Eleventh Alabama infantry. After about a year's service with that regiment he returned to Alabama and assisted in raising the Forty-third Alabama, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Archibald Gracie colonel. He was with the expedition that defeated and scattered the loyalists at Fort Cliff, in Scott county, Tenn., went through the Kentucky campaign, and was stationed for a while at Cumberland gap, when the army returned to Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga he was colonel of the regiment, Gracie having been made brigadier-general, with the Forty-third Alabama as one of the regiments in his command. His valor in the desperate situation in which the brigade found itself in this battle, was highly commended by General Gracie. He accompanied Longstreet into Tennessee, was at the siege of Knoxville and at Bean's Station, and early in 1864 the brigade was sent to Beauregard at Petersburg. In the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 16th, Colonel Moody was severely wounded in the ankle. On the death of General Gracie, which occurred December 2, 1864, he took charge of the brigade, consisting of the Forty-first, Forty-third, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama regiments and the Twenty-third Alabama battalion. He received his com-

mission as brigadier-general March 4, 1865. After serving in the trenches around Petersburg during the winter of 1864-65, he was present at the final struggle on these lines. Just one day before the surrender at Appomattox he was captured, being at the time sick and with the wagon train. Subsequently, he went to Mobile and engaged in business. In the summer of 1866, while in New Orleans for the purpose of establishing a branch of his business, he contracted yellow fever and died. He was a man of soldierly bearing, six feet in height, slender and erect; of very gentle disposition, and loved by the men of his command as a friend and protector, whom they obeyed because they held him in high esteem.

Brigadier-General John Tyler Morgan, who enlisted as a private in the Confederate States army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general, was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. His father was a merchant; his mother, whose maiden name was Irby, was a relative of Chancellor Tyler, of Virginia. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Calhoun county, Ala., and in that State received an academic education; studied law at Talladega, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and subsequently practiced at Talladega, Cahaba, and Selma, his present home. His canvass of the State in 1860 as candidate for presidential elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket widened his reputation for extraordinary ability as an orator; and as a delegate from Dallas county he was an active participant in all the proceedings of the convention which, on January 11, 1861, passed the ordinance of secession. After the adjournment of that body he was appointed on the staff of Major-General Clemens, in command of the State forces at Fort Morgan, where he was on duty until the fort was transferred to the Confederate government. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Cahaba Rifles, which became Company G of the Fifth Alabama infantry, and upon the organization of the regi-

ment, May 5, 1861, he was elected major, Robert E. Rodes being colonel and Allen C. Jones lieutenant-colonel. When the regiment was reorganized at the close of its first year's service, he, being lieutenant-colonel by promotion, resigned and returned to Alabama with authority to recruit a regiment of partisan rangers. This organization, completed mainly by his efforts, and equipped without other aid from the government than a few arms and some ammunition, was mustered into service, 1,300 strong, at Oxford, Ala., August 11, 1862, with Morgan as colonel, James D. Webb lieutenant-colonel, and H. D. Thompson major. On the 6th of June, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general at the instance of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then preparing for the Pennsylvania campaign, who personally notified him of his promotion and assignment to what had been the brigade of the lamented Rodes; but he felt compelled to resign the commission by circumstances that seemed to make it his clear duty to remain with his regiment, whose lieutenant-colonel, Webb, had fallen in battle while Morgan was on his way to join his new command. On November 16, 1863, he was again promoted brigadier-general and given command of a brigade composed of the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Fifty-first regiments of Alabama cavalry.

General Morgan's military service, with his regiments and his brigade, respectively, were on a field extending from the Gulf to the Cumberland river and from Nashville to Bull run. The Fifth regiment, after a month's stay at Fort Morgan, was ordered to Virginia, and pitched its tents at the Stone bridge on Bull run, in General Ewell's brigade. It was here that he received his "baptism of fire," in command of a detachment that earned special mention in General Beauregard's report for gallantry in a sharp fight with the advancing columns of General Heintzelman. The Fifty-first was ordered upon its organization, to Tennessee, where at first it was attached to General Forrest's command, and, subsequently, was

transferred to the command of General Wheeler, then chief of cavalry. Afterward it fought in Martin's division. It was in constant, active and arduous service, often far in front of the Confederate forces, on the flanks or in the rear of the enemy, or raiding the enemy's territory and destroying his supply trains. It was in daily conflict with the Federals, and the aggregate of its losses was large. It was in the fights at Lavergne, Shelbyville, Murfreesboro, Tracy City and Chickamauga, and in the famous raid in the Sequatchie valley, in which 1,000 wagons, loaded with stores, were burned, and 4,000 mules were butchered. With the brigade his work was of the same nature on a larger field and with greater responsibilities. With it he shared the hardships and the dangers of the campaigns around Knoxville, against Burnside, and in east Tennessee, and, subsequently, having been ordered from the French Broad to General Johnston at Dalton, participated in the Atlanta campaign. When General Hood began his movement upon Nashville, General Morgan was left with his command south of Atlanta to watch and harass General Sherman. This was his last service in the field, being then detached to raise regiments for the depleted ranks of the army. He was at Meridian, Miss., when the surrender of Lee and Johnston put an end to the war.

In outpost and detached warfare, in which three of the four years' military service of General Morgan were passed, opportunities for attracting attention and gaining distinction are infrequent. The enemy is to be observed, his raids interrupted and driven back, his communications cut, his trains attacked and his advance delayed; and a force, necessarily dispersed in these varied, arduous and incessant duties, gives up in its daily skirmishes its tens and twenties of gallant men who have ridden far and fast, and watched and fought and bled in obscure engagements for the information of the commanding general and the safety of the army which presently is to meet its opposing enemy in the open day and achieve renown before the

world. It is not often that a "Jeb" Stuart is permitted to pass around the enemy's lines with a force that is of itself almost an army, or that a John H. Morgan is sent on dashing, distant and difficult undertakings with an independent command of divisions. General Morgan did the work, and all the work, set for him to do, diligently, intelligently, promptly and well. He was a faithful and deserving officer, who had not taken up arms as a profession, but diligently studied their most effective uses, and with rare intelligence and wise discretion engaged in his patriotic work. Duty called him to the field and he responded with alacrity. His country needed his services, and they were promptly tendered. He was not ambitious of rank or brilliant success, if these were to be prices of the lives of his men, uselessly sacrificed. Promotions came to him, but they came unsought. Sometimes they were declined, when he thought they would take him from a sphere of greater usefulness in lower rank. He declined a brigadier's commission when it would have left his regiment without a field officer, and when it needed him. He accepted a brigadier's commission when his regiment, recruited by himself, could spare him. The men who had volunteered upon his appeal to their patriotism were the constant objects of his thoughtful care; and their welfare was esteemed by him beyond any interest or aspiration of his own, or any honors that might come to him through separation from them. They loved him with a singular devotion, and thought any service light and any danger trivial to which he ordered them. Without the genius or the art of war, his quick perceptions enabled him to divine the movements of the enemy and the intentions of his superiors in rank; and, reading orders through and between the lines, he executed them in their letter and spirit and true intent. He would not have attained immortality by the unnecessary sacrifice of the life of one of his privates. He would not have lost an opportunity to serve his cause and country which required the sacrifice

of his own life. Withal, he was a modest soldier. He had on his staff no convenient correspondent to proclaim through the press his virtues and magnify his deeds. He has not the old soldier's proverbial garrulity in fighting his battles over again. He tries to forget, rather than remember, the events of a war which seems to him like a death-bed scene in which his most beloved had passed away. To this outline sketch of General Morgan's military life, it is not possible within the limits of this memorial to add any sufficient notice of his career as a statesman. A popular favorite, almost any civil honor in the affairs of his State was within his reach long before the crisis of 1860 brought him into public life. During the troublous days which followed the war he was conspicuous as a leader, adviser, and advocate of a wronged and oppressed people. After the State, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," had thrown off the rule of ignorance, brigandage and barbarism and firmly re-established its government on the sure foundations of intelligence and integrity, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 1, 1877; and three times has he been re-elected. He is an industrious senator, devoted in work, diligent vigilant, ready and vigorous in his treatment of all public matters. He has convictions, strong and clear, and gives them eloquent and bold utterance. Serving on many important committees, he is a working member of each; and on pending measures, from time to time he has made many notable speeches and engaged in many memorable debates. He is earnest, persistent, resolute, and accepts defeat only when the last resource has been exhausted and the last vote taken. It took him five sessions to defeat the Blair educational bill, intended to transfer to the Federal government the education of the children of the States. From his first term he has supported on every occasion the free and equal coinage of gold and silver in the mints of the country. He has often voted

and spoken for a tariff for revenue, and against a tariff for protection. He favored the civil service law, and opposed the interstate commerce act. As often as opportunity has offered he has protested against every form of trust, monopoly, or subsidy intended to divert the earnings of the many to the use of the few. He was very active in efforts to enforce the payment of the debts of the subsidized Pacific railroads to the government. It is impossible to name any important measure under consideration in the Senate for twenty years which has not had his attention. His record covers the whole range of senatorial legislation and discussion since he entered the Senate, when men now voters were unborn. It is, however, in connection with matters relating to the foreign affairs of the country that of late he has been more prominent. For many years he has been the leading democratic member of the committee on foreign relations, and has made a special study of international usages, history and law. On every report from the committee he has been the principal speaker in the Senate. His broad patriotism finds expression in an American foreign policy which embraces the nations of the continent and isles of the sea. American commerce covers the world, and he would follow the flag wherever it goes with effective protection for every man and every dollar under its folds. He has been the strongest supporter from the beginning of the Nicaraguan canal, intended to extend the Mississippi river across the isthmus, unite in closer bonds the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and open on more advantageous terms and more fully the vast business of India, China and Japan to American farmers, manufacturers and merchants. He advocated the speedy annexation of the Hawaiian islands and urged the prompt and decisive interposition of our government in the affairs of Cuba. He would limit British and enlarge American rights in the mackerel and seal fisheries. He would prevent the threatened dismemberment and appro-

priation of China by the European powers. He would give the United States an effective voice in diplomacy wherever, to the uttermost parts of the earth, an American right or an American interest is involved, and, if necessary, support diplomacy even by arms. Because of his aggressive Americanism, no less than because of his learning and ability, President Harrison appointed him one of the two American members of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal that met in Paris in 1893.

Brigadier-General Edward Asbury O'Neal was born in Madison county, Ala., in 1818. His father, Edward O'Neal, was a native of Ireland, and his mother was Miss Rebecca Wheat, a member of one of the Huguenot families of South Carolina. They moved to Alabama and settled in Madison county soon after their marriage. When Edward Asbury was but three months old his father died. His mother was a lady of much force of character and managed her affairs well, giving to both her boys, Basil and Edward, a good education, and equipping them well for the battle of life. Edward graduated at LaGrange college with the first honors of his class in 1836. He read law in the office of Hon. James W. McClung, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and located at Florence. In 1841 he was elected solicitor of the Fourth judicial circuit and served four years. From that time forward, for many years, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of law. He was a strong believer in the right and advisability of secession. When that policy was adopted and resulted in war, he proved his faith by works, and was prompt to take up arms to make it a success. He raised a company for the Ninth Alabama, of which regiment he was elected major, and commissioned June 26, 1861. In the fall he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel (October 21, 1861). He received another promotion in March, 1862, as colonel of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, when in Richmond. The com-

mission, however, was not made out until April 2d. He led this regiment at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and the battles around Richmond. At Seven Pines he had a horse killed under him, and was himself severely injured by a fragment of shell. During the advance into Maryland he commanded Rodes' brigade until two days before the battle of Boonsboro, when he was relieved and returned to the command of his regiment. In this battle he received a very painful wound in the thigh. During the winter he again reported for duty and took command of the brigade. He led the brigade at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, General Rodes having been put in command of the division. Early in 1864 his regiment was sent back to Alabama to recruit, but was not permitted to long remain idle, being ordered to Dalton and placed in Cantey's brigade. General Cantey being now in charge of the division, Colonel O'Neal led his brigade through the battles and marches of the Atlanta campaign until after the removal of General Johnston. Soon after that event Colonel O'Neal was relieved and during the rest of the war served on detached duty. A commission of brigadier-general was during this time issued to him, bearing date, June 6, 1863; but on account of the irregularity of the mails, he never received it, though acting in that capacity for the last year and a half of the war. Just four years from the time that he had left Florence for the war he returned home. He resumed the practice of law, and also took much interest in political matters. In 1874 he entered the political fight which resulted in the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the State. In 1875 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was chairman of the committee on education. In 1880 he was an elector on the Hancock ticket, and in 1882 was elected governor of Alabama. In 1884 he was re-elected. His administration throughout was highly commended. Retiring from the highest office in the gift of his State, he

resumed his residence at Florence and the practice of law, and was actively engaged in a number of enterprises looking to the development of his region of the State, until his death, November 7, 1891.

Brigadier-General William F. Perry was born in Jackson county, Ga., in 1823, and was educated in his native State and in Alabama, where his parents settled in 1833. After leaving the schools he perfected his education by careful and constant study. From 1848 to 1853 he was principal of a high school at Talladega; then studied law at Tuskegee, under Judge Chilton. In 1854 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Alabama, and in the same year he was elected by the legislature as the first superintendent of education for the State. He held this position until the fall of 1860, when he resigned to take charge of the East Alabama college at Tuskegee. He was in this position when the Confederate disaster at Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, caused him to give up every other duty for what he considered the just cause of his imperiled country. He enlisted as a private and was elected major at the organization of the Forty-fourth Alabama, in May, 1862, and on the 1st of September became lieutenant-colonel by the resignation of Colonel Kent. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and first assigned to Wright's brigade, with which it served in the Seven Days' battle with the steadiness and valor of veterans, at Second Manassas, and then went into the Maryland campaign. At Sharpsburg Colonel Derby was killed, and from the date of that battle, September 17, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Perry became the colonel of the Forty-fourth Alabama. In November the regiment was transferred to Law's brigade, and at Gettysburg, under Colonel Perry, shared in the assault on Round Top, winning undying fame. At Chickamauga Colonel Perry led the brigade, and for gallantry General Longstreet recommended his promotion. At the Wilderness, where General Law was

again in command of the brigade, Colonel Perry had two horses killed under him in the charge which retrieved the threatened disaster to Heth and Wilcox. Again at Spottsylvania the brigade did splendid work. From the battle of Cold Harbor to the close of the war Colonel Perry led this famous brigade of Alabamians, though he did not receive his commission as brigadier-general until February, 1865. At Appomattox, so well were the discipline and morale of the brigade preserved, that it was one of the largest brigades in the army of Northern Virginia paroled after the memorable 9th of April, 1865. Returning to his Alabama home after the surrender, General Perry engaged in planting until 1867, when he removed to Glendale, Hardin county, Ky. Going back to his favorite occupation, he took charge of a military college in that town, which he conducted with great ability and success, and later was a professor at Ogden college, Bowling Green.

Brigadier-General Edmund Winston Pettus was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821. His father was John Pettus, a planter, and his mother a daughter of Capt. Anthony Winston. By the death of his father, which occurred in his infancy, he was left to the sole care of his mother, a lady of great mental force. After a course of study at Clinton college, Tennessee, he prepared himself for the profession of law; was admitted to the bar in 1842, when he located in Gainesville. Being in the same year elected district solicitor, he held the office until 1851, when he removed to Pickens county. In 1853 Governor Collier appointed him to the same office to fill a vacancy. He was elected a judge of the circuit court in 1855, and held this position until January, 1858, when he removed to Cahaba. Upon the secession of Alabama he was sent as a commissioner to Mississippi. In the spring of 1861, he in company with Isham W. Garrott raised the Twentieth regiment of infantry, and at its organization Garrott was elected colonel and Pettus, major. On October 8th

he was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was with his regiment under Kirby Smith in east Tennessee in the summer, fall and winter of 1862, and then, going to Mississippi with Tracy's brigade, was in the gallant fight made against Grant at Port Gibson, May 1st. There the five left companies of the Twentieth, under his command, obstinately resisted every effort of the enemy to dislodge them, until flanked. In a daring attempt to bring off Captain Pratt and a portion of his company from their advanced position, which they yielded with great reluctance, he was cut off and captured, but soon had the good fortune to rejoin his command. At Baker's Creek, May 16th, his gallantry was mentioned by S. D. Lee, the new brigade commander. During the siege of Vicksburg he won additional laurels. At the time of the Federal assault of May 22d, a small body of the enemy obtained a lodgment in a redoubt on S. D. Lee's line, and it was necessary to drive them out. The work was so constructed that the Federals were perfectly protected, and the only means of dislodging them was to retake the angle by a desperate charge, and either kill or compel the surrender of the Federal party by the use of hand-grenades. A call for volunteers for this purpose was made, General Stevenson reported, "and promptly responded to by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pettus, and about forty men of Waul's Texas legion. A more gallant feat than this charge has not illustrated our arms during the war." In the face of a concentrated fire of shot, shell and musketry, the little detachment, Pettus at the head, musket in hand, rushed upon the work, and almost before their heroism could be realized had captured the Federal flag, and the enemy soon surrendered. After the death of Colonel Garrott, Pettus commanded the regiment, and was surrendered with it, but was exchanged later in the year 1863. On September 18th he was commissioned brigadier-general, and assigned to succeed S. D. Lee and the lamented Tracy in the command of the heroic brigade distinguished

at Port Gibson, Baker's Creek and Vicksburg. He and his gallant brigade were in the front of the fight at the opening of the Georgia campaign of 1864, holding their position on Rocky Face ridge, May 8th, against a bloody assault. At New Hope church again they fought in the front line under fire, and at Powder Springs, the battles around Atlanta and Jonesboro, wherever Stevenson's division was engaged. During the battle on Lookout Mountain he led the Twentieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth regiments to the relief of Moore and Walthall, and, said General Stevenson, in his general orders of November 27th: "It was Pettus' brigade which first checked an enemy flushed with victory on Lookout Mountain, and held him at bay until ordered to retire. On the next day, on the right of Missionary Ridge, the whole division (Brown's, Cumming's and Pettus' brigades) fought with a courage which merited and won success." Whatever the issue with other commands, he said, the men of his division could look back to Missionary Ridge with the pride of soldiers entitled to the admiration of their country. In November he led his brigade into Tennessee, and his men were the first to cross Duck river, thrown across in squads, in a single boat, and making "a most gallant charge on the rifle-pits of the enemy, driving a much superior force, and capturing the pits." Both the brigade and its commander were commended by Gen. S. D. Lee for their gallantry at Nashville, and the heroism with which they fought as the rear guard to the Harpeth river. According to General Clayton, his division and Pettus' brigade, supported by the Thirty-ninth Georgia, were in line at Nashville after all the rest of the army was in "entire rout." Again Pettus' men stood like a rock at the Harpeth river. In the campaign in the Carolinas, in 1865, he led his brigade in the battles of Kinston and Bentonville. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. When the war had ended he made his home at Selma, and resumed the practice of law, becoming

distinguished in the profession. He was elected to the United States Senate, as the successor of James L. Pugh, for a term beginning March 4, 1897.

Brigadier-General Philip Dale Roddey was born in Moulton, Lawrence county, Ala., in the year 1820. His parents were in humble circumstances and able to give him but scanty educational advantages. For several years he labored as a tailor in his native town, but his natural ability was recognized by his election for a term of three years as sheriff of the county. Later he entered upon the adventurous occupation of steamboating on the Tennessee, in which he was engaged, with his home at Chickasaw, at the beginning of the war. When Alabama seceded he at once began to raise a company for the defense of the Southern cause, and he entered the Confederate service as captain of this company of mounted men. He was exceedingly efficient as a scout, and was held in high esteem by his commanding general. At Shiloh his company was the escort of General Bragg, and Roddey was complimented for gallantry on the field. While Bragg was organizing for his Kentucky campaign, he advised General Price that "Captain Roddey is detached with a squadron of cavalry on special service in northwest Alabama, where he has shown himself to be an officer of rare energy, enterprise and skill in harassing the enemy and procuring information of his movements. Captain Roddey has the entire confidence of the commanding general, who wishes to commend him to you as one eminently worthy of trust." When it is remembered that the Federal forces were now in great strength at Corinth and vicinity, that Bragg proposed to move past them to the north, and Roddey was depended upon to watch the enemy, it will be seen that the captain was given an important trust. On August 21, 1862, General Bragg said in general orders: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Earle,

Lewis and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in their utter discomfiture and the capture of 123 prisoners. The judgment and prudence of the previous dispositions exhibit high military skill." In December, 1862, he fought a severe engagement at Little Bear creek, in consequence of which the Federal expedition from Corinth, under General Sweeny, withdrew. At the close of 1862 he was colonel, in command at Tuscumbia, with his regiment, the Fourth cavalry, and other forces. He was then ordered to join Van Dorn's cavalry corps in Mississippi, and his force at that time was given as 1,400 strong. With this corps he was in battle at Tuscumbia, February 22, 1863, and at Columbia, Tenn., early in March. In April he assailed the strong expedition under General Dodge, intended to cover Streight's raid, and fought it stubbornly during its advance up the valley to Courtland. Soon afterward, having been promoted to brigadier-general, he was in command in this district, of a force including Patterson's Fifth cavalry, Hannon's Fifty-third, his own regiment, under Colonel Johnson, Capt. W. R. Julian's troop, and Ferrell's battery. In October he coöperated with General Wheeler in the raid into Tennessee against Rosecrans' communications. Early in 1864 he was in battle at Athens, near Florence, and at Lebanon, and in the latter part of February Gen. J. E. Johnston called him with his command to Dalton, and put him in command of a cavalry division, but he was ordered back to northern Alabama in April by the war department. He remained on duty in north Alabama commanding a cavalry division, two brigades, under Colonels Johnson and Patterson, and in June sent Johnson's brigade to the assistance of Forrest at Tishomingo creek. It took an important part in the battle of Harrisburg, under Forrest, and in the pursuit of the enemy. Part of his troops were with Forrest in the September-October raid in Alabama and Tennessee, under Colonel Johnson,

who was wounded. In the latter part of September, 1864, he was put in command of the district of Northern Alabama, under Lieutenant-General Taylor. During the Atlanta campaign he fought a heavy Federal raiding party at Moulton, and in Hood's Tennessee campaign did great service to that general by keeping open his communications. In 1865 he offered a stout, though vain, resistance to Wilson's column, and was engaged under Forrest in the gallant attempt to defend Selma against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. After the return of peace, General Roddey resided much of his time in New York city, engaged in the business of a commission merchant. He went to Europe in 1897, and died in London, England, in August of that year.

Major-General Robert Emmet Rodes was born at Lynchburg, Va., on the 29th of March, 1829. His father was Gen. David Rodes, a prominent citizen of Lynchburg, and his mother was a Miss Yancey, of a family distinguished in the annals of five States—Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Alabama. Robert Rodes spent his boyhood in his native city. On July 4, 1848, he was graduated at the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, well named the West Point of the South, the alma mater of so many distinguished men. Until 1854 he acted as assistant engineer of the Southside railroad, then going to Marshall, Tenn., and engaging in railroad construction. His next employment, as assistant, and later, chief engineer of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad, brought him to Tuscaloosa, where he made his home, becoming a citizen of Alabama. At the very opening of the great war he led a company to Fort Morgan, which became a part of the Fifth Alabama infantry, which regiment was organized and he elected its colonel on May 5, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and was present at the battle of First Manassas, in a brigade commanded by R. S. Ewell, afterward lieutenant-general,

but was not actively engaged. On the 21st of October, 1861, Rodes was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to command the First Alabama brigade in the Virginia army, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth and Sixty-first Alabama and Twelfth Mississippi regiments. In the following spring the Twelfth Mississippi was detached from the brigade, and the Third and Twenty-sixth Alabama were added to it. The brigade was attached to D. H. Hill's division and Stonewall Jackson's corps of the army of Northern Virginia. General Rodes participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines, in the last of which he was disabled by a severe wound in the arm. He was able to rejoin his command in time for the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. At Chancellorsville he commanded the leading division of Jackson's corps which, urged on by his shout of "Forward, men, over friend or foe!" swept everything before it, piercing the lines of Howard's routed corps, breaking up every effort of the enemy to stem the tide, desisting only with the close of day. That evening Jackson and A. P. Hill were both wounded, and the command of the corps devolved upon him. He prepared to renew the movement at dawn, but General Stuart coming upon the field, Rodes yielded to him the command, and during the next day commanded his division. For his conduct in this battle, Rodes was promoted to major-general, to date from May 2d. Henceforth he led D. H. Hill's old division, consisting of the brigades of Doles, Daniel and Ramseur. At Gettysburg General Lee witnessed his great charge, on July 1st, and sent an officer to express his thanks. In the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania and the second Cold Harbor, General Rodes so handled his troops as to increase his reputation for skill as a leader, and so conducted himself as to add fresh laurels to his fame as a soldier of undaunted courage. Rodes was with Early on the march into Maryland and, bringing up the rear on the return to Virginia, inflicted on the Federals bloody repulses at

Castleman's Ferry and Kernstown. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, just after inflicting a severe repulse upon the foe, "in the very moment of triumph and while conducting the attack with great gallantry and skill," as General Early says, he was struck behind the ear by a fragment of shell and died within a few hours. In Early's book, "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War," that general says that General Rodes "was a most accomplished, skillful and gallant officer, upon whom I placed great reliance."

Brigadier-General John C. Calhoun Sanders was the son of Dr. Sanders, a native of Charleston, S. C., and his wife, daughter of Dr. Matthew Thomson, of Anderson district. The parents moved to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where their son was born, April 4, 1840, and named in honor of South Carolina's great statesman. The parents soon after settled at Clinton, Greene county, and here their son was reared until he entered the State university in 1858. At the beginning of the war the young man gave way to the patriotic impulse which took possession of so many of the young men of the South, and, in spite of the opposition of the family, left the university halls for the army. He was elected captain of a company organized at Clinton and entered the Eleventh Alabama infantry. It was not until the spring of 1862 that they had their first experience of fierce battle. At Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm he led his company. In the last named of these battles the regiment made a famous charge across an open field upon a battery strongly supported by infantry. Though severely wounded in this bloody struggle by a fragment of shell, which badly tore the deeper tissues of his leg, he remained on the field until after dark. August 11th he rejoined the regiment and took command of it. At the battle of Sharpsburg he was wounded in the face by pebbles thrown up by a cannon ball. On the return to Virginia he was commissioned

colonel. At Fredericksburg he was under fire again, and during the Chancellorsville campaign he was conspicuous for gallantry at Salem church. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the knee by a minie ball. During the winter of 1863-64 he was president of the division court-martial. In the Wilderness (May, 1864) he led his regiment, and at Spottsylvania, in the famous charge of the Confederates for the recovery of the salient, after the fall of General Perrin, he led the brigade. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made a brigadier-general, May 31, 1864, and assigned to command of Wilcox's old brigade, the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama regiments. In an assault on the Federal lines, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, General Sanders was the first to mount the hostile works. On this occasion the brigade captured more men than it numbered. At the battle of the Crater, July 30th, this brigade, being a part of Mahone's division, participated in the brilliant charge that retook the last position. At Deep Bottom he commanded his own and a North Carolina brigade. On August 21st General Sanders led his men in one of the fierce battles along the Weldon railroad. While advancing on foot, a minie ball passed through both his thighs, severing the femoral arteries. Without falling he said to his adjutant, Captain Clarke, "Take me back." On being removed a short distance he asked to be laid down, and in a few minutes breathed his last. He was buried in Richmond. One of the youngest general officers of the army, he had proved his fitness for command. A man of serene courage and unblemished moral character, he won general admiration.

Brigadier-General Charles Miller Shelley was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., December 28, 1833, son of William P. Shelley, a contractor and builder, who carried his family to Talladega, Ala., in 1836. At that place he was educated and brought up to his father's trade. After

the secession of Alabama, but before hostilities had actually commenced, he went to Fort Morgan with the Talladega artillery, of which he was a lieutenant. This was in February, 1861. After remaining at Fort Morgan six weeks, the company returned to camp at Talladega, where it was reorganized, with Shelley as captain, and assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment, which, under the command of Col. R. E. Rodes, was sent to Virginia. Though not actively engaged in the first battle of Manassas, Captain Shelley's company was on picket duty at Parr's cross-roads, July 17th, where it was assailed by a strong force of the enemy. After a spirited combat of several hours the company was withdrawn, with the loss of two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. While in Virginia he was present at First Manassas, was engaged in a night skirmish in the Peninsula, and a cavalry skirmish near Accotink. In January, 1862, he was authorized to recruit a regiment, and of this command, known as the Thirtieth Alabama infantry, he was elected colonel, and commissioned in February, 1862. The regiment was assigned to Rains' and then to Barton's brigade, serving in the latter through the East Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns. He was in Stevenson's division, Bragg's army near Murfreesboro, and from there was sent to Pemberton's army, his regiment forming part of Tracy's brigade. Ordered to meet Grant's army at Port Gibson, the little brigade fought gallantly against great odds. The Thirtieth, said Colonel Garrott, under the "cool, brave and gallant Colonel Shelley," for a long time obstinately resisted the attacks of the enemy. At Baker's Creek, May 16th, the Alabama brigade, under S. D. Lee, were the heroes of the fight. The Forty-sixth, Thirtieth and Twenty-third were commended especially by Lee for distinguished gallantry, fighting against the enormous odds that Grant so masterfully threw against his scattered antagonists in this campaign. During the siege of Vicksburg he was praised by Lee as particularly

brave and vigilant. After his exchange he served with his regiment, the brigade under General Pettus, in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face near Dalton, Resaca, New Hope church, Kenesaw, the various battles around Atlanta, and at Jonesboro. The day after the battle at Jonesboro he took command of Cumming's brigade, which he reorganized. On the 17th of September he was commissioned brigadier-general, with temporary rank. In December it was made permanent. In the Tennessee campaign, under Hood, he commanded Cantey's old brigade, the Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Alabama, and Thirty-seventh Mississippi, in Walthall's division. At Franklin, Shelley's brigade was first held in reserve of the line of battle, at the center of Stewart's corps, but was soon put in the front line as the advance was made. Charging forward impetuously, the enemy was swept in disorder from the outer works, but in crossing the open plain that intervened before the inner works, the brigade was torn at every step by a destructive artillery and musketry fire. Finally they reached an abattis. "Over this," General Walthall reported, "no organized force could go, and here the main body of my command, both front line and reserve, was repulsed in confusion; but over this obstacle, impossible for a solid line, many officers and men (among the former Brigadier-General Shelley) made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment. Numbers of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued the struggle, with but the earthwork separating them from the enemy, until late in the night." In this famous assault Shelley's brigade lost 432 killed and wounded out of 1,100 engaged, but the intrepid commander escaped unhurt, though his horse was shot under him and his clothing pierced by seven balls. At the battle of Nashville, Shelley and his brigade were again distinguished in manful struggle in line on the Hills-

boro pike on the 15th, and on the Granny White pike on the 16th. Early in 1865 he was on duty with a fraction of his command at Augusta, Ga., and in April Beauregard reported him at Danville. On April 9th the decimated Alabama regiments of Scott's, Quarles' and Lowrey's brigades were united under his command. These were the consolidated Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth regiments, Colonel Abercrombie; Seventeenth, Colonel Holcombe and consolidated Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh, Colonel McAlexander. The surrender occurred shortly afterward, and he returned to Alabama. In June, 1865, he married Kathleen McConnell, daughter of Felix Grundy McConnell, an Alabama congressman. On June 24th of that year he started for South America, but being taken sick in Louisiana he remained there a year, and, returning to Alabama, resumed his business as contractor and builder. He began to take an active part in politics, and in 1874 was appointed sheriff of Dallas county. He held this office two years and was then elected to Congress from the Selma district, and served with distinction for four consecutive terms. Refusing another nomination for Congress, he was appointed, by Mr. Cleveland, fourth auditor of the Treasury, which office he held for four years. Returning from Washington, he settled in Birmingham, Ala., where he still resides. One of his most important services for the Democratic party, in which he is prominent, was performed in the exacting campaign of 1892, when he served as chairman of the campaign committee. In recent years he was a member of the law firm of Shelley, Butler & Martin, Washington, D. C., his associates being Gen. M. C. Butler and J. H. G. Martin.

Brigadier-General Edward Dorr Tracy was a son of Georgia and an adopted son of Alabama. He was born in Macon, Georgia's beautiful "Central City," in the

year 1833, and was the son of Judge Tracy, a native of Connecticut, who came to Georgia and married a sister of Judge Campbell, of Mobile. Edward received an excellent education, and practiced law in Macon for two or three years. In 1858 or 1859 he settled in Huntsville, Ala., and entered into partnership with Hon. D. C. Humphreys. In the presidential election of 1860 he was an alternate elector for the State at large, on the Breckinridge ticket, and stumped the northern counties, making a brilliant reputation. When it became evident that secession was going to lead to war, a company, composed of young men from the best families of Madison county, was formed at Huntsville, and he was chosen captain. He accepted, and his company became a part of the glorious Fourth Alabama infantry. When the Twelfth Alabama infantry was organized he was appointed its major, but did not accept. He remained with the Fourth, and at First Manassas made a fine reputation for steady courage and intrepidity. He soon after became major of the Fourth (July 17, 1861), and on the 12th of October, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, Col. Joe Wheeler's regiment. In the great battle of Shiloh, so full of glorious memories to the soldiers of the South, and yet so disappointing in its results, he led the Nineteenth, amid the hottest fire, and had a horse killed under him. Going to east Tennessee, with McCown's division, he soon attracted the attention of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who wrote, July 22d, "Should any new appointments be made for this command, I would recommend Lieut.-Col. Edward D. Tracy. Upright, intelligent and accomplished, Colonel Tracy, by his services at Manassas and Shiloh, has attested his soldierly qualities." The Alabama regiments in the various brigades of Smith's army were collected in a brigade, and he was put in command and commissioned brigadier-general, August, 1862. The regiments under his leadership were the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth, and under him

they began the gallant record continued under Stephen D. Lee and Pettus. He was sent to Vicksburg with his brigade early in 1863, and ordered to Grand Gulf about the time that Grant landed at Bruinsburg. With nine companies, each, of the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments, about 1,500 men, tired by a hasty march, he reached Port Gibson in time to participate in the battle of May 1st, where the brigade suffered a loss of 272 killed, wounded and captured. The fighting commenced at sunrise, and soon became warm and bloody. "A little before 8 o'clock," said Colonel Garrott in his report, "our brave and gallant commander, General Tracy, fell near the front line, pierced through the breast, and instantly died without uttering a word." His remains were sent to Macon, Ga., and there interred. Both Georgia and Alabama cherish his memory with pride. He was the type of an accomplished, knightly, Southern gentleman. His wife was a daughter of Capt. George Steele, of Madison county.

Major-General Jones M. Withers was born in Madison county, Ala., January 12, 1814. His father, John Withers, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., was a planter and gentleman of culture. His mother was also a Virginia lady—Miss Jones, of Brunswick county. He attended the Greene academy in Huntsville, and at the age of seventeen was appointed, by President Jackson, a cadet at West Point. There he graduated, in 1835, as brevet second lieutenant, and served at Fort Leavenworth. In December of the same year he resigned and returned to his home; but he served, during the hostilities with the Creeks in 1836, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin S. Patterson, in which capacity he went to Tuskegee to drill volunteers. On the arrival of General Jessup, he was transferred to the staff of that officer. When peace had been restored, he read law in Tuscaloosa, while acting as private secretary to Governor Clay. After being admitted to the bar

he practiced awhile in Tuscaloosa, and then, going to Mobile, followed the business of a commission merchant, as well as his profession. In 1846 he volunteered as a private for the Mexican war in the company of Capt. W. E. Martin, and at the formation of the regiment in Mobile he was elected colonel. The government, however, did not need the services of the regiment, and only a portion of it got as far as New Orleans. He was, however, reappointed to the United States army, as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, April 9, 1847, and was promoted to colonel of the Ninth infantry September 13th. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned and returned to mercantile pursuits. In 1855 he was a member of the legislature, and the next year mayor of Mobile, in which office he was continued year after year, until 1861. At the beginning of the Confederate war he was elected colonel of the Third Alabama infantry and proceeded with it to Norfolk, Va., were he was placed over a brigade, and in May was given command of the eastern division of the Norfolk department under General Huger. In July he received the commission of brigadier-general and was put in command of the defenses of Mobile. When the Confederates were concentrating for the attack upon Grant, Withers' brigade was brought to Corinth, and in the fierce battle of Shiloh he led a division of two brigades. At the reorganization of the army at Tupelo, he was assigned to command of the reserve division, right wing, army of the Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, and promoted to major-general. In his command were included Gardner's Alabama brigade, Chalmers' Mississippi brigade, Jackson's Alabama and Mississippi brigade, Manigault's Alabama and South Carolina brigade. He led this division in Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, but did not participate in the battle of Perryville on account of being ordered to join the forces under Kirby Smith, just before the engagement. At the battle of Murfreesboro his division was posted west of the river, and was

the front center division of the army, its right being the pivot on which the successful wheel of the army was made on December 29th. His skill and gallantry in the battle were highly commended by Polk and Bragg. His division had the most dangerous, difficult work of the day to perform, and they fought nobly, but with terrible loss, 2,500 out of 7,700 engaged. He continued in command of the division during the Tullahoma campaign, and until August 13, 1863, when he was succeeded by General Hindman. During the early part of 1864 he was in district command at Montgomery, and in July he was put in command of the reserve forces of the State, by order of the war department. This position he retained until the close of the war. He then resumed his residence at Mobile, and became editor of the Tribune newspaper of that city. In 1867 he was again elected mayor. His death occurred at Mobile, March 13, 1890.

Brigadier-General Sterling Alexander Martin Wood was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., in 1823. He took a collegiate course, studied law in Columbia, Tenn., was admitted to the bar in 1845, and became the partner of his brother at Florence, Ala. In 1857 he was representative from Lauderdale in the Alabama legislature, and at that session was elected district solicitor, an office he held until 1861. He then went into service as captain of the first company that left Lauderdale county, and upon the organization of the Seventh Alabama he was elected its colonel. He remained with his regiment at Pensacola until February, 1862, when he was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky. His commission as brigadier-general dated from January 7, 1862. At Shiloh his brigade, the Third of Hardee's corps, consisted of the Eighth and Ninth Arkansas, Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Tennessee, and Forty-fifth Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Hardcastle's Mississippi battalion, Jefferson light artillery, Avery's Georgia dragoons. Attacking the enemy, he captured

six guns of a battery with the Sixteenth Alabama and two Tennessee regiments, on Sunday. Though thrown from his horse and temporarily disabled, he soon returned to command, and bravely led his men. After the evacuation of Corinth and the reorganization at Tupelo, he participated in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, in command of the Fourth brigade of Buckner's division, Hardee's corps, distinguished for valor at Perryville. Said General Hardee: "Brigadier-General Wood was severely wounded by the fragment of a shell; his quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant-general were killed, and the three colonels next in rank, on whom the command successively devolved, were wounded." In the Murfreesboro campaign he was warmly engaged at Triune December 27th, far in front, checking the Federal advance. On the 31st he shared in the splendid record of Cleburne's division, routing the enemy, and on January 1st, sent forward to feel the enemy, he lost nearly 100 men. Cleburne acknowledged great indebtedness to the efficiency of General Wood in this great conflict. The brigade lost 400, out of 1,100 engaged. On June 29th he was in command, and repulsed the enemy at Liberty Gap, Tenn. In the battle of Chickamauga, his brigade was Lowrey's Mississippi regiment, Samuel Adams' Thirty-third Alabama, Breedlove's Forty-fifth Alabama, McGaughey's Sixteenth, and Hawkins' sharpshooters. On the 19th he and his men shared in the intrepid and successful advance of Cleburne, and next day made a desperate attack on Thomas' breastworks, losing 96 killed and 680 wounded in the two days. After this battle he resigned from the army, and was succeeded in command by Gen. M. P. Lowrey. Subsequently he was engaged in the practice of law at Tuscaloosa.

ADDITIONAL SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SERVICES OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES AND PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF ALABAMA.

Jones C. Abernathy, M. D., of Birmingham, former surgeon of the Thirty-second regiment, Alabama infantry, was born in Marengo county, Ala., September 6, 1836. His parents were Rev. Thomas Smith Abernathy and Martha White Lucy, the former a Methodist clergyman in Tennessee and Alabama, a native of Virginia and son of Henry Abernathy, a Virginian who settled in Tennessee about the year 1800, and prospered as a planter. Dr. Abernathy began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. W. H. Abernathy, now residing in southern Alabama, and attended lectures in the medical department of the university of Tennessee and of the university of Louisiana, receiving his degree as doctor of medicine in 1860. He practiced in Clark county until early in 1862, when he was elected surgeon of the Thirty-second regiment, Alabama infantry. This command was in battle that year at Bridgeport and Stevenson, Lavergne and Murfreesboro and in 1863 fought at Jackson, Miss., and Chickamauga. Consolidated with the Fifty-eighth under Col. Bush Jones, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, after which Dr. Abernathy, who had been constantly with the regiment throughout this service, was transferred to the Forty-third Georgia, of which he performed the duties of surgeon in the Carolina campaign, participating in the battle of Bentonville. Upon the consolidation of commands under General Johnston he was made surgeon of the First Georgia battalion, including the remnants of a brigade, and in this rank he was surrendered with the army, near Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865. Surgeon Abernathy's record was one of great fidelity, arduous duty and skillful performance. He still has in his possession the case of instruments with which he worked on the battlefields of the army of Tennessee. After the war Dr. Abernathy practiced in Wilcox county and Marengo county until 1882, when he made his home at Birmingham, where he is now eminent as a physician. He is a member of the Alabama State medical association, and has served as president of the county society. In W. J. Hardee camp,

United Confederate veterans, he holds the rank of surgeon. By his marriage in 1858 to Olivia Mobley, he has four sons and two daughters.

Captain Zachariah Abney, of Prattville, an officer of the Eleventh regiment, Alabama infantry, Wilcox's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, is a native of Bibb county, Ala., born September 10, 1835. He was educated at the university of Alabama, was admitted to the bar at Selma, and was actively engaged in the practice of law at that city when the war began. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eleventh regiment, Col. Sydenham Moore, commanding, and he served in the ranks for about thirteen months before he was advanced to a lieutenancy. Subsequently he was elected captain of his company. He was on duty with his regiment at Yorktown, Va., and at the battle of Seven Pines, and afterward fought under General Lee in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and at Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, in the trenches around Petersburg, and in the retreat to Appomattox Court House, where he was surrendered with the army, April 9, 1865. Though at the front in many battles, he escaped all wounds, except a slight injury from a spent ball at Fredericksburg. Two of his brothers were also in the service: Henry C., who served in a Louisiana regiment and died at Richmond, Va., during the war; and Samuel, a private in Rudolph's regiment of Forrest's cavalry, who is now living in Chilton county, Ala. Captain Abney, on his return from Virginia, resumed the practice of law, residing at Randolph two years and then making his home at Prattville, where he has occupied a leading place in his profession for over thirty years. Since 1883, also, he has held the office of register in chancery, by successive reappointments. In 1868 he was married to A. Victoria Doster, of Autauga county, who died in 1897, leaving four children: Annie G., Lina C., Samuel H., and Zachariah, Jr.

Colonel Samuel Adams was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1830, was graduated at Columbia college, and in 1851 made his home in Butler county, where he engaged in teaching for a year or two. Subsequently he entered upon the practice of law, at Conecuh as a partner of his

relative, J. A. Stallworth, and at Greenville after 1854 as a partner of Hilary A. Herbert, whose sister he married. He was twice elected to the legislature. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Ninth Alabama infantry and accompanied it as second lieutenant to Virginia, where he served until February, 1862. Then, coming home to recruit, he was elected colonel of the Thirty-third regiment, which became part of the army of Tennessee. Colonel Adams commanded a brigade at Perryville and was severely wounded. Returning to his regiment as soon as his recovery permitted he led it in the battles of Murfreesboro (where he was honorably mentioned in the reports), Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and through the Hundred Days' battles from Dalton to Atlanta, taking a conspicuous part in the fierce combat on the line of New Hope church. On the morning of July 21, 1864, before Atlanta, he was instantly killed by a sharpshooter. Said Gen. M. P. Lowrey, in his report: "This true patriot and Christian hero—a perfect specimen of a soldier and gentleman—fell at his post, leaving his gallant regiment to feel as orphans, and many other friends and comrades in arms to mourn an irreparable loss."

Samuel Linton Alexander, of Montgomery, is a native of Georgia, and made his Confederate record with the troops of that State. He was born in Clark county, February 28, 1842, was reared upon his father's farm near Athens, and in youth became a clerk in the drug store of C. W. & H. R. J. Long, the discoverer of anesthesia, learning the business to which he has devoted himself with much success since the war. Early in the spring of 1861 he became a member of the Athens Guards, which went to Virginia and at Portsmouth was mustered into the Confederate service as Company K of the Third Georgia infantry regiment, under Col. Ambrose R. Wright. He was then made third sergeant of his company. During the first year's service he was with his regiment in the vicinity of Norfolk, at Roanoke Island and in the expedition to Chicamicomico, where a number of Federal prisoners were captured, and took part in the battle of South Mills. At the reorganization in the spring of 1862 he was elected sergeant-major of the regiment, and when the adjutant was killed at the battle of Sharpsburg in the following September he was advanced to that rank, which he held until the close of the war, at which time all

arrangements had been made for the consolidation of his regiment with the Second Georgia battalion, and his promotion to lieutenant-colonel. Among the battles of the army of Northern Virginia in which Mr. Alexander took part were Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the fighting in the trenches and about Petersburg. He was wounded four times—at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, before Petersburg and at Hatcher's Run. His regiment was commanded during the war by Colonels Wright, R. B. Nesbitt, E. J. Walker and Claiborne Snead, and was one of the most gallant commands of the division successively led by Generals Huger, D. H. Hill, R. H. Anderson and William Mahone. Since January, 1866, Mr. Alexander has been a citizen of Montgomery, a leader in his line of business, and popular as a citizen. He is associated with his old comrades as a member of Lomax camp, United Confederate veterans. He was married in 1873 to Annie Bunting, who died in 1889 leaving six children, of whom five are now living.

Captain Littleberry Woodson Allen, of the Virginia troops in the Confederate States service, a gallant soldier whose son, Basil M. Allen, is now prominent in the legal profession at Birmingham, was a native of Virginia, and a clergyman of note in the Baptist church when the war began in 1861. He was born in Henrico county, Va., March 26, 1803, and was married about 1832 to Anne Price Bradley. She died a few months afterward, and in the following year he embraced the religious life and became an agent of the American Bible society. Becoming a pastor of the Baptist church in 1836, he labored in this field with marked success through the following years. From the beginning of 1849 to the fall of 1860, his field of effort was in Caroline county. Subsequently he visited Louisville, Ky., and was invited to supply the pulpit of the Walnut street Baptist church, which he did until appointed in 1861 corresponding secretary of the Bible board of the Southern Baptist convention. Hardly had he entered upon this work when the issue between the North and the South was appealed to arms. Having advocated the right of secession he consistently took up arms to defend it, and began his military service for the Confederate States as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. John B. Magruder, commanding in the peninsular region

of Virginia. At a later date he raised and commanded a company of cavalry, which did service around Richmond and on the peninsula, and toward the close of the war was part of a Virginia cavalry regiment. In command of his company he was on the picket line when the flag of truce went in at Appomattox Court House. During the war he was not unmindful of his obligations as a Christian and a minister of the gospel. He preached to his own and other commands as opportunity offered; and during an imprisonment of nearly twelve months, mostly spent on Johnson's Island, he performed many pious labors among his fellow prisoners. He preached for them, visited their sick, baptized their converted, and buried their dead. He greatly endeared himself to his companions in trial, and continued to receive, long after the war was over, delightful evidence of their gratitude and friendship. At the close of hostilities he returned to his home in Caroline county, and a few months afterward suffered the loss of his wife, Anne M. Martin, his faithful companion for twenty years. It was some time before he could resume ministerial work with his former energy, but his last years were again full of activity. His death occurred December 23, 1871. Captain Allen had four children: Hattie E., wife of C. W. Collins, of Hale county, Ala., Nannie B., wife of R. W. Collins, of the same county; Basil M., and L. C. Allen, of Shreveport, La. Basil M. Allen, deserving of mention among the sons of Confederates who have worthily followed their fathers in loyalty to the South, was born in Caroline county, Va., December 20, 1858, was graduated at the Agricultural college of his native State, in 1876, and after studying law at Bowling Green, came to Alabama in 1878 and was admitted to the bar at Greensboro in 1880. He made his home in 1881 at Birmingham, where he has had a distinctly successful career in his profession.

James A. Allen, of Birmingham, was born in Hancock county, Ga., June 17, 1836, the son of Edwin Allen and Rebecca Williams, natives respectively of North Carolina and Maryland. In his youth he moved with his parents to Macon county, Ala., and when the movement began for the formation of the Confederacy he was clerking in a wholesale commission house at Montgomery, and was a member of the Montgomery Rifles, a volunteer military company. With this command he went to Pensacola, Fla.,

in January, 1861, and for three months was on duty in the fortifications at that point. Then returning to Montgomery, he enlisted in June, 1861, in Company E, Sixth Alabama infantry, the regiment which Col. John J. Seibels first commanded, and of which Gen. John B. Gordon was major. Going to Virginia with the Sixth, he served in Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's corps, army of Northern Virginia, participating in the battles of First Manassas, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, the Second Manassas and Maryland campaigns, and was slightly wounded at Seven Pines. His service in the field was ended at Chancellorsville, a short time before Gen. Stonewall Jackson received his mortal hurt. Here Private Allen was struck by a minie ball just below the armpit, which passed through his body, shattering his shoulder blade. His wound was not dressed until he reached Richmond, three days later, and in the meantime he had no relief from his suffering except such as he could obtain by the use of whiskey. After two months in hospital at Richmond he was sent home. Several months later, when he was able to get about, though he carried his arm in a sling for two years, he returned to duty in the commissary department at Montgomery, and just before the close of the war was transferred to Augusta, Ga., where he was captured and paroled. Since then his career in civil life has been that of a merchant, and he has met with honorable success. In September, 1871, after several years' experience at Montgomery, he opened the first store at Birmingham, and his faith in the city's future has been justly rewarded. For many years he was a partner in the large wholesale grocery house of James A. Allen & Co., and afterward Allen, Scott & Co., from which he retired in 1891.

William Gaines Allen, M. D., late surgeon of the Confederate States army, was born in Georgia, November 11, 1818, son of Col. Thomas Allen. He was graduated at the medical college at Augusta, in his native State, and practiced both the professions of medicine and dentistry in Georgia until 1857, and then for three years in Russell county, Ala. Returning to Georgia in 1860, he volunteered as a private soldier in 1862, but was commissioned surgeon by President Davis and assigned to duty at the military hospital at Fort Gaines, Ga., where he remained on duty until the close of hostilities. In his duties at the hospital he was

assisted during the last two years by his son, Thomas Mial Allen, who was thirteen years of age at the time of beginning this duty, and is now probably the youngest man living who was in actual service for the Confederacy. After the close of the war the latter studied dentistry under his father, began the practice in 1869, and in 1882 was graduated at the Vanderbilt university. In partnership with his father he practiced dentistry at Eufaula until 1887, and then removed to Birmingham, where they were successfully engaged in the practice together until the father's death, July 9, 1889. Since then Dr. T. M. Allen has practiced alone. He is one of the most eminent men of his profession in the State, and holds the honorable positions of dean of the Birmingham dental college, and the professorship of operative dentistry and oral surgery. He is also an active member of the National, Southern and Alabama dental associations, has served as president of the latter, and is an honorary member of the Georgia State dental society. He is also a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans. In 1876 he was married to Olivia May Hanes, of Georgia, who died December 14, 1899, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Major-General William Wirt Allen, one of Alabama's most distinguished soldiers, is mentioned biographically on preceding pages, but more may fitly be said of his career. He was born at New York city, his father an Alabamian of South Carolina birth, his mother a native of New Jersey, was graduated at Princeton college, and reared to the life of a Southern planter. His military career was one of gallant and distinguished service in every grade as an officer, from first lieutenant at Pensacola, under General Bragg, to major-general commanding a division under General Joseph Wheeler. As colonel of the First Alabama cavalry, in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, he was greatly distinguished in the fights at Bear Wallow, Horse Cave, and Munfordville, or Green River, in which he led the gallant charge in which his lieutenant-colonel, Tom B. Brown, was killed. At the battle of Perryville another charge was made by Wheeler's cavalry, of which that general said: "This charge, one of the most brilliant of the campaign, was made in column; detachments of the First and Third Alabama cavalry with the gallant Colonels W. W. Allen and James Hagan being in advance." He was wounded in this en-

gagement and disabled for a time. In the Murfreesboro campaign he led his regiment in the constant cavalry fighting of the week December 26-31, 1862, raiding around Rosecrans' army, including the battle of Lavergne, and was dangerously wounded in the fight at Overall's Creek, losing a part of his right hand. He was particularly commended for gallantry by General Wheeler, and while at home disabled was promoted to brigadier-general. During the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta he commanded at first a brigade composed of the Third, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Confederate cavalry, and later, Wheeler's old brigade, and a reference to the official reports will indicate what an important part in Wheeler's operations was taken by him and his command. In August, 1864, during the famous raid through Tennessee, he was put in command of Martin's division, including his own brigade, under Colonel Hagan, and Crews' Georgia brigade, and during the campaign against Sherman in South Georgia and the Carolinas he also had in his division his old Confederate brigade. He was promoted to major-general and confirmed by the senate in February, 1865. At Cassville, Pickett's Mill and Decatur, and in the defeat and capture of the famous Federal raider Stoneman, he gained renown before the fall of Atlanta, and later in the year had a prominent part in the fight at Waynesboro, Ga., November 28, 1864, where two horses were shot under him, and he was painfully wounded, but continued on duty. At Aiken, S. C., his troops saved the city from the ravages of the enemy, a service gratefully acknowledged by Governor Magrath, and rewarded by the presentation of a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Aiken, on which was inscribed: "Your valor cheers our hearts." This flag is preserved by his family, and his old battleflag and bullet-riddled coat are buried in the cornerstone of the Confederate monument at Montgomery. General Allen was a man as modest as he was brave, and shrank from making himself prominent except when the battle was on, and a man was needed to lead in the face of any danger. While few generals had as brilliant a career, few are less widely known. In peace he was content to be the loyal, patriotic and quiet citizen. But his memory lives in the affectionate hearts of thousands of veterans who knew him for what he was in those emergencies that showed his greatness. After the war he followed planting for a time, afterward was connected with a railroad with headquarters at New Orleans,

held office under the city government of Montgomery, was adjutant-general of the State under Governor Houston, and United States marshal under President Cleveland. He was also one of the organizers and first president of the Confederate Survivors' association at Montgomery. In 1893 he moved to Sheffield, Ala., and died there November 21, 1894. His body is interred at Florence, on the banks of the beautiful river over which he had so often led his troopers in defense of the South.

Wade Allen, of Montgomery, Ala., the eldest son of General Allen, was born at Montgomery, June 26, 1859. At the age of thirteen years he became associated with the railroad service in the capacity of messenger boy, and since that humble beginning he has steadily risen in rank, at present holding the position of general agent at Montgomery of the Georgia & Alabama railroad. For nine years he was chief clerk under Theodore Welch, general freight agent for the Louisville & Nashville, at Montgomery, and resigning that position in 1886 he embarked in the iron industry in North Alabama. Something over ten years later, in March, 1897, he accepted his present position. Mr. Allen was married June 26, 1883, to Annie, daughter of Capt. J. M. Simpson, a gallant officer of Alabama infantry, and they have six children: Morris Simpson, William Wirt, Adeline Alden and Virginia Clayton, Susan Ball, and Wade Allen.

Captain Joseph V. Allen, the second son of General Allen, was born at Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1866. As a boy he entered the railroad service, and at the age of twenty was assistant cashier of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Montgomery. From January 1, 1887, he resided at Sheffield for twelve years, and was secretary and treasurer of the Sheffield land, iron and coal company, and of the Sheffield furnace company. There, also, he held the offices of mayor and alderman, and organized and commanded for four or five years the Sheffield Light Guard, becoming senior captain in the State service. Since the first of 1899 he has been a citizen of Birmingham and secretary of the Ivy coal and coke company. He was married in 1891 to Annie Lou Weakley, of Nashville, and they have two children, Porter and Joseph V., Jr.

Brigadier-General George T. Anderson, of Anniston, known to his men in war times, and to the veterans now, as

"Tige" Anderson, was born February 3, 1824, at Covington, Ga. He was brought up on a farm, familiar with the plow handles and the management of a six-mule team. In 1847 he joined Captain Lyle's company, the first to offer its service for the Mexican war, and served in Mexico throughout the war, being mustered out at Mobile in 1848. Returning to Georgia he was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Ramey. After farming for several years and acting as a railroad agent he accepted a commission as captain in the First cavalry regiment, United States army, of which Joseph E. Johnston was colonel, and served in that rank for three years, then resigning, and remaining in Kansas until the secession of Georgia. On returning to his native State he was elected captain of a company raised in Walton county, and at the organization of the Eleventh Georgia infantry was elected colonel. Taking his command to Virginia he reported to General Johnston the day before he left the valley for Manassas Junction, and would have been in the battle of First Manassas if a railroad accident had not prevented. Subsequently he was put in command of a brigade composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Georgia and First Kentucky, with which he was on duty before Washington, and later at Yorktown, where he fought at the battle of Dam No. 1. Beginning with the Seven Days' battles before Richmond he participated in all the battles of Longstreet's corps of the army of Northern Virginia. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded. He and his brigade were detached from the main body of the corps at the battle of Chickamauga, but he was with Longstreet in the Knoxville campaign, and after the return to Virginia, fought from the Wilderness to Appomattox. Anderson's brigade was the last to leave the lines in front of Richmond, marched as the infantry rear guard from Petersburg to Appomattox, and at the surrender was the last brigade to stack arms. The organization was slightly changed during the service, the First Georgia taking the place of the First Kentucky at the latter's disbandment, and after the battle of Fredericksburg the place of the First Georgia was taken by Rylander's battalion and later by the Fifty-ninth Georgia. General Anderson, on his return to Georgia, found employment in the railroad service. From 1877 to 1881 he was chief of police of Atlanta. Then moving to Tuscaloosa, Ala., he was a merchant there for eight years. Since coming to Anniston in 1889 he has held the offices of city clerk

and chief of police. His second marriage occurred in 1881 to Miss Linda Spiller, of Tuscaloosa, and they have two children: Charles Hardwick and Jessie Tennelle.

Captain John Monroe Anderson, of Montgomery, a veteran of Wheeler's cavalry, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., March 3, 1834, and was reared on the farm of his parents in what is now Calhoun county, Ala., where they moved in his infancy. In 1861 he was the first man to enlist in the Powell Dragoons, a cavalry company organized in Calhoun and Cherokee counties. At Montgomery this company was assigned to the First regiment, Alabama cavalry, under Col. James H. Clanton, with the following officers: D. T. Blakey, captain; W. A. Reese, first lieutenant; S. L. Hughes, second lieutenant, and J. M. Anderson, junior second lieutenant. In his first battle, at Shiloh, Lieutenant Anderson behaved with marked gallantry and was twice wounded. He rejoined the regiment in time to take part in the fight at Guntown, Miss., and during the campaign in Kentucky he shared the service of Wheeler's brigade, at Munfordville, Perryville, and the fighting of the rear guard on the retreat. The company was then detached by General Wheeler as his escort, and after the battle of Chickamauga Lieutenant Anderson was promoted to the honorable position of captain of this escort company. Throughout all of Wheeler's campaigns he was always at the front, and was probably under fire as often as any man of the army of Tennessee. After the war he returned to Calhoun county, and was elected sheriff, but resigned the office before his term expired to engage in planting in Montgomery county, his present occupation. In 1886 he was elected to the State legislature.

James O. Andrew, D. D., of Selma, an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is a native of Georgia, and son of Rev. James O. Andrew, formerly a bishop of the Methodist church in Georgia. When Georgia seceded from the Union, and war was begun against the Confederacy, Dr. Andrew was a student at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., but he laid aside his books, like many other generous youths, to fight in the ranks with the soldiers of the South. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in one of the infantry companies of the Georgia legion, organized by Thomas R. R. Cobb, the famous orator, who was promoted

to brigadier-general and lost his life at Marye's Hill. Private Andrew went to Virginia with the legion and served on the peninsula and on the Yorktown lines until the evacuation of that position, participating in the battle of Dam. No. 1, April 16, 1862, under Gen. Howell Cobb. Subsequently he fought before Richmond at the battle of Seven Pines and through the Seven Days campaign. In the Maryland campaign of September, 1862, Cobb's brigade had taken possession of Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, preparatory to the capture of the Federal forces there, when they were ordered back to Crampton's Gap in South mountain, with orders to fight to the death to hold the pass against McClellan until Jackson could take Harper's Ferry, and march to the support of Lee at Sharpsburg. How well they did their duty was shown by the reports of losses on September 14, 1862, Cobb's legion losing 190 killed, wounded and missing out of 248 engaged. Dr. Andrew was one of those who fell in this battle, so seriously wounded that he was capable of no further service during the war. Falling into the hands of the enemy he was carried to Fort McHenry and not long afterward exchanged. In 1867 he resumed his studies at Emory college, and was graduated in 1869. Subsequently he was engaged in farming and school teaching until 1873, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist church. He has served as trustee of the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala., and as financial agent of that institution for five years; for three years was editor of the Alabama Christian Advocate, and in every way has labored with devotion for the interests of his church and the sacred cause to which he has devoted his life.

John Z. Andrews, a prosperous merchant at Clayton, was one of five brothers who were in the Confederate service, enlisting from Barbour county, Ala. William served in the Thirty-ninth Alabama until he died at Cleveland, Tenn., from disease contracted in the army; Richard was a private in the Jeff Davis legion, Gen. Wade Hampton's command, survived the war and died in Barbour county, 1897; Robert was a private in the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry and is now living in Barbour county; and Winston Andrews served with the rank of second lieutenant of Company C, Thirty-ninth Alabama, until wounded and disabled in one of the battles about Atlanta, He is also a resident of Barbour county. John Z. was born in Barbour county in

May, 1846, and was educated in the schools of his native county. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service with the Thirty-ninth regiment Alabama infantry, as a private in Company C. This was the regiment originally commanded by General Clayton, and was brigaded in Mississippi after the evacuation of Corinth under General Gardner, who was succeeded in brigade command by General Deas. Private Andrews accompanied his regiment in the Kentucky campaign in the summer and fall of 1862, but was taken sick and being left behind, was captured by the enemy. Subsequently he was paroled and allowed to return home, but was not exchanged until the spring of 1864, when he rejoined the regiment and was made a corporal. He shared the fighting of his command, in Deas' brigade, Clayton's division, Cheatham's corps, during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro; the Tennessee campaign including the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and the campaign of 1865, of which the battle at Bentonville, N. C., was the principal engagement. After the surrender of the army at Greensboro, N. C., he returned to Barbour county, and until 1870 was engaged in farming. Then making his home at Clayton he embarked in business as a merchant, and has, during the subsequent years, met with a degree of success that is highly complimentary to his business talent and integrity. Mr. Andrews was married in 1875 to Margaret McCrae, and they have four children living: Lulu, wife of Charles P. West; George W., a graduate of the university of Alabama, class of 1900; Mary and Irene.

Samuel Appling, of Walker county, an officer of Col. Charles P. Ball's Alabama cavalry, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., November 24, 1823, son of William Appling, a farmer of that county. He was one of seven brothers, two of whom, besides himself, were Confederate soldiers. His military service began in 1863, as a private in Company A of Hatch's battalion, on duty in Alabama, which was enlarged to form the Eighth (also known as the Ninth) regiment Alabama cavalry, commanded by Colonel Ball and Lieut-Col. Lemuel D. Hatch. In this regiment Mr. Appling was made first lieutenant of Company A. His most important engagement was at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864, in an expedition against Sherman's railroad communications led by Gen. Gideon J. Pillow. The regiment lost a number of killed and wounded fighting the Federals

who were under cover in the courthouse and other buildings of the town, and Lieutenant Appling was captured. During the remainder of the war he was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, not being paroled until June, 1865, when he returned to his home and family. His first wife, Rebecca Willingham, had died in 1861 leaving seven children, and he had subsequently married Rebecca Whiteside, who died in 1884, leaving five children. In later years he married Carrie Hamilton, his present wife. After the war Lieutenant Appling was engaged in farming for many years, leaving that occupation to embark in business as a merchant at Oakman. But in 1897 he retired from business, in which he had been quite successful, and now makes his home at Carbon Hill.

George C. Arrington, of Birmingham, was born in Greene county, Ala., December 31, 1835. His parents, John D. Arrington and Elizabeth Cherry, were natives of North Carolina, and the father, a planter, died in 1840. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Arrington began his mercantile career as a clerk, and at twenty he embarked in business as a merchant at Forkland, Ala., in partnership with his younger brother, James P. In November, 1858, he was married to Susan M. Galley, daughter of William and Susan Galley, natives of North Carolina. At the beginning of the war in 1861, these two young men, with the care of their business, their mother and sister and the wife and child of the elder, decided that one should go to war, and the other remain for the present. Naturally the military service was assumed by the younger and unmarried, and James went to front and gallantly sustained the honor of the family as aide-de-camp, with the rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Rodes. He served through the campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia, until in the Shenandoah valley in the fall of 1864, under General Early, he was wounded and captured at the battle of Winchester. Being sent as a prisoner of war to Fort Delaware he contracted a pulmonary disease, from which he died at Winchester, Va., while on his way home, soon after the close of the war. Early in 1864, George C. Arrington also entered the service of the Confederacy. The struggle did not yet seem hopeless, and all patriotic men of the South rallied around the stars and bars for another heroic effort. Mr. Arrington became a non-commissioned

officer of Company G, Ninth Alabama cavalry, of General Morgan's division, Martin's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry. With this command he served through the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, sharing all the fighting of Wheeler's cavalry until in the fall of 1864, he was captured at Rome, Ga. He was destined for imprisonment at Camp Douglas, Ohio, but escaped at Resaca, Ga., and rejoined his command, after which he remained on duty until the surrender at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in business as a planter and merchant, living at Forkland until 1887, and since then at Birmingham. He is past commander of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans.

Thomas W. Atkins, of East Lake, Jefferson county, a veteran of Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox's old regiment, the Ninth Alabama, was born in De Soto county, Miss., April 8, 1843. When he was three years old his father, Hutchison Atkins, died, and his mother then returned with her three children to her old home in Limestone county, Ala., where she died five years afterward. He was reared by his mother's brother, W. W. Phillips, and in the spring he left the farm to become a Confederate soldier, enlisting in Company F, Ninth regiment Alabama infantry. His company commander was Thomas H. Hobbs, who died of wounds received at Gaines' Mill. Going to Virginia in 1861 he served with his regiment in front of Washington, and subsequently shared the record of Wilcox's brigade. In the spring of 1862, on account of his excellent marksmanship he was assigned to duty as sharpshooter, his line of duty until the close of the war. Among the battles in which he participated were Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, and in the course of his service he was three times wounded, at Frayser's Farm, Salem Church and Cold Harbor. Identified with the record of his regiment and brigade from the first battle, his service came to an end by capture April 8, 1865, the day before the capitulation by General Lee, and he was soon afterward paroled at City Point. A strange circumstance in his soldier life was his association with the first man to be wounded and killed in his company. This man—Sam

Crews—joined the company at Knoxville, Tenn., and soon became an intimate friend of Atkins'. He received his wound, the first suffered by any man in the company, when he and Atkins were both trying to take advantage of the shelter of a small tree on the picket line on the Warwick river, soon after the regiment reached Virginia. At Gaines' Mill, nearly a year later, while charging across a ravine, many of the company fell headlong into a ditch concealed in the high grass, and among these Atkins, and upon him, almost immediately fell his friend Crews. But the latter seemed to be more seriously hurt than the fall would account for and asked for water. A few minutes after drinking from Atkins' canteen he died, and examination showed that as he reached the ditch he had been shot through the heart. Mr. Atkins arrived at his home in August, 1865. Since then he has been in the railroad service, beginning as fireman, and working his way up to engineer, his position for the past thirty years. Since 1872 he has been with the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He has been twice married: in 1869 to Mattie Williams, deceased, and in 1887 to Bettie Marshall, and has two sons living.

Albert Martin Ayres, of Guntersville, was born at Macon, Ga., October 21, 1843, son of Asher Ayres, a merchant at that city in the ante-war period. When war began he was a student at an educational institution in the State of New York, and he promptly returned to his native State and enlisted in a volunteer company which was offered for the Confederate service, but was not accepted, there being a lack of arms for the equipment of troops. In 1863 he again enlisted, in Company B of the First regiment engineers. With this command he served on engineering duty throughout the remainder of the war, mainly in Virginia, and in the final campaign in that State was captured, in April, 1865, at Sailors' Creek. Being sent as a prisoner of war to Point Lookout, Md., he was held there until June, 1865. After his return to Georgia he engaged in civil engineering as a railroad surveyor for fifteen years, and finally made his home at Guntersville, Ala., where he is now one of the leading citizens. Since 1898 he has held the office of probate judge of Marshall county. Judge Ayres was married in 1878 to Nannie Foster, and they have two children: Albert and Ira.

Lieutenant-Colonel David William Baine, of the Fourteenth Alabama infantry, was a native of Ohio, born August 29, 1829. His father was a Methodist minister, born in Scotland, and his mother was of Northern birth. At seventeen years of age he was graduated at Alleghany college, Pittsburg, and at once removed to Kentucky, whence he came to Alabama a few months later and engaged in teaching school at Cherokee, also pursuing the study of law. After his admission to the bar in 1848 he made rapid advancement in his profession, and had attained considerable prominence when, in 1856, he made his home in Lowndes county, and became the law partner of S. P. Nesmith, one time adjutant-general of the State, and a gallant officer of the Sixth Alabama until his death at Seven Pines. The secession of Alabama and the beginning of war found Mr. Baine busy in his profession, well launched in a successful and honorable career. He had been married in 1848 at Cherokee, to Mary Hogue, and had a family. But all these ties could not restrain the offering of his life to the cause of the South. Though not a politician he had been a member of the Charleston National convention of 1860, and fully comprehended the issues involved. So, when troops were called for he went out as a private in the first company that left his county, and served with the First Alabama regiment at Pensacola. But he was qualified for higher rank, having been active in the militia service of the State, in which he attained the rank of brigadier-general. When later in 1861, the Fourteenth Alabama regiment was organized at Auburn, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, Thomas J. Judge being chosen as colonel. With this regiment he went to Virginia, and in the fall and winter of 1861 was on duty along the Rappahannock and toward Washington. In the spring of 1862 the Fourteenth was under the orders of Magruder about Yorktown, on the Virginia peninsula, and thence falling back, was engaged at Williamsburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Baine left a hospital to lead the regiment at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31st and June 1st, and on the second day fainted from exhaustion, but recovering himself, overtook his regiment and resumed his place at the front. He again commanded the regiment in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and at Gaines' Mill, June 27th, says the historian of the regiment, "Lieutenant-Colonel Baine's daring excelled that of any man I ever saw." At Frayser's

Farm, June 30th, the Fourteenth, "bearing the brunt of the struggle, was nearly annihilated," said General Pryor. His brigade, in four days, lost 860 out of a total of 1400. In this desperate combat, Colonel Baine was asked by Pryor if his men could take a Federal battery that had repelled the assaults of more than one brigade. He made answer, "My brave boys will take it if I tell them," and they quickly rushed forward under a terrible fire, before which even their heroism was compelled to yield. When near the enemy, Colonel Baine was struck by a minie ball which severed a blood vessel in the abdomen. Crying out, "I am wounded, tell Major Wood to take charge of the regiment," he was lifted from his horse, and in two minutes expired. His body is at rest in historic Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, the Confederate capital he died to defend. Two children of this heroic soldier are now living in Alabama: Mary Baine, wife of Willis Brewer, member of Congress from the Fifth district, and Thomas Baine, a resident of Birmingham.

Harrison K. Bankston, a veteran of the Confederate artillery service, was born at Raymond, Hinds county, Miss., was reared upon the plantation of his parents, and given a college education in Kentucky. On reaching manhood he engaged in planting, and married Caroline M. Coorpender, by whom he had six children, one of whom, Dr. Richard C. Bankston, is now prominent in the medical profession at Birmingham, Ala. The elder Bankston served during the war of the Confederacy as a private in Company A, First regiment Mississippi light artillery, under Col. William T. Withers. He was one of the first volunteers in this famous artillery regiment, and shared its services during the campaigns against Vicksburg, and the siege of that city in the summer of 1863. The battery fought in one of the most exposed and continuously assailed positions during the long siege and bombardment, and Private Bankston was one of the few who remained fit for duty at the surrender. Subsequently he was in parole camp at Demopolis. His son, Dr. Richard C. Bankston, mentioned above, was born at Raymond, Miss., September 15, 1854. Though far too young for military service during the war, he has a vivid recollection of the famous battle fought at Raymond, May 12, 1863, in which a gallant Confederate brigade held at bay a Federal

division. In a boyish way, and doubtless with much of the patriotic devotion that inspired the men on the firing line, he participated in this fight by carrying water to the soldiers. After the war was over he was educated at Clinton college, Miss., studied medicine while maintaining himself as a mercantile clerk, and in the same way made the expenses of his course at Tulane university, where he was graduated in the medical department in 1888. After several years' practice in Mississippi he removed to Birmingham in 1895, and since then has occupied an honorable position in the profession of that city. He was married in 1880 to Mattie J., daughter of Josiah Kent Davis, of Mississippi, a Confederate soldier.

John Wyeth Barclay, M. D., of Birmingham, was born in Marshall county, Ala., March 31, 1842. His father, Judge Thomas C. Barclay, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., practiced law for many years in Alabama, served as circuit clerk and judge, and during the Confederate period, though prevented by a physical infirmity from being a soldier, was one of the most ardent "rebels" in the State. In the spring of 1861 Dr. Barclay, then a boy of nineteen, enlisted in Company K, Ninth regiment Alabama infantry. Of his company, which was the first organized in Marshall county, he was elected second sergeant at the beginning, and he served as sergeant and ordnance officer until near the end of the war. The Ninth regiment was sent to Virginia and mustered in at Richmond, with Cadmus M. Wilcox as its first colonel. Afterward it served in the brigade of that gallant officer throughout the war, and was distinguished for valorous fighting on many fields. Sergeant Barclay participated in this service with credit, taking part in the battles of First Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Salem Church (Chancellorsville), Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg and Reams' Station. In the latter he was captured, and being sent to the military camp at Point Lookout, Md., was imprisoned for six months. Finally he made his escape by going out with the sick for transportation to Savannah, and after a voyage of fourteen days on the steamer Great Atlantic, reached his destination. Then, on parole, he made his way to his home in Alabama, and the war being

practically over, saw no more service. Subsequently he served for a time as clerk of the circuit court of Marshall county, first by appointment and afterwards elected by the people, until displaced on account of refusing to take the oath. Then giving his attention to the study of medicine, he was graduated by the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1870. He has been successfully engaged in practice, and since 1887 has been a citizen of Birmingham, and recognized as one of the prominent men in his profession. For the past four years he has been the health officer of the city. He is an active member of Hardee camp, U. C. V., for several years held the rank of surgeon on the staff of Gen. F. S. Ferguson, commanding the Alabama division, and is now assistant surgeon under General Harrison.

John B. Bass, M. D., of Ashville, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., January 7, 1845, son of Andrew Bass, a farmer, who died near Birmingham in 1854. His grandfather, Burrell Bass, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and in 1813 emigrated from North Carolina to Alabama, and settled near the present site of the city of Birmingham. Dr. Bass, at the age of eighteen years, entered the Confederate service at Jackson, Miss., as a member of Company B, Second Engineer corps, with which he was on duty with the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston during the retreat from Jackson to Meridian, and the subsequent operations under command of Gen. Leonidas Polk. In the spring of 1864 he accompanied Polk's army to Georgia, joining the army of Tennessee at Resaca, and was on duty during the remainder of the campaign to Atlanta and the siege of that city, after its fall taking part in the Tennessee campaign under General Hood. At Talladega, Ala., in 1865, he was honorably discharged. After his return home he devoted himself to preparation for the medical profession, studying first at the university of Virginia, and next at the Washington university, Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1870. Immediately thereafter he began the practice at Ashville, where his career for thirty years has been one of honorable distinction in his profession. In February, 1875, he was married to Anna E. Gunn, and they have one son, Herschel W., at present (May 1900) a student at the Alabama Polytechnic institute.

John Baptist Beaumont, adjutant of R. H. Powell camp, United Confederate veterans, at Union Springs, is a veteran of the Southern Rifles, a gallant volunteer company which maintained the honor of Alabama on many battle-fields of Virginia. He was born in France in March, 1828, and came to America in 1852, first settling at Columbus, Ga. Six years later he removed to Union Springs, Ala., where he enlisted in the Southern Rifles, Company D, Third regiment Alabama infantry, as orderly sergeant. Going with the regiment to Virginia, his first battles were in the spring of 1862 at Drewry's Bluff and Seven Pines, and in the latter he was severely wounded and left on the field for dead. Falling into the hands of the enemy he was taken to Fortress Monroe and held about five months in hospital before being exchanged. When he returned to the Confederate lines he was sent home to Union Springs, where he remained, never sufficiently recovering to go on duty in the field. After the war, when the Southern Rifles company was re-organized he became a member and so continued until the organization was disbanded in 1898. Sergeant Beaumont was married in 1854, at Columbus, Ga., to Melvina Moore, and they have one daughter, Adelaide, a young lady who is much interested in the success of the Ladies' Memorial association at Union Springs.

Colonel Franklin King Beck was born in Duplin county, N. C., May 21, 1814, but was reared from the age of five years, in Wilcox county, Ala. His father, John Beck, was a legislator in both North Carolina and Alabama, and his mother was a sister of Hon. William R. King. After obtaining a literary education at the Alabama university and at Georgetown, D. C., he studied law at Yale, began practice as an attorney at Camden in 1841, was elected solicitor in 1843, and member of the legislature in 1851 and 1855, and sat in the constitutional convention of 1861. He was elected colonel of the Twenty-third regiment at its organization in the fall of 1861, and was on duty with it at Mobile until the Kentucky campaign during which the Twenty-third formed part of Col. T. H. Taylor's brigade, of Stevenson's division, under Kirby Smith. In the latter part of 1862 they took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, in the defense of Vicksburg. Under the brigade command of General Tracy they fought gallantly at Port Gibson, where Tracy was killed, and they met Grant's army again

at Baker's Creek and Big Black bridge, before being forced into the city of Vicksburg. At Big Black bridge the Twenty-third practically monopolized the honors on the Confederate side. Having no orders to retreat, Beck and his men remained on the river bank defeating the attempts of Grant's army to cross until nearly midnight, and then fell back only upon peremptory order. Colonel Beck was on duty throughout the siege, and at the surrender of Vicksburg was paroled. Soon afterward his leg was fractured by the kick of a horse, causing his disability until after the Atlanta campaign, when he returned to duty and led his regiment in Hood's North Georgia expedition. At Resaca, October 12, 1864, while making a reconnoissance, a cannon ball struck the limb of a tree, glanced downward, passed through his thigh and killed his horse. He died in a few minutes afterward.

Captain William Bell, of Anniston, is a native of Charleston, S. C., and rendered his Confederate service with the troops of that State. He was born April 1, 1837, son of William Bell, a rice planter, was graduated at Princeton college in 1857, and in 1858 became a member of that historic company, the Charleston Light Dragoons. This company was called out when the State seceded, was on duty on Sullivan's island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and later on Morris island, at Pocotaligo and other battles. In 1862 Captain Bell organized a cavalry company of which he was elected captain. Some time after, there being need of more batteries of light artillery, his company was transferred to that arm of the service and Captain Bell returned to the Charleston Light Dragoons, resigning his commission. While serving with this command he was detailed to collect laborers to build the coast defenses. He organized and operated the labor bureau until all the heavy fortifications about Charleston and the islands were completed, when he returned to his old company, then serving on the coast. In 1864 the Charleston Light Dragoons, as Company K, Fourth South Carolina cavalry, Col. B. H. Rutledge, went to Virginia as a part of Gen. M. C. Butler's South Carolina brigade, Wade Hampton's division, cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia, and Captain Bell took part in the campaign beginning with battle of the Wilderness, and was actively engaged until severely wounded and captured at Cold

Harbor. He was sent north as a prisoner of war and confined at Elmira, N. Y., until paroled and exchanged, in October. He reported then to General Butler, and during the campaign in the Carolinas in 1865, acted as scout for that officer until the close of hostilities. Captain Bell came to Alabama in 1883 and is now engaged in farming near Anniston. He has prospered in his affairs, and is regarded as one of the leading men of Calhoun county.

William Berney, commander of Camp Lomax, United Confederate veterans, at Montgomery, and member of the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, with the rank of major, was born at Montgomery, May 27, 1846. His father, Dr. James Berney, born in South Carolina of Revolutionary ancestry, came to Montgomery from his native State and married Jane Elizabeth Saffold, daughter of Judge Reuben Saffold, former chief justice of Alabama. In 1853, with their family, they removed to Baltimore, where Dr. Berney practiced his profession until 1859, when, fearing a war between the North and South, they returned to Montgomery. They gave four sons to the Confederate service: John, who served on the staff of Maj.-Gen. R. E. Rodes, was severely wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and died of yellow fever at St. Louis in 1878; Saffold, who was adjutant of Col. James H. Hallonquist's regiment of reserve artillery, army of Tennessee, and now resides at Mobile; Chollet, a member of Goldthwait's battery, now a citizen of Montgomery; and William, the subject of this sketch. The latter was under military age at the beginning of the war, but in March, 1864, he enlisted at Dalton, Ga., in Hallonquist's regiment of reserve artillery, with which he served as ordnance sergeant during the great campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, the siege of that city, Hood's campaign in Tennessee, and the Carolina campaign in 1865, finally surrendering at Augusta, Ga., in May, 1865. He subsequently resided in Montgomery until the founding of Birmingham, in 1871, when he went there as local agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and a year later became bookkeeper of the National bank of Birmingham. Two years afterward he was made cashier, and on the death of President Linn was elected to that position. He continued as president after the consolidation of the National and City banks for one year, and then resigned and organized the Berney

national bank, of which he was president until 1894, when he returned to his native city and became vice-president of the bank of Montgomery. In 1868 Mr. Berney was married to Lizzie J. Taylor, who died in 1892, leaving three daughters: Rebecca Durr, Lizzie Witten and Mary Chollet.

Captain Randall Duckworth Berry, of Selma, was born in Dallas county, Ala., son of Alfred Berry and Nancy Duckworth, the latter a daughter of Randall Duckworth, a member of the first legislature of the State of Alabama. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Confederate service, as a member of the Governor's Guard, a company organized in January, 1860, by Thomas J. Goldsby. With this company, in December and January, 1861, he served under the orders of the Governor, in the seizure and occupation of Fort Morgan. Returning to Selma in March, the Governor's Guard enlisted in April, 1861, under the first call for troops by President Davis, as Company A, of the Fourth Alabama infantry. The regiment was organized at Dalton, Ga., under Col. Egbert J. Jones, of Hartsville, Ala., and proceeding to Lynchburg, and thence to Harper's Ferry, was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, in the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston. They operated against Patterson's Federal army in the Shenandoah valley, and were transferred to Manassas Junction in time to win the battle of First Manassas, where General Bee was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama, after giving to General Jackson's brigade the title of "Stonewall." Colonel Jones was also mortally wounded at First Manassas. Captain Berry fought through this famous battle, and was wounded in the hand. Subsequently he was on duty at Dumfries, and engaged in the blockade of the Potomac river until the army was withdrawn to the peninsula. He participated in the defense of Yorktown, fought at Williamsburg, and with his regiment made a forced march to West Point, on the Pamunkey river, and drove back the Federal troops to the gunboats. On the night following their arrival at Chimborazo heights, near Richmond, a severe thunder storm occurred, in which one man was killed and fifty of the regiment were stunned by lightning. He fought at the battle of Seven Pines and received a painful wound in the shoulder, but continued on duty. In June they were sent by railroad to

Staunton, where they joined Jackson's command, and returning to the vicinity of Richmond with it, participated in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and in the following engagements of the Seven Days' battles, ending at Malvern Hill, where Captain Berry was again wounded, in the knee and hand. He shared the gallant service of his brigade under General Whiting, at Second Manassas, and under General Law at South Mountain and Sharpsburg. In the latter battle, overcome by fatigue and the effects of his wounds, he became disabled, and when the army reached Winchester, Va., he was honorably discharged. In the spring of 1864, feeling able to resume service, he aided in the organization of Company A of Lockhart's battalion, and was elected first lieutenant. With this command he was on duty at Chehaw and Montgomery during Rousseau's raid in Alabama, and made a forced march to West Point, which caused his wounds to break out afresh, keeping him in bed for four months. On his convalescence he was appointed quartermaster of the Sixty-second Alabama regiment, with the rank of captain, but he was not able to assume his duties as such. At Selma, when attacked by Wilson's raiders, he and other veterans unable to walk without crutches, mounted horses and took part in the fight, and subsequently surrendered there. Remaining at Selma, in a penniless condition, he found employment in the office of Fellows & Johns, attorneys, studied law, and was admitted to practice. In 1872 he was elected to the city council, and in 1882-83 and 1886-87 he represented Dallas county in the legislature. In 1866 he obtained from the legislature the charter under which the Selma street railway was constructed. Since May, 1899, he has held the office of city attorney. Captain Berry was married in 1878 to Sallie Burns, and they have five children living: Paul, Alfred, John H., Jefferson Clay and Bernice. He has been an active member of the United Confederate veterans, and served as commander of Ap R. Jones camp, No. 317.

Daniel P. Bestor, of Mobile, aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commanding the Army of Tennessee department, United Confederate veterans, was born at Greensboro, Ala., March 27, 1840. His father was Daniel P. Bestor, D. D., a native of Connecticut, prominent in Alabama as Baptist minister, legislator and friend of popular education, and

his mother was Eliza Townes, of Virginia. Both lines of ancestry include Revolutionary patriots. Mr. Bestor was graduated at the university of Mississippi in 1860, and then began the study of law at Mobile. When the war came his family contributed liberally to the army of the Confederacy. One brother, John T., went to Virginia in the Third Alabama and was killed at Malvern Hill; another, Frank E., served as lieutenant with Ball's cavalry and lost his life during Wilson's raid. Daniel P. spent a few months on his father's plantation in Mississippi, and then, in the fall of 1861, enlisted in the Thirty-seventh regiment Mississippi infantry, as a sergeant in Company B. He was ordered from this regiment to Virginia in the spring of 1862, and in June following received orders from the war department to report to Capt. J. Hardeman Stuart, signal officer of the cavalry division of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. As is well understood by soldiers, this was an assignment of the most honorable character, testifying to great trust in the capacity and intelligence of the men detached for such duty. In the Second Manassas campaign Captain Stuart was ordered to capture the enemy's signal party on an eminence overlooking Warrenton, but the disposition of troops making this impossible, and losing his horse, he shouldered a musket, and was killed in the storming of Groveton heights. Mr. Bestor, who had served up to that time as his signal sergeant, continued in the same duty thereafter under Capt. R. E. Welbourne, chief signal officer on the staff of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. He was with the army at Chancellorsville when Jackson received his fatal wound, saw him after he fell and afterward was on duty with Generals Ewell and Early, acting as signal officer during the time that Captain Welbourne was disabled by wounds. At the close of General Early's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, in the fall of 1864, Sergeant Bestor, who had then been promoted, was ordered to Mobile and put in charge of the signal men at Spanish Fort in December. He continued on duty there through the siege of March 27 to April 8, 1865, and on the night when General Gibson withdrew his troops, barefooted for the sake of secrecy, along the narrow treadway over the marsh, to Battery Huger, Sergeant Bestor was left with one companion to keep up the lights and prevent the enemy from suspecting the evacuation. Although anticipating capture in the performance of this duty, he escaped, after the fort was captured, and

was paroled with the army at Meridian, May 3, 1865. After the war Mr. Bestor resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867. Since then he has had a very successful career and lucrative practice as an attorney, especially in commercial and corporation law. He has served as mayor of the city, and for many years has been president of the board of trustees of the Alabama medical college, was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884 and 1886, and a delegate to the Peace conference at Washington in 1896. In 1873, he was married to Miss Nellie Tarleton, of Mobile.

Captain Alfred Bethea, of the Twenty-third Alabama infantry, was born at Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., September 15, 1838. His father, Tristram Benjamin Bethea, was a native of South Carolina, a prosperous planter and slaveholder and distinguished as a lawyer and member of the Alabama legislature. Captain Bethea was educated in John B. Minor's school in Virginia, studied law in Alabama and had just begun the practice of law at Montgomery when the call to arms was made for the defense of the new Republic. He was ready for the emergency and promptly enlisted in the Montgomery True Blues. Going to Pensacola, he served for a time with Captain Clanton's company of cavalry in that vicinity and afterward was transferred to the Twenty-third regiment, Alabama infantry, organized at Montgomery in November, 1861. He was made a lieutenant in this regiment and a few months later promoted to captain. He served with his command at Mobile until early in 1862, and afterward in east Tennessee, with General Tracy's brigade. In the latter part of 1862 they were transferred to Mississippi, and participated in the repulse of Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou by the troops of Gen. S. D. Lee. In the next May occurred the battles in which Grant's advance on Vicksburg was contested, and the Twenty-third won honorable distinction by its steady and heroic fighting at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and the Big Black river. Of the latter it is remembered that the Twenty-third, under Col. F. K. Beck, remained at the river after all the rest of the army had retreated, and alone resisted all the attempts of the enemy to cross until 11 o'clock that night. Captain Bethea did his whole duty in the hard fighting of this brief campaign, and throughout the siege that followed served faithfully in the Vicksburg trenches until the surrender.

After exchange he was with his regiment in Pettus' brigade of the army of Tennessee, at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and through the Georgia campaign, Hood's Tennessee campaign and the last operations in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. When the war came to an end Captain Bethea returned to Montgomery and resumed the practice of law, in which he continued until his death, November 6, 1882. On January 30, 1863, he was married at Montgomery to Sallie F. Baldwin, daughter of Marion Augustus Baldwin, for twenty-two years attorney-general of Alabama. She is yet living, with a son and daughter, at Montgomery, and is a patriotic and devoted daughter of the South. She is a member of the Peter Forney chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a member and former president of the Sophia Bibb chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and recording secretary of the Alabama division of the latter order. It was her privilege to witness the inauguration of President Davis, hear his address, and attend the ball at which the beauty of the Alabama capital graced the important ceremonies of that memorable event.

Hamilton T. Biggs, a representative of the industrial army of the Confederacy, is a native of Liverpool, England, born March 8, 1830. He attended school at Liverpool until fourteen years of age and then learned the trade of a foundryman. Coming to America with an older brother, James Biggs, he worked at his trade as a journeyman for several years, in Virginia and other States, and finally in 1860 settled at Chattanooga, where he and his brother became the proprietors of a foundry. When the State of Tennessee seceded orders were placed with them for cannon, solid shot and shell, of which they made the first in Tennessee for the Confederacy. When Chattanooga became an unsafe place for their work, Hamilton T. Biggs was transferred to the Shelby Iron Works, Alabama, where he was engaged until the close of the war, his main work being the manufacture of armor for the Confederate gunboats. In the spring of 1865 the Federal raid, led by Gen. James H. Wilson, swept through the State on its mission of destruction, and the works were burned. Mr. Biggs was paroled at Selma, and since then has been active in the industrial development of the South. He purchased lots at Birmingham when the city was founded, and erected the first foundry and machine

shops, which he kept in operation for many years, also establishing a stove factory. As one of the pioneers of the city and a leader in the industrial development which is the keystone of its prosperity he has a conspicuous place among its citizens. In 1855 he was married to Susan Dunavant, of Virginia, who died in 1896. Seven of their children are living—three sons and four daughters.

Alexander W. Black, of Birmingham, a survivor of the Sixth Alabama infantry, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., September 15, 1836. His parents James Martin and Mary J. Black, were both natives of the same State. In 1856 Mr. Black came to Alabama and made his home in Henry county, and on May 5, 1861, he enlisted at Abbeville in the company of Capt. J. C. Gordon, which, when the Sixth regiment, Alabama infantry, was mustered in at Montgomery, became Company B of that command, under Col. J. J. Seibels. The regiment was sent to Virginia, was present at the battle of First Manassas, passed the winter of 1861-62 on outpost duty between Manassas Junction and Washington, and after that was sent to Yorktown. The first serious battle of the regiment was at Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, 1862, when Col. John B. Gordon was in command. Here the regiment lost more than half its fighting strength in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Private Black, who was painfully and seriously wounded by a ball passing through and shattering his left foot. He was in hospital at Richmond three months in consequence of this hurt, and then was sent to his home. Three months later he reported for duty but upon examination by the regimental surgeon he was pronounced unfit for service in the field, and advised that he could have an honorable discharge on account of disability. This was not his wish, as he was still anxious to do what he could for the cause of the Confederacy, and accordingly it was arranged that he should enter the ambulance corps of the regiment. In this capacity he was with the gallant old Sixth throughout the remainder of its battles and campaigns, in Pennsylvania, on the Rappahannock, from the Rapidan to the James, about Petersburg, and finally participated in the surrender of the army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. After the war he made his home at Eufaula until 1880, and since then has been an esteemed citizen of Birmingham. In W. J. Hardee camp, U. C. V., he holds the rank of third lieutenant-commander.

While at home disabled in 1862 he was married to Dorinda A. Matthews, and they have three children: two sons, J. C. and E. J. Black, both prosperous business men of Birmingham, and a daughter, Minnie.

Colonel David Taliaferro Blakey, of Montgomery, the successor of Gen. W. W. Allen in command of the First Alabama cavalry, is a native of Montgomery, Ala., born August 12, 1833. His father was Dr. Boling A. Blakey, a native of Georgia, of Virginian descent, who came to Alabama in 1818, and became prominent in the practice of medicine at Mount Meigs and Montgomery and in Macon county. His mother was Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David M. Taliaferro, and granddaughter of Col. William D. Barnett—an officer of Georgia troops in the war of the Revolution, and afterward a representative of Georgia in the United States congress—and Ben Taliaferro, also a Revolutionary officer and distinguished as a Georgia congressman. Colonel Blakey was reared at Montgomery and in Macon county, and in 1851 was graduated at the university of Georgia with high honors. After graduation he engaged in teaching, occupying the position of assistant in the celebrated high school at Tuskegee, conducted by Professor Johns. Subsequently he busied himself with saw-milling for a time, and then purchased a large plantation at Fitzpatrick Station in what is now Bullock county. When the war called him from this occupation his enlistment was made in the Metropolitan Guards of Montgomery, with which company he went to Norfolk, Va., as a private, in the summer of 1861, but was soon appointed sergeant of ordnance by Secretary L. P. Walker, and assigned to duty at Mobile, and later as assistant to the commander of the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala. While at that post he was invited by Capt. James H. Clanton to assist in raising a cavalry regiment, and being granted leave of absence for that purpose entered effectively into the work, and was elected captain of Company E of the regiment formed, the First Alabama cavalry. As captain of his company he took part in the battle of Shiloh and the operations about Corinth and in North Alabama that followed. In the summer of 1862 the First became part of General Wheeler's original brigade, and upon the resignation of Colonel Clanton, Captain Blakey was advanced to major. He was with Wheeler's command at Perryville and other engagements in Kentucky,

gained promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the Murfreesboro campaign of December, 1862, and the operations of Wheeler's cavalry during the spring and summer of 1863. At Chickamauga he commanded the regiment, and subsequently he participated in the East Tennessee campaign, at Dandridge receiving a gunshot wound through the body. Upon his recovery he took command of the regiment with promotion to colonel, Colonel Allen having been made a brigadier-general. Colonel Blakey led the gallant First regiment through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, the defeat of the Stoneman and McCook raids, Wheeler's raid through Tennessee, and the operations against Sherman's advance on Savannah and the Carolinas, defending Augusta and Aiken from the enemy, and at Bentonville, the last battle of the army, having command of his brigade. He surrendered at Charlotte, N. C., and then returning to his home in Alabama, as a planter set about the rebuilding of his shattered fortune. In December, 1866, he was married to Mary S., daughter of Dr. W. S. Mabson, of Union Springs. In 1867 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. It was his intention at this time to remove to Omaha, Neb., but being prevailed upon by his friends to remain in Alabama, he began his practice as a lawyer at Montgomery in 1868. In 1897 he retired from the profession, in which he had gained fame as one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and one of the most learned chancery lawyers of the local bar. Of his three sons, the eldest, Boling A., was graduated at the university of Alabama and the Polytechnic institute at Auburn, and afterward served for several years as assistant professor of mechanic arts at the latter institution. In 1893 he engaged in electrical contracting at Montgomery, and he now has the office of city electrician. William M., the second son, distinguished among the younger members of the Montgomery bar, was born at that city December 17, 1869, and was graduated at the university of Alabama in 1888. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1890. In Holtzclaw camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, he has the rank of lieutenant-commander. David T. Blakey, the youngest son, was educated at the university also, but left before graduation to engage in business, at Montgomery. He now resides at Birmingham, Ala., being engaged in a general brokerage business.

George N. Boyd, of Birmingham, a veteran of the Fifth Alabama battalion, was born in Greene county, Ala., October 8, 1839, son of Lewis M. and Mary Emily (Snedecor) Boyd and was reared and educated in Sumter county. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sumter Rifles, which went to Virginia, and became Company A of the Fifth Alabama battalion at its organization at Dumfries in December, 1861. Under the command of Maj. Van de Graaff, the battalion served in northern Virginia during the following winter, and in the spring of 1862, as a part of Archer's brigade, participated in the battle of Seven Pines and the Seven Days' battles around Richmond. In the course of the latter, Private Boyd was wounded, but he recovered in time to take part in the fight of Second Manassas where he was severely wounded, causing his disability until after the Maryland campaign, and the battle of Fredericksburg, where his battalion was particularly distinguished, winning the special commendation of Generals Lee, Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill. During the remainder of the war he was on active duty, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the fighting around Petersburg. After the surrender at Appomattox he held out for two weeks, but was finally captured and paroled. After this he led an active life as a merchant, farmer and real estate dealer, residing in various localities, until 1886, when he made his home at Birmingham. During the second administration of President Cleveland he was assistant custodian of the government building at that city. He is a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans.

George R. Boyd, of Selma, now residing at Montgomery as an official of the State government, was born in Perry county, Ala., September 2, 1826. He is the son of John Boyd, a native of Newberry district, S. C., of Revolutionary ancestry, who came to Alabama and built the first cotton gin in Perry (then Catawba) county in 1819. His mother, Elizabeth Blackburn, a native of the same district of South Carolina, was a daughter of John Blackburn, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Boyd was reared in his native county, and just after he had attained the age of twenty-one years was elected clerk of the circuit court by a large majority over a competitor of unusual influence and popularity. He held the office for eight years, performing its duties with

remarkable skill and accuracy, and then declined re-election. Early in 1861 he enlisted with the Magnolia Cadets, of Selma, an organization which was mustered into the Confederate service as Capt. N. H. R. Dawson's company of the Fourth regiment, Alabama infantry. But he was deprived of the privilege of going to the front, not being physically adapted to such duty, and instead was placed upon detached service, and his skill and experience in clerical work was devoted to the cause of the Confederacy during its existence, as an employee of the government depository at Selma. Since the close of the war Mr. Boyd has at various times acted as bookkeeper or cashier with some of the principal cotton houses of the State, and for several years he was cashier and bookkeeper of the Loan company of Alabama, at Selma. He was appointed chief clerk in the office of the State treasurer by J. Craig Smith in 1892, and was reappointed by the present treasurer, George W. Ellis, in 1896. In the latter year he was a candidate for the office of treasurer before the people, and though it was not his fortune to be honored with the nomination and election, he had the pleasure of receiving a hearty support. It was said of him at that time by one of the leading journals of the State: "George Boyd has no superior as an accountant in the State. Add to this his honesty and religious character, and you have the perfect man to handle the State's money." Mr. Boyd was married in 1850 to Melissa C. Oldham, of South Carolinian descent, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Captain J. A. Bozman, of Tuscaloosa, is a descendant of English and Scotch emigrants to America in colonial times. His great-grandfather, John Leeds Bozman, an eminent barrister, visited America as the agent of the British government to receive the report of the surveyors, Mason and Dixon, of the line ran by them between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and on his return to England wrote the first history of Maryland. A son of the latter, Joseph Leeds Bozman, emigrated to North Carolina before the war of the Revolution, and fought under Washington in the struggle for independence. His grandson, Capt. J. A. Bozman, was born in North Carolina in 1828, and was brought to Alabama by his parents in childhood; was educated in the university of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and after he came of age devoted himself to planting, acquiring estates

in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. At this period he was married to Sue, daughter of Capt. James H. Dearing, an officer of the United States army. Mr. Bozman was in charge of his Louisiana plantation, opposite Vicksburg, when the Federal troops landed at Milliken's Bend, and began the work of cutting a canal which would enable their fleet to pass below the Vicksburg batteries. He then, accompanied by his negroes, about one hundred in number, who followed him without compulsion, started with what he could carry in his wagons, for Vicksburg, intending to go on to Alabama. He left behind one of the best plantations in that region and large stores of cotton and grain, and many cattle and hogs, which fell into the hands of the enemy. As he approached Vicksburg, the Federal gunboats, supposing it was a wagon train of supplies for the Confederate troops then occupying that city, shelled the wagons, and the Confederate batteries joining battle in defence of the cavalcade, a lively scene resulted. Before Captain Bozman reached his destination, Col. Catesby Ap R. Jones, superintendent of the naval gun foundry at Selma, impressed forty of the negroes for the Confederate government, but on the Captain's protest, returned them to him for the use he had in view. Salt was then scarce in the South and selling at $20 a bushel, and Bozman proposed a novel scheme for its manufacture. There was sunk at the wharf near Tuscaloosa, a steamboat, built by his father-in-law, Capt. James H. Dearing, in 1819, which was the first to ascend the Alabama river. From this Captain Bozman raised the boiler, seventeen feet long, and cut it in two longitudinally, making two caldrons, which he first fitted up as boats and provisioned for ten days. Three men manned each of them, and thus they were floated down the river 260 miles to the salt well country of Clarke county, where they were put to use in manufacturing thousands of bushels of salt for the Confederate government and people. In 1864 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding a corps of the cavalry of the army of the Tennessee, under Generals Johnston and Hood, and in this capacity saw active service. In April, 1865, he was at Tuscaloosa when the city was entered by the cavalry force of General Croxton, part of General Wilson's raiding expedition, and the quartermaster's building and stores, the old hotel used for a military prison and the university of Alabama were burned. After this destruction the troops crossed the Black

Warrior and burned the bridge, but soon regretted that and wished to recross, and found that the mayor had brought all the boats to the city side. Col. J. E. Daugh, the Federal commander, then threatened to let his men ravage the town if the boats were not sent over to him. Upon this, Captain Bozman, who had been one of the party who had captured the Federal officer a few months before, and had treated him kindly, got a boy who was busy popping at the enemy with a rifle to row him over, for an interview with the Federal colonel. The latter immediately recognized his former captor, and withdrew his threat against the town. The boats were sent over, and a guard was detailed to care for property and especially for the residence of the wife of General Rodes, during the passage of the Federal forces. After the close of hostilities Captain Bozman rendered great service to Tuscaloosa and the State as one of the directors and completors of the railroad from Chattanooga to Meridian, now known as the Alabama Great Southern, the bed of which had been graded before the war by slave labor. After a prosperous business life, he is now retired from active participation in affairs, and devotes his leisure largely to travel in America and foreign lands.

William J. Braswell, of Demopolis, a veteran of the Forty-third Alabama infantry, is a native of Tennessee, but was reared from infancy in Alabama. He joined the Forty-third regiment, then commanded by Col. Archibald Gracie, at Cumberland Gap, east Tennessee, in the summer of 1862, and served as a private in that region until the next fall, when the regiment was ordered to the support of General Bragg, who had fallen back into Georgia from Chattanooga. At the great battle of Chickamauga the Forty-third, under Col. Y. M. Moody, was part of the brigade commanded by General Gracie. It was under fire at Lee & Gordon's mills on the 19th of September, and on the 20th was under fire all day until about 5 P. M., when it advanced to the support of Kershaw's brigade from the army of Northern Virginia. Passing through that command Gracie's men suddenly found themselves confronted by the log and rail breastworks of the enemy on the crest of Snodgrass hill, and a furious fire of musketry, grape and canister was immediately opened upon them. Nothing daunted, the Alabamians went forward with brilliant dash, scaled the precipitous heights, drove the enemy from his apparently impregnable

position, and then held the hill, constantly fighting, for an hour, and until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were relieved by two other brigades. The Forty-third lost heavily in this famous fight, Lieutenant-Colonel Jolly and six company commanders being either killed or seriously wounded at the beginning of the attack. Among the seriously wounded was Private Braswell, who was shot through the head and shoulder. After three weeks in hospital he was sent home on furlough, but did not recover sufficiently to re-enter the active service. During the remainder of the war he was on duty in the ordnance department at Demopolis. Since the close of hostilities he has been successfully engaged in business as a hardware merchant, and is one of the leading citizens of the city, having served four years as mayor. In 1859, he was married to Fanny Breton, who died in 1882, leaving seven children. Two of his sons are his partners in business.

Captain John P. Breedlove, of the Fourth Alabama infantry, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., in 1840, son of Madison B. Breedlove, a patriotic Alabamian who shouldered a musket in the last year of the war among the old men who rallied for the defense of the State in the last extremity. Lieutenant Breedlove was a student at Oglethorpe university, Milledgeville, Ga., when the war began, having just entered the senior class. He enlisted in the spring of 1861, in the Alabama Zouaves, of Tuskegee, and going with this company to Pensacola, served there for two months. Then returning to Tuskegee, the company enlisted for the Confederate service, and became Company B of the Fourth regiment, under Col. Egbert J. Jones. At this organization Mr. Breedlove was made fourth sergeant. At the reorganization in 1862 he was elected third lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to captain of his company. Going to Virginia he served in General Lee's brigade at the battle of First Manassas, and afterward participated in the battles of the army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee, including Seven Pines, the Seven Days before Richmond, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Fighting with Law's brigade, Longstreet's corps, in the famous struggle on Little Round Top, July 2, 1863, he was shot through the body, the ball entering the abdomen and emerging through the upper part of the hip bone near the spine. Thus des-

perately hurt he lay in field hospital for six weeks, in the hands of the enemy, and thence was sent to hospital at Baltimore. On his convalescence he was in prison camp at Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware, and in the summer of 1864 was one of the six hundred Confederate officers sent to Morris Island, S. C., and camped under fire of the Confederate batteries, for six weeks. He barely survived the hardships of this experience, and when he was exchanged in December, 1864, he was not in condition to return to the service. After the close of the war Captain Breedlove engaged in farming near Tuskegee, and has ever since been interested in that occupation, also carrying on a mercantile business at Tuskegee in 1876-80 and 1885-90. In 1877 he was elected tax assessor of Macon county, a position he held three years, and in 1900 he was elected as representative of his county in the Alabama legislature. Captain Breedlove was married in 1866 to Sarah A. Echols, who died in 1880, leaving two children: Walter, a business man at Tuskegee, and Wilbur, a physician at Kinhaw. By his second marriage, in 1882, to Ida M. Echols, he has five children, Sallie May, Rebecca, John P., Bolling and William A. Benjamin F. Breedlove, a brother of the captain, had the rank of lieutenant in the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Willis Brewer, of Hayneville, representative of the Fifth district of Alabama in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses of the United States, was born in Sumter county, Ala., March 15, 1844, the son of Robert Willis Brewer and Jane Hadden. He completed his education in the printing office, and at seventeen years of age edited a paper at Milton, Fla. During the course of the war of the Confederacy he offered himself three times as a volunteer, but was not able to perform the duties of a soldier on account of ill health. He was, however, entirely devoted to the cause, and his services were made available as a deputy provost marshal, enrolling officer and in other capacities, and for a time he was on the staff of Gen. Wirt Adams, in Mississippi. A brother, Lewis, served in an Alabama regiment of the army of Northern Virginia, and participated in twenty-nine battles. In 1865 Willis Brewer was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of the governor, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar, but he did not engage in the practice of law at that time. Instead, he resumed newspaper

work, edited the Wilcox Times until 1868, and then established the Hayneville Examiner, which he conducted until 1880. Since then he has been engaged mainly in the practice of law and planting. He served in 1871 as treasurer of Lowndes county, was elected State auditor in 1876 and 1878, and in 1880 was elected to the lower house of the legislature, where he had the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. This was the beginning of a distinguished career as a State legislature. He was elected to the State senate in 1882, 1886 and 1894, and to the house in 1890 and 1892. In the latter year he was also presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket. He was president of the Alabama Press association in 1876, and has gained honors in literature as author of the "History and Resources of Alabama," "The Children of Issachar," and another work, published anonymously, which has received general and appreciative notice in Europe and America. The wife of Mr. Brewer is Mary, daughter of Col. David W. Baine. They have four children: Brownie, wife of B. S. Irwin, of Washington, Ga.; Mildred, wife of Dr. W. P. Russell, of Hayneville; Willis, Jr., of Phoenix City, Arizona, and Miriam.

B. A. Brice, of Fort Payne, was born at Spartanburg, S. C., in February, 1841. In the following year, his father, with four sons and a daughter, removed to DeKalb county, Ala., where B. A. Brice was reared and educated. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service, enlisting at Summerville, Ga., in Company D, Thirty-fourth regiment Georgia infantry. With this regiment he went into east Tennessee and participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862 under Gen. Kirby Smith. In December, 1862, with Gen. Alfred Cumming's brigade of Stevenson's division, he went to Vicksburg, Miss., then threatened by the armies under Grant and Sherman, and in May, 1863, he took part in the battle of Champion's Hill. From May 18th to July 4th he was on duty in the Vicksburg trenches, under fire, and after the surrender by General Pemberton he was with the troops in parole camp until their exchange in the next fall. His next battle was at Missionary Ridge, where he served as color bearer of his regiment. In 1864 he took part in the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns, and at the close of hostilities he surrendered with the forces under General Wofford in North Georgia, in the spring of 1865. Thus honorably closing a faithful service in the Confederate armies of East Ten-

nessee, Mississippi and Tennessee, he returned to the duties of civil life, in which he has achieved both financial success and the high regard of his fellow citizens. In April, 1865, he was married to Malinda Harrington, and they have one son, James Brice, who is in business with his father at Fort Payne.

Benjamin R. Bricken, of Luverne, one of the youngest soldiers of the Confederacy, now a prominent lawyer and leader in public affairs, was born at Richmond, Va., February 7, 1849. He is the son of Charles R. Bricken, M. D., a physician of Richmond, who was in the military service as surgeon of the German Rifles of that city, and died there in 1870. As a boy young Bricken got a taste of war as member of a company organized to meet the raiders under Dahlgren, and on the first of August, 1863, greatly desiring to go to the front, though his father held him back because of youthfulness, he ran away from home, swam the James river above Richmond, and finding an Alabama soldier going home on parole, accompanied him to this State. He soon enlisted in Company C of the Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, of General Pettus' brigade, and in November, 1863, in his fifteenth year, participated in the famous battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Remaining steadily on duty and never missing a roll call he went through all the fatigues and frequent fighting of the great Georgia campaign, from Dalton to Jonesboro, including the battles and service in the trenches about Atlanta. With the army under General Hood he marched through North Georgia and Alabama, and shared all the service of his regiment until just before the battle of Franklin, Tenn., when his father, having discovered his whereabouts, secured his discharge and return to Richmond, where he arrived a short time before the evacuation. The war over, he came back to Alabama, where he had made many friends by his patriotic and soldierly behavior, and engaged in teaching school and reading law at New Providence. He began the practice of his profession at Rutledge in 1885, and since then has carried it on in Crenshaw and adjacent counties. He is local counsel of the Luverne branch of the Plant railway system. In educational matters he has taken a prominent part, having been chairman of the county board, and in politics he has rendered effective service as chairman of the county committee of the Democratic party. To his com-

rades he has remained true, and it is largely due to his efforts that Gracie camp, United Confederate veterans, was organized and increased in membership to 225. He is chairman of the camp executive committee, a member of the Confederate pension board, and adjutant of the camp. Mr. Bricken was married in 1872 to Rachel A. Horn, and they have two children living: Frank B., associated with his father in the practice of law, and Katie B., who was sponsor of Camp Gracie from its organization until her recent marriage to Dr. S. A. Lightfoot.

William M. Brightman, of Hayneville, a veteran of Rodes' brigade, army of Northern Virginia, is a native of New York city, born January 30, 1828. He was educated at Albany, N. Y., and came to Alabama in early manhood, making his home at the town where he was for many years a leading business man, and now resides. In 1856 he was married to Mary E. Tobler, of Hayneville, who died in 1872, leaving four children now living: Willett T., and La Rue, merchants at Hayneville; Margaret L., wife of R. S. McWharton, and Mary E., wife of W. L. C. Haigler. In March, 1862, Mr. Brightman enlisted in the Confederate States army, as a private in Company K of the Fifth Alabama infantry, then on duty in Virginia. Throughout the war he served in the army of Northern Virginia, and during the last fifteen months, owing to the death or disability of the commissioned officers, was in command of his company, having the rank of orderly sergeant. His record was that of Rodes' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, under Jackson, Gordon and Robert E. Lee. He took part in the battles of Seven Pines, the Seven Days before Richmond, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and then through the summer and fall of 1864 was with Early's command in the raid through Maryland to Washington and the campaign against Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, including the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. At Winchester, September 19, 1864, he was a witness to the intrepid conduct of the chivalrous Gordon, riding to the front under shot and shell and endeavoring to rally the defeated troops. Returning to the main army after this campaign he was on duty at Petersburg until General Lee directed that each company should select its most worthy men to be rewarded by a furlough of

thirty days. Sergeant Brightman was awarded this honor by his company in a practically unanimous vote, and he went home. In returning he was not able to get further than Danville, Va., before the army was surrendered, and he was paroled there in April, 1865. After the war Mr. Brightman carried on a general mercantile business at Hayneville as a member of a well known firm, until his retirement in 1898. From 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the board of revenue of his county. For several years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church of his town.

Captain James T. Brooks, of Gadsden, was born in Chambers county, Ala., December 22, 1840, son of James Brooks, a farmer of that county. He entered the Confederate service March 22, 1861, as a private in Company A, Seventh regiment, Alabama infantry, first commanded by Gen. Sterling A. M. Wood. With this regiment he served at Pensacola during the bombardment in the fall of 1861, and afterward in east Tennessee until the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its twelve months' enlistment. He then re-enlisted in the Thirty-seventh regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. James F. Dowdell, and was elected second lieutenant of Company I. The regiment was sent to Mississippi, and Lieutenant Brooks began his battle record of thirty-seven important engagements at Iuka, where Colonel Dowdell and Lieutenant-Colonel Greene were both wounded. A fortnight later he took part in the desperate assault upon the Federal intrenchments at Corinth, and in December he fought against Grant at Coffeeville. He was with General Forney's division of Pemberton's army in the Vicksburg trenches during the memorable siege of that city, under fire from May 18 to July 4, 1863, and after the surrender was in parole camp for several months. Then joining the army of Tennessee before Chattanooga he participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and spent the winter of 1863-64 at Dalton, Ga. From that place to Atlanta, he was in almost continuous battle and skirmish from May 5, 1864, to the latter part of July, including such memorable combats as Resaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. In one of the battles about Atlanta he was severely wounded in the right leg, which disabled him for some time. Returning to duty he served with the regiment in the last campaign of the army in North Carolina, under the brigade command of

Gen. Alpheus Baker, took part in the battle of Bentonville, and surrendered and was paroled at Greensboro in May, 1865, then having the rank of captain. Since 1869 Captain Brooks has been an efficient public official in Etowah county, now holding the offices of clerk of the circuit court and clerk of the Gadsden city court.

Colonel William Le Roy Broun, M. A., LL. D., president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, was born in Loudoun county, Va., October 1, 1827. He was graduated at the university of Virginia in 1850, passed the following year at that institution as a post-graduate student in applied mathematics, and in 1852 was elected to a professorship in Oakland college, Miss. He served two years in that position, and two as professor of mathematics in the university of Georgia, and then organized Bloomfield academy, near the university of Virginia, which he conducted until 1861. He enlisted in the Confederate service as a private, and was commissioned lieutenant of artillery. After one year on the peninsula under General Magruder, he was ordered to report at Richmond, in the spring of 1862, and was made president of the committee to examine applicants for commissions in the ordnance department. These examinations were held at the various corps headquarters and resulted in securing able officers for this important branch of the service. Col. William Allen, of Jackson's corps, chief ordnance officer at the close of the war, was appointed through one of these examinations conducted by Professor Broun. During this time the latter was also chairman of the experimental board, to which all military inventions and devices were reported. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed commandant of the Richmond arsenal, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having charge of the manufacture of ordnance stores, and he continued in this assignment until the evacuation of the capital, when he gave the orders for the blowing up of the magazines, and then made his way to Lynchburg, where his service ended. Returning to educational work, Colonel Broun accepted the chair of natural philosophy at the university of Georgia, and in 1872 was elected president of the Georgia agricultural and mechanical college, a department of the university. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the St. John's college, Maryland, in 1874, and by the university of Georgia in 1892. He was professor of mathematics at Vanderbilt university,

Nashville, Tenn., in 1875-82; president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama, 1882-83; professor of mathematics of the university of Texas, 1883-84, and since then has occupied his present position. Dr. Broun was married in 1859 to Miss S. J. Fleming, of Hanover county, Va., who died in 1883, leaving six children now living. The eldest son, LeRoy Broun, M. D., is a physician of New York city.

James Samuel Brown, a prominent business man of Mobile, member of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, and a survivor of the Eleventh regiment, Alabama infantry, was born at Clinton, Ala., February 24, 1839, son of William W. Brown, a native of North Carolina, who came to Clinton in 1836, and died in 1849. At the beginning of the war against the Confederacy he enlisted in Capt. John C. C. Sanders' company, afterward Company C of the Eleventh regiment, Alabama infantry, under Col. Sydenham Moore. With this command he first met the enemy at Yorktown, Va., and during 1862, 1863 and 1864, and the spring of 1865, participated in all the battles of the army of Northern Virginia, except the Second Manassas campaign. Among the most important of these battles were Seven Pines, Frayser's Farm, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the Crater, Burgess' Farm, and other combats about Petersburg. In January, 1865, while on duty about Petersburg, he was granted a furlough for sixty days, and on his return, owing to the evacuation of Richmond, he could not find his regiment. Going to the Staunton river he aided in the organization of a battalion of men who could not locate their commands, and he acted as sergeant-major of this battalion during the few remaining days of the war in Virginia. Since the war he has been devoted to the mercantile business, residing from 1866 at Mobile. In February, 1900, he became a member of the firm of Brown & Hopper, in the crockery and glassware trade, a business with which he has been thoroughly familiar for many years. In 1872 Mr. Brown was married at Mobile to Sallie R. Hicklin, who died in 1883, leaving one son, now a merchant at Clinton, Ala.

Peter Bryce, D. D., LL. D., born at Columbia, S. C., March 5, 1834, died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 14, 1892,

one of the most distinguished alienists of America, and affectionately remembered by Alabama as the first superintendent and practically the founder of the State hospital for the insane, was a member of a devoted Confederate family. His brother, John Y. Bryce, raised a cavalry company at Charlotte, N. C., of which he served as captain, and two other brothers, Robert and William, as first lieutenant and sergeant respectively. They fought under the gallant J. E. B. Stuart in Virginia. John received a wound at Mine Run that lamed him for life, and Robert fell in a cavalry charge with a wound that caused his death the following day at Culpeper Court House. A younger brother, James, enlisted at the age of sixteen years in a battery of artillery from Macon, Ga., and was wounded while fighting in the trenches around Petersburg. Dr. Peter Bryce, who had been graduated at the Citadel military academy, Charleston, S. C., at the age of twenty-one years, and in medicine at the university of New York in 1859, following this with study in Europe, came to Alabama in 1860 to accept the superintendency of the State institution then organized, and which since his death has borne his name—the Alabama Bryce Insane hospital. He began his work of organization and construction amid the mutterings of the coming storm of sectional strife, and by heroic efforts maintained the institution during the terrible four years that followed, and the long and dreary period of reconstruction. During this time of trial he laid the foundations of the institution as it came subsequently to be known and famed throughout the land, and under more favorable circumstances he continued in charge until his death. He was one of the first alienists to abolish mechanical restraint in the treatment of insanity, maintaining that the patient should rather be busied with judicious employment in regular industry. Notable also in his methods was the unfailing kindness and courtesy that characterized his daily life and intercourse with the unfortunate people in his care. His fame, established on these foundations, had spread through America, and had been recognized by the psychologists of Europe when death took him from the sphere of action. At the time of his death he was president of the American Medical Psychological association, the only Southern man upon whom that high honor was conferred. The estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries was succinctly stated by the Birmingham Age-Herald: "No single generation sees two such

men as Peter Bryce." In November, 1860, just before South Carolina seceded, Dr. Bryce was married to Ellen Clarkson, of South Carolina, a lineal descendant, on her father's side, from the great Thomas Boston, of Scotland, and on her mother's of George Heriot, the founder of the Heriot hospital at Edinburgh. Also among her ancestors were John Ouldfield, land commissioner to fix the boundaries of the Welsh colony in 1735, and Col. Robert Heriot, a participant in the battle of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. She was the faithful assistant of her husband during the stormy period when his great work was begun, and her staunch heart and unfailing encouragement should not be forgotten in connection with the remarkable fact that their enterprise was continued without faltering during the fearful turmoil of 1861-65. She, also, was of splendid Confederate family. Eight of her brothers fought for the Southern cause, one in Gregg's First South Carolina regiment, another in Kershaw's Second regiment, a third in Hampton's legion, and all bravely did their duty on the field to the end of the war. The only one surviving, Dr. Henry M. Clarkson, of Virginia, was in the service from December 25, 1860, to May 13, 1865, most of the time, from April, 1862, to September, 1863, with the Thirteenth Alabama infantry. On January 10, 1861, in charge of a columbiad at Fort Moultrie, he fired on the Star of the West, attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter; acting as surgeon at the battle of Seven Pines his horse was killed under him; from May to August, 1864, was in charge of the military prison hospital at Macon, Ga., and finally, with the rank of major, surrendered to General Canby at Columbus, Miss. The beautiful home of their childhood, at Columbia, was laid in ashes, February 17, 1865, by the Federal troops. Mrs. Bryce, herself, as a member of the Soldiers' Aid Society was devoted to the cause, helped secure from the trustees the use of a wing of the Insane hospital for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and worked among them as a volunteer nurse. She is yet living, one of the most honored women of Alabama, and active in the work of the societies of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the Confederacy.

Admiral Franklin Buchanan, whose name is forever associated with the history of Alabama by his heroic defense of Mobile, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 17, 1800,

son of Dr. George Buchanan and Letitia, daughter of Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania and a signer of the declaration of independence. At fourteen years of age he entered the United States navy, and on January 28, 1815, was appointed midshipman. April 15th following he was ordered to the frigate Java, Com. C. H. Perry commanding, with which he was at sea the next five years. February 21, 1821, he was appointed mate in a merchant vessel, with which he was on a fifteen months' cruise to the Indies. In 1823 he was a passed midshipman, and on January 13, 1825, he received his commission as lieutenant. July 31, 1826, he was directed, as commander, to take the Baltimore, recently built for the emperor of Brazil, to Rio Janeiro and after his return he commanded the frigate Peacock, one of the vessels of Commodore Wilkes' exploring expedition in the South Pacific. He was promoted to commander September 8, 1840. He had now a high reputation for skill and energy, and as a systematic organizer, in his profession, and on August 7, 1845, was directed by the secretary of the navy, George Bancroft, to prepare and lay before the department a plan for the organization of a naval school at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md. Completing this work August 14th, he was on the same day appointed to the superintendency of the proposed school, which on October 10, 1845, was formally opened. E. C. Marshall, in his History of the Naval Academy, says: "Captain Franklin Buchanan, the first superintendent of the naval academy, has always borne the highest character as an accomplished officer. All parties of that day—the secretary of the navy, the public journals, and others, bear testimony of the skill, ability and success with which he discharged the different duties of his office." He was detached from the naval school March 2, 1847, at his request, that he might have active service in the Mexican war. As commander of the sloop of war Germantown he participated in the attack upon the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and in the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuspan and Tobasco. Afterward he commanded the Susquehanna in Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and on September 14, 1855, was promoted to captain, the highest grade in the service, commodore being the complimentary title of the captain commanding a squadron. In May, 1857, he was ordered to command of the Washington navy yard, a duty from which he was relieved April 22, 1861, on account of his sympathy for the South. He entered the Con-

federate States navy as a captain, September 5, 1861, and was charged with the bureau of orders and detail in the navy department at Richmond, with care, also, of the building of gunboats. On February 24, 1862, in command of the Confederate squadron at Norfolk, he hoisted his flag on the ironclad Virginia, formerly the Merrimac. This famous vessel is described in another part of this work, as well as its world-renowned achievements. It is sufficient to state here that with the Virginia and the five little gunboats under his command he sank the frigate Cumberland, drove the Congress aground, and burned her, silenced several shore batteries, blew up a transport steamer, sank one schooner and captured another. While an attempt was being made to burn the Congress, Commodore Buchanan, standing outside the iron plating of his vessel, was dangerously wounded in the right leg by a minie ball from one of the shore batteries. It is a remarkable incident of this battle that Commodore Buchanan's brother, paymaster of the Congress, volunteered to fight on either of the upper decks, and was given charge of the berth deck, where he acted with marked gallantry and courage through the action. On this vessel, carrying 434 souls, 94 were killed, 29 wounded and 40 taken prisoner. After also engaging the frigate Minnesota, the Virginia returned to Norfolk, at the close of the day. Commodore Buchanan reported: "The loss is two killed and nineteen wounded. The stem is twisted, and the ship leaks. We have lost the prow, starboard anchor and all the boats; the armor is somewhat damaged, the steampipe and smokestack both riddled, the muzzle of two of the guns shot away." Thus it was that Commodore Buchanan had the honor of commanding the first ironclad vessel engaged in actual battle, a vessel that caused a revolution in naval warfare throughout the world. Congress, then in session, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the thanks of Congress are hereby cordially tendered to Captain Buchanan and all under his command for their unsurpassed gallantry as displayed in the recent successful attack upon the naval force of the enemy in Hampton Roads. Approved March 12, 1862." By act of April 21, 1862, Congress created the grade of admiral, allowing four such officers, "who shall be appointed solely for gallant or meritorious conduct during the war," and this honor was conferred upon Commodore Buchanan August 21st, making him the

senior officer of the Confederate navy. Admiral Buchanan was placed in command of the naval defences of Mobile, January 1, 1863, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wound, and in June of that year his command consisted of the ram Baltic, flagship, and the gunboats Morgan, Selma and Gaines. The ram Tennessee became his flagship when it was ready, in May, 1864. This powerful vessel was 209 feet long, casemate plated with six inches of iron, carried four broadside six-inch guns and two pivot guns, with a crew of 110 men. The other vessels were small gunboats. While this squadron was lying above Fort Morgan, about 6:30 a. m., August 5, 1864, the United States squadron under Admiral Farragut ran past the forts. This squadron included four monitors and fourteen steamers, carrying 199 guns and 2,700 men. Buchanan, with twenty guns at his command, immediately headed for the enemy, and attempted in succession to ram the Hartford and the Tennessee, but failed on account of their superior speed. His smaller boats also made a gallant fight, but the Selma was obliged to surrender, the Gaines was run ashore to avoid sinking, and the Morgan compelled to retire. The United States squadron, with the exception of the Tecumseh, which was sunk by a torpedo, proceeded about four miles up the bay and anchored. The gallant Buchanan resolved to attack them again, alone, hoping to sink some of the vessels by ramming. This proved impossible, and the engagement soon became general, at very close quarters. The Tennessee was run into four times, and in these collisions the Monongahela, Hartford and Brooklyn were much injured. About an hour after the action began Admiral Buchanan's right leg was fractured by a splinter from a broken port shutter, while he was firing a gun. The wheel chains were broken, the smokestack shot away, the tiller unshipped from the rudder head, the two quarter port covers had been jammed, many of the gun primers had failed, and the Tennessee became unmanageable and at the mercy of her antagonist. Capt. James D. Johnston then surrendered the vessel. Two men were killed and nine wounded on the Tennessee, and eight killed and seven wounded on the Selma. Captain Johnston's report says: "The entire loss of the United States squadron in the fight with the Confederate squadron, excepting the Tecumseh, amounted to quite three hundred in killed and wounded, almost as large as the entire force under the command of Admiral Bucha-

nan." The engagement had lasted from 7 a. m., till 10 a. m. Admiral Farragut sent Admiral Buchanan to Pensacola in the Metacomet, and he remained in hospital there until November, when he was sent north with his two aides, reaching Fortress Monroe November 27th, and afterward being transferred to Fort Lafayette, N. Y. He was able to walk on crutches by that time, and eventually recovered except a slight lameness. He was finally exchanged, after the Confederate government had refused to make any exchange unless this was acceded to, and he reached Baltimore February 20, 1865, on his way south. He surrendered at Mobile, May 20, 1865, was again sent to Fortress Monroe and returned to his family on the eastern shore of Maryland, but not to his old home, it having been destroyed by fire April 4, 1863. On September 5, 1868, he became president of the Maryland agricultural college, a position he resigned in June 1869, to become secretary of the Alabama branch of the Life insurance company of America. This he resigned in May, 1871. He died May 11, 1874, at his country home, "The Rest," rebuilt on the eastern shore of Maryland. Admiral Buchanan was a very accomplished gentleman and popular officer. He had the faculty peculiar to great commanders of winning the esteem of subordinates and inspiring his men to uncommon heroism in moments of danger. Before retiring from the navy yard at Washington, his last position as an United States officer, to throw his fortunes with the beloved South, he made a short address to the employees, counselling them to be loyal to their government, and expressing his regret upon the severance of the friendly relation which existed between them. Three hearty cheers were given for the retiring commander. Concerning this the National Intelligencer said: "No wonder, indeed, that there should have been such a heartfelt manifestation of feeling by these honest men of toil on bidding adieu to Captain Buchanan, for he was truly their friend and counsellor. His administration of the yard has been rarely, if ever, excelled, and we can truly affirm that a more patriotic heart never throbbed in the breast of an American officer." Admiral Buchanan, himself, in a letter to the Richmond Examiner, May 9, 1863, expressed his feelings in this emergency: "Those who have never fought under her flag, or witnessed the respect paid to it through the world, can ever know the feeling of those who, from principle,

were obliged to war upon it." The wife of Admiral Buchanan was Ann Catherine, daughter of Governor Lloyd, of Maryland, and they had eight daughters and one son.

Andrew Henry Buchanan, deceased, formerly of the South Carolina troops in the Confederate States army, was born in Sumter, S. C., about 1847. At the beginning of the war he was so far under military age that he could not enter the military service, but in 1863, being sixteen years of age, after having in the meantime pursued his collegiate studies in North Carolina, he enlisted in the artillery service in North Carolina, and continued on duty until the close of hostilities. He survived until December 3, 1895. His son, John Postelle Buchanan, M. D., of Montgomery, who cherishes the memory of his father's boyhood devotion to the Confederacy, and the traditions of the cause for which he fought, is now a prominent young physician of Montgomery. He was born at Greenville, Ala., December 27, 1869, received his literary education at Barnes college, the Marion military institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, and in 1892 was graduated by the Medical college of Alabama. After a post-graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic, he began his practice at Montgomery in 1897. In 1898 he was married to Fannie May, daughter of Capt. M. L. Bowie, of the Confederate States army.

Brigadier-General Michael J. Bulger was born in Columbia, S. C., February 13, 1806. He went to Montgomery, Ala., in 1823, and made that city his home for many years. While living there he was elected major of Alabama militia. In 1834 he was in the Creek nation and was elected colonel. In 1838 he moved to Tallapoosa county. Soon afterward he was elected brigadier-general and held that position until 1861. In 1836 he was a delegate to a State convention to nominate a candidate for vice-president to run on the same ticket with Andrew Jackson. He was also a delegate to all Democratic State conventions from 1836 to 1861. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democrats to run against the secessionists and was elected. In 1855 he was nominated to the legislature but declined, and being again nominated unanimously he declined the position, but in 1857 he accepted the nomination and was elected. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and was a can-

didate for elector on the Douglas ticket. After the election of Lincoln he was an independent candidate against secession. As a member of the Alabama convention he voted against secession, and refused to sign the ordinance, which had been printed on parchment; but when it became necessary to raise an army to maintain the position taken by his State he accompanied and assisted Governor Shorter in organizing the cavalry. In the winter, when recruiting became a drag, he raised and organized a company and went into camp at Loachapoka. At his own expense a regiment was raised and furnished with food. When it was organized he failed to be made colonel and went into service as a captain in the Forty-seventh Alabama volunteers. After much campaigning it happened that, at the battle of Cedar Run, Captain Bulger was in command of the regiment, and during an attack on the flank he was wounded in the arm, but he bound his arm tightly, laid it in his bosom, and continued to command his regiment. A little later he was shot in the leg and an artery severed, but the indomitable soldier stopped the bleeding by placing a corncob on each side, which he bound with a suspender, given him by one of the soldiers, and then persisted in the fight until, about to faint from loss of blood, he was compelled to desist. The casualties on the ground occupied by the Forty-seventh Alabama were, General Winder killed, General Taliaferro wounded, Captain Menefee killed, Captains Bulger, McIntosh and Campbell severely wounded. The privates killed, wounded and missing numbered 114. Captain Bulger was left on the field inside the Yankee lines and was afterward taken up by the family of Mr. Tinsley and tenderly cared for. It appeared to the surgeons to be necessary to amputate his arm, but by stout and heroic objections he saved himself this mutilation. He returned to his home, on account of this wound, and while confined there on his bed, was elected to the State senate to fill a vacancy. He served in that capacity through the session of 1862-63. After his recovery he returned to his regiment, with promotion to lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in General Law's brigade in the charge on Little Round Top, and while commanding the regiment was shot through the chest with a minie ball, which lodged under the right shoulder blade, where it has ever since remained. He was left on the field and reported dead, but was given good care by the Federals during his stay at Gettysburg. Later he was

removed to Baltimore and thence sent to Johnson's Island, where he spent the winter. The following spring he was exchanged, and returning to his command was commissioned colonel. It being necessary for him to have a surgical operation performed, he was sent home, and while still confined to his bed he was again elected to the State senate, where he served through the session and then returned to his command. His wound having not entirely healed, he was granted leave of absence, and while at Richmond, at the office of General Withers, assistant secretary of war, that gentleman handed him a commission as brigadier-general. Colonel Bulger asked him to keep it until his return to the army, but before he could get home the Confederate armies were surrendered. After the war he remained at his home until 1880, when, in response to an earnest appeal of the people, he again served in the legislature. After rendering that service he gave his entire attention to his farm until 1895. At that date he retired from farming and made his home with his daughter at Jackson's Gap, Ala. Venerable, dignified, and crowned with many honors, he enjoys, in serene old age, the esteem of his people.

Colonel Edward Courtenay Bullock, first commander of the Eighteenth regiment, was a man of splendid physical and mental endowments, and a brilliant record was expected from him when he went into the war, full of ambition and patriotism. But in a few months after receiving his commission he fell a victim to disease. He was born at Charleston, S. C., December, 1825. His father was a native of Rhode Island, his mother a sister of Edward Courtenay, of Charleston. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1843, and immediately made his home in Alabama teaching school and reading law. Beginning the practice of his profession at Eufaula in 1846, he was for several years a partner of J. L. Pugh, and also edited a newspaper at that town. With the first indication of war he offered himself as a soldier, and served several months at Pensacola. Afterward the Eighteenth Alabama was organized and he was elected colonel, in the summer of 1861, but while performing his duties at Mobile he contracted typhoid fever, from which he died in December. The county of Bullock was named in his honor.

Julius L. Burke, of Guntersville, a boy soldier of the Confederacy, now prominent as a lawyer, was born at Rome, Ga., March 24, 1850. He is a son of Yancy Burke, a native of Ireland, who came to North Carolina in 1827 and to Georgia in 1835 and later into North Alabama. He reared two daughters and seven sons, six of whom were in the Confederate service. Notwithstanding his youth Julius Lindsay Burke entered the Confederate service in January, 1863, enlisting at Shelbyville, Tenn., in Company D, Nineteenth regiment Alabama infantry, General Wheeler's original command, then commanded by Colonel McSpadden, in Withers' (afterwards Hindman's) division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee. He went through the Tullahoma campaign and the retreat to Chattanooga; marched thence down into Georgia when Rosecrans flanked that position, and on September 19-20, 1863, while his command was detached to General Longstreet's corps, he fought at the great battle of Chickamauga and was wounded. He was with his regiment during the latter part of the siege of Chattanooga, and in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1864. After the retreat to Dalton his father secured his release from the army on account of his being under military age. When the war closed he attended school for several years and engaged in newspaper work at various places in Georgia and Alabama. In 1870 he established the Etowah Shield at Gadsden, a newspaper which he subsequently removed to Guntersville and disposed of in 1874. After this he was for a few years attached to the Nashville Banner and American. In 1877, at Guntersville, he married Mary C. Adams, daughter of a prominent attorney of the ante-war period, and beginning the study of law was admitted to the bar in 1880. For a while he was secretary of the Decatur & Chattanooga Packet Company, and in 1884 began the practice of his profession, to which he has since given his attention. In 1884-5 he represented Marshall county in the Alabama legislature. Mr. Burke has five sons and two daughters living. His first wife dying in 1896, he was married in 1897 to Mrs. Mattie Livingston, of Gadsden, Ala.

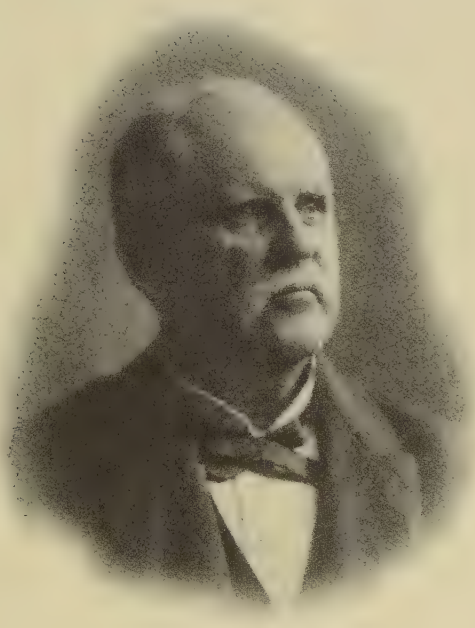
Seaburn Thomas Burnett, commander of Sam Davis camp, United Confederate veterans, at Blountsville, was born in Blount county, March 10, 1845. On October 15, 1861, he enlisted at Summit, Ala., as a private soldier in

Capt. G. W. Arnold's company, which afterward became Company D of Col. John G. Coltart's regiment, first known as the Twenty-sixth and later as the Fiftieth regiment Alabama infantry. He was in camp of instruction at Huntsville about three months, and then went to Corinth, Miss., where the regiment was organized and assigned to Gladden's brigade. After taking part in the fortification of Corinth, he marched to meet the enemy with Withers'division, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment was among the first to enter the Federal camps. Subsequently he was on duty during the siege of Corinth, fighting at the battle of Farmington, fell back with the army thence to Tupelo, and after being transferred to Chattanooga with the forces under General Bragg, marched into Kentucky. At Glasgow, Ky., where the army halted in preparation for the movements which resulted in the battle of Perrysburg his health gave way, and being left behind, he was captured by Federal cavalry, and a few days later paroled. He was not able to rejoin the army until January, 1863, at Shelbyville, Tenn., just after the battle of Murfreesboro. At Chickamauga he shared the gallant service of his regiment, in Deas' brigade, and about a month later he took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Passing the winter at Dalton he was a participant in the famous snowball "battle" of March 24, 1864, soon followed by the stern realities of the Atlanta campaign, during which he fought at Resaca, Rossville, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, New Hope Church, and Peach Tree Creek. At New Hope Church his brother, William Hardy Burnett, of the Twenty-eighth Alabama, was twice wounded, the second shot killing him as he was being carried from the field. After passing through most of the siege of Atlanta, Mr. Burnett was seriously wounded on August 22, by the explosion of a shell, necessitating the amputation of his right leg. This closed his service, and has seriously handicapped him during the remainder of his career, though notwithstanding he has made a success of life. Not yet of age when the war ended, his first care was to attend school, and afterward he farmed for a few years before he engaged in the business of manufacturing, to which he has mainly given his attention. He has served as tax assessor of his county three years, 1872-74. In 1868 he was married to Susan Graves, of Blount county, and they have five children living.

Captain Joseph Q. Burton, of Opelika, a veteran of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Camden county, Ga., October 31, 1842. In 1854 he removed with his parents to Lafayette, Ala., where he enlisted July 10, 1861, as a private in Company A, Seventh regiment Alabama infantry. This regiment mustered in for one year, with Gen. S. A. M. Wood as its colonel, served its period of enlistment mainly at Pensacola, where Private Burton participated in the engagement on Santa Rosa island. On March 22, 1862, the regiment was disbanded, and he returned home and eighteen days afterward re-enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh regiment Alabama infantry, which was sent to Virginia in June, and assigned to Stonewall Jackson's old division. In August, 1862, Private Burton, in recognition of his gallantry and good conduct, was elected to a lieutenancy in Company H of the same regiment, and in November following he was promoted to captain. He participated in the battles of Stonewall Jackson's corps, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg, until January, 1863, when the regiment was transferred to Law's brigade of Longstreet's corps, with which he was afterward identified, taking part in the Suffolk campaign, the battles of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, the sieges of Chattanooga and Knoxville, the engagements at Dandridge, Tenn., and Hanover Junction, Va., the battle of Second Cold Harbor, and the fighting on the Bermuda Hundred line before Petersburg, and on the north side of the James river before Petersburg, until the evacuation. On the retreat to Appomattox he commanded the regiment much of the time and participated in several engagements. In the course of this long and eventful service he was several times hit by the enemy's bullets, but had the good fortune to escape serious injury. One of Captain Burton's brothers, John R., was with him in the Forty-seventh regiment, as surgeon. He also survived the war and is now a resident of Valdosta, Ga. Robert W., another brother, served in Clanton's cavalry, was captured near Greenville, Ala., and imprisoned until the close of the war at Ship Island. He is now living at Auburn, Ala. Captain Burton became a resident of Opelika in 1872, and embarked in business as a bookdealer, an occupation in which he has been quite successful. He was married in 1870 to Magdalene V. Massey, of Georgia, and they have five children: Rennie E., Massey R., Joseph Q., Jr., Mary V., and John W. T.

T. J. Burton, of Edwardsville, judge of the county court of Cleburne county, was born in Crawford county, Ala., September 8, 1836, son of Rev. T. W. Burton, who came to Alabama in 1850 and settled in Randolph county. Judge Burton entered the Confederate service in 1861 as a private in Company E of the Thirteenth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Birkett D. Fry. The regiment went to Virginia in the fall of 1861, and was stationed at Yorktown. After the evacuation of that post it fought at Seven Pines and the battles before Richmond in June, 1862, and in Colquitt's brigade of D. H. Hill's division at South Mountain and Sharpsburg in the following September. In 1863 it was particularly distinguished at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in Archer's brigade, in McLaws' and Heth's divisions. Private Burton shared a great part of this gallant record, particularly at Chancellorsville, but during the summer of 1863 he was in hospital on account of sickness. After participating in the campaign from the Wilderness to the James river, in 1864, and the battles before Petersburg, he was honorably discharged, in August, on account of physical disability. Since the war he has been prominent in the public affairs of his county, serving as solicitor, 1872-76, county superintendent of education, member of the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875, and judge of the probate court for six years from 1880. Judge Burton was married in 1856 to Harriet Saxon, and they have three sons and three daughters living.

Col. John W. Bush, of Birmingham, commander of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, is a Virginian by birth, and a son of Col. William Bush, a colonel of the Virginia State militia before the war, and chief justice of the county court of James City county from 1852 until his death in 1862. A half brother of the latter, Maj. John W. Bush, commanded a battalion in the war of the Revolution. Four sons of Col. William Bush were in the Confederate army: Dr. Robert H., who served as a surgeon; George E., a captain of cavalry; Joseph R., who was seriously wounded, near Winchester, Va., captured and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio; and the subject of this sketch. The latter was born near Williamsburg, Va., November 15, 1841; was reared in his native county, and when the war began was a member of the senior class of



JOHN W. BUSH

William and Mary college. On June 10, 1861, he enlisted in Lee's Virginia Rangers, a cavalry company organized and commanded by W. H. F. Lee, a son of Gen. R. E. Lee, and afterward a major-general. He served with this command in Gen. R. E. Lee's first campaign, in the mountains of West Virginia, and continued on duty until the close of the war, under the leadership of Stuart, the Lees and Hampton. At Falmouth he was one of five cavalrymen who crossed the Rappahannock bridge while it was in flames; at Catlett's Station he participated in the capture of General Pope's headquarters; and at Sappona Church commanded his company in the gallant fight made by six hundred Confederate cavalrymen against four thousand of the enemy commanded by Gen. Wilson, repulsing seven charges and holding their position all night long; and in many other engagements sharing the glory of the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia. Early in 1864 he was detailed as a scout and after that he alternated between that duty and service with his company. In August, 1864, during the fighting around Petersburg, he was wounded at White Oak Swamp. Subsequently, for a month, he was on staff duty with Gen. Seth Barton. Frequently in command of his company he gave occasion for promotion, but this he declined that he might remain with his comrades. After his parole at Williamsburg, May, 1865, he began the study of law, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Uniontown, Ala., until 1887, and since then has been counted among the leading lawyers of Birmingham. As special judge of the city court, and member of the State senate for four years he has rendered faithful and able public service. Enthusiastic in the interests of the United Confederate veterans, he has attended all the general reunions except that at Charleston. Judge Bush was married in 1869 to Sallie Howard Evans, a sister of Augusta Evans, the popular author, and they have two sons: George E., a law partner of his father, and Howard E., a farmer.

Captain William M. Byrd was born at Holly Springs, Miss., in 1839, and reared in Alabama; was educated at the university of Virginia, 1858-61, and left that institution to enlist as a private in the Eighth Alabama infantry, the first Confederate regiment that enlisted for the war. At the organization he was appointed sergeant-major, and in this capacity he served with the regiment two years in

Virginia, participating in the fighting at Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Long Bridge, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, and Harper's Ferry. Subsequently he served on the staffs of Gen. Will T. Martin, John H. Morgan and Gen. Joe Wheeler, with the rank of captain, and was recommended for promotion to lieutenant-colonel by Gen. J. E. Johnston. Among the western engagements in which he took part were Murfreesboro, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Resaca, New Hope Church, Atlanta, and Camden, S. C. On several occasions he was slightly wounded. In May, 1865, he was paroled at Augusta, Ga. Residing in Washington in recent years he maintains a membership in the Confederate veterans camp there, as well as at Birmingham, Ala.

Francis Gordon Caffey, of Montgomery, late lieutenant-colonel United States volunteers, is a representative of one of the patriotic Confederate families of Alabama, descended from Scotch and Irish ancestors who settled in America in 1700. Two who lived in North Carolina in colonial times were soldiers of the Revolution and one who lived in Tennessee was a soldier under Jackson in all his campaigns in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Hugh P. Caffey, who married Jane Caroline Dunklin, and was a prominent citizen of Lowndes county until his death in 1847, had three sons who were in the Confederate service. The eldest, Thomas Caffey, born near Lowndesboro, May 23, 1831, was admitted to the practice of law at Montgomery in 1854, and was active in this profession there until January 8, 1861, when, being a member of the Metropolitan Guards, of Montgomery, he went to Pensacola with the Second regiment State troops, under Colonel Lomax. In April, 1861, the Guards re-enlisted as Company F, Third regiment Alabama infantry, and going to Virginia under Colonel Lomax, were mustered in at Lynchburg, May 4, 1861, and from that date Thomas Caffey was identified with the record of his regiment in the army of Northern Virginia, rising to the rank of sergeant, and serving till Appomattox. After being on duty at Norfolk for twelve months, he was ordered to Richmond, and was first under fire at Drewry's Bluff. His service included the battles of Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court

House, the raid on Washington, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and the fighting around Petersburg. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, which disabled him for several months and from which he has never entirely recovered, and was again wounded at Winchester, but returned to duty three weeks later. After the war he engaged in planting in Lowndes county until 1886, when he removed to Verbena, Ala.

Hugh William Caffey, M. D., father of Col. Francis Gordon Caffey, was born near Lowndesboro, February 20, 1833, was graduated at the South Carolina medical college, at Charleston, in 1855, and began the practice of medicine at Collirene, Lowndes county. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth regiment Alabama infantry, Col. James G. Kent, and accompanying his regiment to Richmond, Va., in July, was on duty at Drewry's Bluff in charge of the sick, until September 11th, when he was assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon at Camp Winder hospital at Richmond. On December 30th he went before the medical examining board, and was appointed assistant surgeon with the rank of captain. His regiment, meanwhile, had gone on into Maryland, and though he sought an assignment with it, he was never able to obtain it. In January, 1863, he reported to Col. Peter Mallett, at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, N. C., and was assigned to the chairmanship of the examining board of surgeons, in which capacity he served at Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury until paroled at the latter post in April, 1865, upon the surrender of General Johnston. After the war he practiced his profession in Lowndes county until 1880, also rendering public service as chairman of the county Democratic executive committee in 1871-73, and county superintendent of education 1873-76. From 1880 to 1886 he was probate judge of Lowndes county, and on the expiration of his term of office he removed to Verbena, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine.

Hooper Patrick Caffey, a younger brother, was born March 26, 1837, at Montgomery and was engaged in planting in early manhood in Lowndes county. In the winter of 1861-62 he joined the Lowndes Beauregards, Company H, Third regiment Alabama infantry, then in camp at Norfolk, and on June 1, 1862, he took part in the battle of Seven Pines. Before the next battle his health failed, and he was in the hospital for several months. Rejoining his command in the Shenandoah valley, he marched

to Fredericksburg and was in line during the battle there. In January, 1863, he was sent to Alabama on detached service, but returned in time to fight at Chancellorsville. During the battle of Gettysburg, in which he next participated, just after General Ramseur had hurled the Third Alabama and two other regiments against the right center of the Eleventh corps of the enemy, the Third Alabama was subjected to an enfilading fire of from fifty to one hundred of the enemy. General Ramseur endeavored to order this force driven away, but in the din of the battle his words could not be heard. He resorted to gestures to express his orders, and the first to understand the emergency was Private Caffey, who got a few men to follow him and dislodged the enemy. Soon afterward, in passing through the town of Gettysburg, Ramseur's column was fired on from a house, and he called for a volunteer to search the building. Caffey responded, and the general, immediately recognizing him as the one who had rendered such valuable service earlier in the day, offered him a position on his staff. He failed to obtain a horse, however, and while yet with his regiment, on the following day, July 3, 1863, he was wounded during the attack on the heights, his right arm being shattered above the elbow. When the army retreated he fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was kindly treated. As a result of this wound he died September 13, 1863, and his body lies in the National cemetery at Gettysburg.

The mother of Colonel Francis Gordon Caffey was a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Caperton Gordon, whose only son living when the war began fell at the battle of Seven Pines. This young Confederate, David Gordon, was born May 18, 1837, at Spring Hill, Tenn., and was reared from infancy at Gordonsville, Lowndes county, Ala. He was educated at Howard college, where he narrowly escaped death in 1853, by jumping from a window of the burning college building. He enlisted in the Hayneville Guards, Company E, Sixth regiment Alabama infantry, in May, 1861, and served in Virginia until he was shot through the body at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. He died June 19th following, at Richmond, and was buried at his old home in Gordonsville.

Colonel Francis Gordon Caffey was reared upon the plantation of his father in Lowndes county and received his preparatory education at Howard college, Marion, Ala.,

where he was graduated in 1887. After teaching school two years he entered Harvard college, and was graduated as bachelor of arts in 1891, and as master in 1892, after which he remained two years as a student in the law school. During the last three years of his residence at Cambridge he acted as assistant for one year to the chair of American history, and two years as assistant in forensics both in the college proper and Harvard annex. Returning to Alabama in 1894 he was admitted to the bar October 1st, and at once began the practice with, and a year and a half later became a member of, the firm of Tompkins & Troy, of Montgomery. Upon the death of Colonel Tompkins in 1898 the title of the firm became Watts, Troy & Caffey. It is recognized as one of the leading law firms of the State and enjoys an extensive practice. When troops were called for upon the occasion of the war with Spain in 1898 Mr. Caffey entered the service as a captain, and aided by his experience as captain of cadets at Howard college, rapidly advanced in rank until he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Third regiment Alabama volunteer infantry. In 1899 he was a member of the board of visitors at the United States military academy at West Point. He is a member of Holtzclaw camp, Sons of Confederate veterans.

F. M. Caine, of Fayette, a veteran of the Alabama troops in the Confederate service, was born in Walker county, Ala., December 10, 1833, son of R. P. Caine, a native of Virginia. He was reared at the farm home of his parents, in Tuscaloosa county, and in 1856 was married to Susan M. Savage, by whom he has now three children living: Winston P., a merchant at Columbus; Magnolia, wife of J. S. Williams, of Tuscaloosa; and Stonewall Lee, in business at Columbus, Miss. On June 22, 1861, Mr. Caine entered the Confederate service as a member of the company of Capt. Isaac Sanders, which was mustered in with the Twenty-sixth Alabama as Company F. The regiment was commanded first by Col. William R. Smith, who resigned to enter the Confederate congress, and afterward by Edward O'Neal, who won promotion to brigadier-general, and after the war was governor of Alabama. Going with this command to Virginia, Private Caine was made sergeant-major of the regiment. He was stationed at Yorktown, had his first battle at Seven Pines, and being assigned to Rodes' brigade, fought at in the Seven Days' battles before Rich-

mond, South Mountain and Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. At Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right leg by a minie ball. In the spring of 1864 he was transferred to the Eighth regiment, Alabama cavalry, a command then organized, with which he took part in the engagement at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, 1864, under Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and was captured near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864. As a prisoner of war he was held at Camp Douglas, Chicago, until the close of the war, when he returned to his home. He is now well-known as a successful hotel proprietor at Fayette. He was elected county commissioner in 1874, the year of redemption from carpetbagger rule, and during the term 1880-84 served as sheriff of Fayette county and tax collector.

Colonel John Henry Caldwell, of the Tenth Alabama infantry, was born at Huntsville, Ala., April 4, 1826, son of John M. Caldwell, of Kentucky, and Emily G. Bell, of Virginia. He completed his education at Bacon college, Ky., and at the age of seventeen years began teaching school. For eight years he was in charge of academies at Jacksonville, Ala., and afterward was for some time in journalism at the same place. In 1857 he was elected to the legislature, and beginning the practice of law he was made solicitor of the Tenth circuit in 1859. In the spring of 1861 he raised a company in Calhoun county, the Asheville Guard, of which he was elected captain. The company was assigned to the Tenth regiment, Alabama infantry, which he accompanied to Virginia. On the field of First Manassas his men secured a good equipment of guns and ammunition for the first time, capturing them from the enemy. He was in the fight at Dranesville, and in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' before Richmond, being promoted to major after the promotion of Colonel Forney to general, the death of Lieut.-Col. James B. Martin, and the advancement of Major Woodward to colonel. Colonel Woodward was shot through the head at Gaines' Mill, and Major Caldwell then took command, and while leading his regiment at Frayser's Farm was severely wounded, a fragment of shell striking him over the eye. With his head bandaged he commanded the regiment at Second Manassas. In 1863, having been re-elected to the office of solicitor, he obtained permission

from Gen. R. E. Lee, at a personal interview, to go home for sixty days to attend to the duties of his office, and in 1864 he returned home finally, leaving the regiment under the command of Capt. W. T. Smith. He was removed from his office in 1865, by the military authority, and being elected to the legislature, was denied a seat. But after the restoration to power of the Democratic party he was elected to the United States congress in 1882 and again in 1884, ably representing his constituents and the State. After a long and successful career as a lawyer he retired from the practice and is now living in quiet at Jacksonville. By his marriage in 1846 to Mary Greer, of Tennessee, he has two sons living: John M. Caldwell, an attorney at Anniston, and Edward G. Caldwell, a former sheriff of Calhoun county, and lieutenant-colonel of the Third Alabama volunteers, State troops.

John A. Campbell, of Eunola, Ala., was born in Walton county, Fla., December 29, 1840, was educated at Knox Hill, in the same State, and when the war began for the defence of the Confederacy, was engaged in farming in his native county. His military service was begun in the spring of 1861, by enlistment in one of the companies subsequently incorporated in the Sixth regiment, Florida infantry, under Col. J. J. Finley. This regiment reported to Gen. Kirby Smith at Knoxville, Tenn., in the summer of 1862, and participated in the Kentucky campaign, and while at Lexington, Ky., Private Campbell was captured by the enemy and held for about ten days, then being exchanged. Rejoining his regiment he served at Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, until with Trigg's brigade, he joined General Bragg's army and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was slightly wounded. Subsequently he was identified with the record of his regiment and Finley's Florida brigade of Bate's division, army of Tennessee, in the siege of Chattanooga, Atlanta campaign, Hood's Tennessee campaign, and the campaign in the Carolinas. Among the battles in which he participated were Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta (July 22d), Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. At Jonesboro he was again captured, but after twenty-one days as a prisoner was exchanged. After the close of the war Mr. Campbell taught school at Elba, Ala., and afterward for a few years was engaged in the study and

practice of law, during this period holding the office of county solicitor for one year (1872). But his life has mainly been devoted to the mercantile business, in which he has met with creditable success. Since 1884 he has been a resident of Eunola. He was married in 1867 to Rebecca Albritton, of Elba, and they have nine children living: Angus E., William C., Katie, Anna M., Alcus D., Bertie, Mary, John N., and Eva. Two brothers of Mr. Campbell served with him in the Sixth Florida; William, who died in the army from typhoid fever in the fall of 1863, and Daniel, who was captured in the July 22d battle at Atlanta, and imprisoned until after the close of the war at Camp Chase, Ohio, and is now in the practice of law at DeFuniak Springs, Fla.

William D. Campbell, second lieutenant-commander of William C. Oates camp, United Confederate veterans, at Geneva, is a native of Barbour county, Ala., born in 1846, and was reared in that county and Pike. In the summer of 1862 he attempted to enlist in the Confederate service but was rejected on account of his youthfulness, and he was obliged to content himself at home until March, 1863, when, though eighteen years of age, he was permitted to become a private in Company A of the Thirty-ninth regiment, Alabama infantry, then stationed on the Tullahoma line in Tennessee, in Deas' brigade, Withers' division, army of Tennessee. After the retreat to Chattanooga he fought at Chickamauga, and subsequently was on duty on Missionary Ridge until the battle of November 25, 1863. During the Atlanta campaign of 1864 he fought at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and all the other engagements of Deas' brigade north of the Chattahoochee; was in the battles of Atlanta and Ezra Church, served in the trenches during the siege of Atlanta, and participated in the final battle of Jonesboro. With General Hood he was in battle at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and with Johnston again in the spring of 1865 took part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., which closed the war. After his return to Alabama he engaged in farming in Pike county until 1868, and then made his home in Geneva, where he served as deputy sheriff from 1869 to 1874, and as sheriff of Geneva county during the following four years. In 1886 he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama, an office he held for two years and then resigned. Since

then he has given his attention wholly to farming. Mr. Campbell was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Simmons, of Pike county, and they have six sons: William W., Marion Archibald, Columbus O., Angus D., Alto V. and John D.

Aspasio Perry Carruth, a gallant soldier of the Tenth Alabama infantry, was born in Hall county, Ga., December 25, 1830. He was reared in his native State and in 1850 he made the journey to California with the tide of emigration that followed the discovery of gold. Returning two years later, he removed in 1860 to Alabama. In the following year he was among the gallant spirits who enlisted to form the regiment of Col. William H. Forney, afterward distinguished as a brigade and division commander. Entering the service as a private he was promoted to first lieutenant. He was with his regiment in many battles of the army of Northern Virginia, beginning at Dranesville, December 20, 1861, and was three times wounded severely, in the leg, head and thigh. His regiment was particularly distinguished among the gallant commands contributed to the Confederate armies by Alabama, and he is remembered as one of the bravest of the brave. After the close of hostilities he returned to his former home in Georgia and married Margaret E. Bell. Subsequently he was engaged in farming in Cleburne county, Ala., until his death, October 22, 1882. He was a man of influence in civil life, and in 1874 was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of county sheriff. Five of his sons are now worthy citizens of Alabama: Augustus E., tax collector of Cleveland county; Thomas, private secretary of Gaston A. Robbins, congressman from the Fourth district; Jason S., in business at Anniston; Charles F., in business at Heflin, and William H. L. Carruth, former mayor of Heflin, who resigned that office in 1899 to engage in the practice of law at Edwardsville.

Major George W. Cary, of the Forty-fourth Alabama, was born at LaGrange, Ala., son of Dr. William A. Cary and Matilda McMeans, daughter of a former leading attorney at Ashville. His father, who practiced the medical profession at several places in Alabama, finally at Montevallo, where he died in 1856, was the son of James Cary, an Englishman, who emigrated to Baltimore, and followed the profession of an architect. In 1861 George W. Cary enlisted in the Tenth Alabama infantry as a sergeant, but after-

ward organized Company D of the Forty-fourth regiment, organized at Selma in May, 1862, and returning with this regiment to Virginia in command of his company participated in the battles of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dandridge, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, the fighting about Richmond and Petersburg, and finally surrendered at Appomattox. He was promoted to major before the battle of Gettysburg, and there was distinguished in the bloody fighting on Little Round Top, July 2, 1863. He was once seriously wounded, a minie ball passing through his body. After the war he was engaged in business as a wholesale merchant at New Orleans, and he is now a resident of New York city, and still active in business. A younger brother, R. E. Carey, served in the same regiment, as lieutenant of Company B, was severely wounded, both in the shoulder and body, at Chickamauga, and died in 1872 at Montgomery, Ala., aged thirty years. Another brother, Walter S. Cary, of Montevallo, is a worthy representative of the young men of the State who honor the memory of the patriotic sacrifices of their families. He was born at Talladega Springs in 1853, and since 1880 has been prominent in the practice of law at Montevallo.

D. E. Cason, M. D., of Ashville, Ala., formerly an officer in the Confederate service, was born at Pickens, S. C., March 7, 1836, and reared in Georgia from the age of two years. In 1859 he made his home in Blount county, Ala., and there, in 1861, he enlisted in a company which became Company C of the Fiftieth regiment, Alabama infantry, then known as the Twenty-sixth, and commanded by Col. John G. Coltart. In this command he had the rank of second lieutenant. After participating in the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, he was on duty at Corinth during the siege by the Federal army, under conditions that were fatal to the health of many of the Confederate soldiers. After the retreat to Tupelo, he was so incapacitated for duty that he was honorably discharged, July, 1862, and it was some time afterward before he was fit for duty. But in March, 1863, he re-enlisted, as a private soldier, in Company C of the Fourth Georgia regiment of cavalry, under Col. Isaac W. Avery. With this command he took part in the Chickamauga and Knoxville campaigns, and under the leadership

of General Wheeler went through the Atlanta and Savannah campaigns. At the close of his service he was paroled at Kingston, Ga., in the spring of 1865. Since the war Dr. Cason has been engaged with much success in the practice of medicine. Soon after his return from the army he was married to Ellen Cobb, of Calhoun county, Ala., who died in 1899, leaving two children, Eugene P. and Ella A.

Alexander W. Cawthon, of Selma, was born at Eutaw, Ala., January 2, 1841, son of W. T. Cawthon, a native of Georgia. He was educated at Barton academy, Mobile, and when sixteen years of age began his career as a pharmacist as a clerk in the drug store of his brother in that city. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Woodruff Rifles, which was mustered into the Confederate service as a company of the Twenty-first regiment, Alabama infantry, and soon afterward he was detailed on account of his professional acquirements as hospital steward under Surgeon W. H. Anderson, of the Twenty-first regiment. A few months later Dr. Anderson was appointed medical purveyor, with headquarters at Okolona, Miss., and Mr. Cawthon was detailed for duty with him there. He served at that place until the evacuation of Mississippi by the Confederate troops, and afterward at Montgomery, Ala., and established a wayside hospital at Selma. Subsequently he was ordered to report at the latter city, where he was located when the war came to an end. He then engaged in business there as a druggist, with small capital, but gradually developed his enterprise into the present flourishing wholesale and retail house of Cawthon, Coleman & Co., well known throughout the central South. He is also chairman of the Sinking Fund commission, of Selma, vice-president of the Cawthon cotton mills company and of the Estell company, and a director of the Stonewall mills, of Mississippi. In 1867 he was married to Laura J. Keith, a talented and public spirited lady who is State treasurer of the Daughters of the Confederacy, president of the Memorial association and director of the Library association.

George W. Chambers, of Talladega, a veteran of the Thirty-first Alabama infantry, was born at Clarksville, Va., May 28, 1844, son of James S. Chambers, who moved to Talladega with his family in the same year. His first Confederate service was in 1861 with the Talladega Artillery, with

which he was on duty six months at Fort Morgan, on Mobile bay. Returning home, he enlisted in Captain Bowie's company of Mountain Rangers, from which he was subsequently transferred to Company G of the Thirty-first infantry, a company in which his father had previously enlisted. With this command he was soon in active service in eastern Tennessee, participating in the battles of Cumberland Gap and Tazewell, and advancing into Kentucky under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. After fighting at the battle of Perryville the army retreated to Tennessee, and he was transferred to Mississippi with Barton's brigade of Stevenson's division. He fought at Port Gibson against Grant, May 1, 1863, where Col. D. R. Hundley was wounded; and under the brigade command of Gen. Stephen D. Lee was in the heat of the fight at Baker's Creek, May 16th. He went through the siege of Vicksburg, May 18th to July 4th, patiently enduring all hardships, even when reduced to peas and mule meat for rations. During the siege he was almost constantly under fire. One day a shell burst where his company lay in the intrenchments and killed two men; another soon followed and killed three, and a third shell dropped with fuse burning, when Private Oliver Shepard, now a resident of Talladega county, picked it up and threw it to some distance, where it exploded without injury to his comrades. After the surrender of Vicksburg, and a few months in parole camp at Demopolis, he and his regiment were paroled and returned to duty with the army of Tennessee, in General Pettus' brigade. His first battle after that was at Lookout Mountain, where, when their ammunition gave out, he and his comrades rolled rocks down upon the advancing enemy. He was in battle next day at Missionary Ridge, spent the following winter at Dalton, Ga., and from May 5th to September 1st was in the incessant fighting of the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of New Hope church, Kenesaw Mountain, the fighting about Atlanta, and all the engagements from Dalton to Jonesboro. In the Tennessee campaign under Hood he fought at Franklin and Nashville in Stephen D. Lee's corps, and on the retreat Pettus' brigade was conspicuous in the heroic fighting of the rear guard that saved the army. In the spring of 1865 he was in the North Carolina campaign, finally surrendering at Salisbury, N. C. Since the war he has had a very successful business career at Talladega, has acquired large holdings of timber and mineral lands, and has been a leader

in the promotion of industrial development. He is the proprietor of the Chambers Opera House, erected in 1887. By his marriage in 1877 to Emma S. Hopkins, of Birmingham, England, he has five sons and five daughters.

Walton Chandler, of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Walton county, Ga., January 6, 1824, son of Allen Chandler and Polly Bryant, his wife. His father was a native of North Carolina, who came to Georgia in childhood, and was a farmer throughout his life, also acting as a local preacher in the Baptist church. Walton was reared upon the farm and from his boyhood was engaged in farming in his native county until 1854, when he moved to Montgomery, and for a number of years was occupied as a carpenter and car builder. In April, 1862, when companies were being formed for the Second regiment, Alabama cavalry, he enlisted in Company K of that command, under Col. Vincent Hunter. Entering the service as a private he was assigned to the commissary department at a later date. He fought under Roddey along the Tennessee river, was with the regiment in its first service in Florida, and during the summer of 1863 in Mississippi, fighting Grierson's raiders. After that the Second cavalry was part of General Ferguson's brigade, and served in Mississippi and Alabama, under Generals Chalmers, Forrest and Stephen D. Lee, until the Atlanta campaign, when it became part of General Wheeler's corps, and so continued until the end of the war, participating in the battles from Dalton to Atlanta, and Wheeler's operations before Augusta and Savannah and in the Carolinas. Mr. Chandler in the course of his service, took part in about fifty battles and skirmishes, and was fortunate enough to escape wounds, though his clothing was frequently torn by bullets. His handsome horse, George, which he took into the war with him, he was able to bring back at the end, having ridden him during the three years' service. Mr. Chandler is now a citizen of Montgomery, and is highly respected. He was twice married—to Elizabeth Gee, of Putnam county, Ga., and after her death to Martha Lawrence, of Greensboro, Ga.—and has two sons living, both prominent young business men of the Alabama capital. William T. Chandler, the younger son of Walton Chandler, was born in Green county, Ga., January 11, 1852, and at the age of three years was brought by his parents to Montgomery. As a boy during the war he was employed in a rope factory,

and subsequently he found employment as a grocery clerk, and acquired a good business education. After spending a number of years as bookkeeper with various concerns, he embarked in business in 1885 as a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Chandler Bros., which was succeeded in 1892 by the firm of Chandler & Douglass, of which he is now the senior member. He has served as president of the Montgomery real estate association, president of the local board of underwriters, and an original director, in 1890, of the Commercial and Industrial association of Montgomery, and has served the city as a member of the council. By his marriage in 1880 to Virginia Hamburger, of Columbus, Ga., he has three sons and two daughters.

Captain Robert Chisolm, of Birmingham, an officer of the South Carolina troops in the Confederate service, is a native of the Palmetto State, where one of his ancestors, Alexander Chisolm, of Inverness, Scotland, settled in 1685. Captain Chisolm's father was Robert Chisolm, a planter on the coast of South Carolina, and his mother, Louisa Screven Guerard, was of French Huguenot descent. He was born at Beaufort, S. C., October 4, 1843, and at the age of fifteen years became a student at the Citadel (military) academy, at Charleston, S. C. With a detachment of the cadets of that institution, in January, 1861, he served on Morris Island, firing on the steamship "Star of the West" in her attempt to revictual Fort Sumter. In June, 1861, he left the academy and served with the Fifth regiment, South Carolina infantry, under Col. Micah Jenkins. He was with this command at the first battle of Manassas, and remained in Virginia until October, 1861, when returning to South Carolina he served on the staff of Colonel Dunavant in the battle of Port Royal, S. C., and was for a time in command of the infantry at Fort Sumter during its siege in 1863 and 1864; was appointed adjutant of the Twentieth regiment, South Carolina infantry, Col. Lawrence M. Keitt; and in July, 1862, was commissioned captain in the Provisional army, Confederate States, by President Davis. In 1864 he took part in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and throughout that year was on duty in the defences around Petersburg and Richmond, Va., until December, when he was sent to Fort Fisher, N. C., then assailed by the Federal fleet and army. He participated in the final campaign in defense of the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville, N. C.,

did not surrender and was never paroled. After the close of his military career Captain Chisolm took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1867, and practiced the profession at Charleston until 1887, when he removed to Birmingham, Ala., where he is a distinguished attorney. He is a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans. In June, 1865, Captain Chisolm was married to Margaret Horry Laurens, a granddaughter of Henry Laurens, president of the Continental congress, and of John Rutledge, governor of South Carolina during the American Revolution and subsequently chief justice of the United States. By this union he has four sons and four daughters. One of the latter, Louisa Screven Chisolm, had the honor to be selected as sponsor of the Alabama division United Confederate veterans, at the Charleston reunion, 1899.

Francis Barnard Clark, of Birmingham, was born at Danville, N. Y., January 3, 1820, at the age of nineteen graduated at Bacon college, Georgetown, Ky., and after four years' residence at Augusta, Ga., embarked in the wholesale drug business at Mobile, Ala., in 1843. He was one of the projectors of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and was made chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of that company at its organization, a position he held for many years, devoting himself to the work of building this important highway. During the civil war he was a member of the Woodruff Rifles and was detailed for service in Mobile. At the close of the war he was nominated as a delegate to the first constitutional convention, but declined the appointment because of necessary absence. While abroad he was elected to the assembly and served in the legislature in 1866 to 1868, and as a member of the ways and means committee framed the revenue law, whose main features have been preserved to the present time. At the end of his term he declined re-election and organized the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk railway, with Birmingham as its northern terminal, and as its president built the line as far as Jackson, Ala., when the panic of 1873 compelled the suspension of all railway enterprises in the United States. The road has been since completed to Birmingham via Selma and is operated by the Southern Railway company. He now resides in Birmingham, having retired from active pursuits. The wife of Mr. Clark was Helen Mary

Shepherd, of Orange Court House, Va. She died in February, 1899, after a happy married life of fifty-three years. Of their children, one died in childhood, and two others, Gaylord B. Clark and Francis B. Clark, Jr., died in Mobile (1893 and 1896) in the prime of life and usefulness. Five are living: Mrs. Helen C. Brooks, of Birmingham; J. Shepherd Clark and Burnet L. Clark, publishers of "El Comercio," at New York; LeVert Clark, lawyer, of Detroit, and the youngest son, Brig.-Gen. Louis V. Clark, who has resided in Birmingham since 1886.

Clement Claiborne Clay, of Alabama, a distinguished Confederate statesman, was born in Madison county, December 13, 1816. He was an invalid from youth, and throughout his life was hampered by physical ailments, which only seemed to throw into stronger relief the indomitable energy of his nature. He was graduated by the university of Alabama in 1831, was private secretary to his father, Clement Comer Clay, while the latter was governor of the State, and in 1839 was graduated in law at the university of Virginia. Beginning his practice as an attorney in 1840, he was elected to the legislature in 1842 and 1844, from 1846 to 1848 was county judge of Madison county, and in 1852 was elected to the United States senate, an exalted office to which he was again elected in 1859. Resigning his seat upon the secession of his State, he was at once elected senator in the Confederate congress. He also served with Jacob Thompson and J. P. Holcombe in Canada, as one of the commissioners authorized to negotiate for peace. At the close of the war a large reward was offered for his apprehension, his name and that of President Davis being associated with an alleged Confederate conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, an allegation conceived without justification in the intense excitement of the period. He voluntarily surrendered himself at Macon, and was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe and Carroll Hall with Mr. Davis. Mr. Clay died at his home, "Wildwood," near Gurley, Ala., January 3, 1882.

Major-General Henry De Lamar Clayton, the gallant soldier, eminent jurist, and distinguished educator whose career has been briefly sketched on preceding pages, was the son of Nelson Clayton, a native of Craven county, N. C., who removed to Georgia and married Sarah Caruthers, and

in 1834 came with his family to what is now known as Lee county, Ala. As a college student, General Clayton displayed commanding ability, winning with his graduating address at Emory and Henry college the prize medal for oratory, and as a young lawyer he soon gained an honorable reputation. It was his privilege to be a member of the legislature when the crisis of 1860-61 arrived, and to render valuable service as chairman of the military committee. He organized the First infantry regiment of the State, for one year's service, and the Thirty-ninth for three years or the war, and in command of the latter won promotion to brigadier-general on the field of Murfreesboro, where he was severely wounded. He led his brigade with distinction until the advancement of Gen. A. P. Stewart to corps command allowed his promotion to major-general and command of division, a position in which he showed himself no less capable. He was known as one of the foremost fighting generals of the Western army. He was several times wounded, and at Jonesboro had three horses killed under him. His corps commander, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, said of him: "I have never seen excelled the personal gallantry he displayed in the battles of Jonesboro and Nashville." It has been noted that he was elected judge of the Eighth (now Third) judicial circuit in 1866 and deposed by Federal authority. He was re-elected in 1874 and again in 1880, and held the office with dignity and great ability until 1886, when he was the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, but was defeated. In June of the same year he was elected president of the university of Alabama, where he also filled the chair of international and constitutional law. In September of that year he entered upon the duty which was the chosen occupation of the great Southern leader, Robert E. Lee, in his last years—training the sons of those he had led in battle for exercise of the high duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. It has been said of his labor in this field, that, "although learned in the law and skilled as an expositor, it was probably in the exalted standard of professional ethics that he constantly held up to his classes that he has left his most lasting impression upon the minds and characters of those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his instruction." While thus engaged his honored life came to an end October 13, 1889, mourned by an entire State. His wife, Victoria V., daughter of Gen. John L. Hunter, and seven sons and four

daughters are yet living. Mrs. Clayton is the author of "White and Black Under the Old Regime," a book telling of the relations of slave and master in the South. Henry D. Clayton, Jr., the third son, was born in 1857 at the homestead near Clayton, was educated at Emory and Henry college and the university of Alabama, and graduated at the latter in law and the arts. He began the practice in 1878 in Barbour county, and soon established a State reputation as a lawyer and orator. He has been the Alabama member of the Democratic national committee since 1888, was United States district attorney for the Middle district of Alabama, 1893-96, and in 1896 and 1898 was elected to the United States congress from the Third Alabama district. He is recognized as one of the strongest and most influential men on the Democratic side of the house. He was also one of the presidential electors of Alabama in 1888 and 1892. Joseph A. Clayton, another son, is in business at Birmingham, and Thomas N. is farming on the old family homestead. Bertram Tracy Clayton, another son in Congress, was born October 19, 1862, was graduated at the United States military academy in 1886; served as second lieutenant in the Eleventh United States infantry until April 30, 1888, and then resigned to enter the profession of civil engineering at New York city. He subsequently served in the National Guards of New York, as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirteenth regiment, 1890-92; captain Company I, 1892-93; major and engineer, Second brigade, 1893-95, and captain of Troop C, which he organized at Brooklyn. In the latter rank he entered the United States service in May, 1898, and served through the Porto Rican campaign, participating in the action at Coamo, and several skirmishes in Arbonito Pass, August 9-12, 1898. In November, 1898, he was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress from the Fourth district of New York. The three youngest sons of General Clayton are engaged in the practice of law—Junius P. at Wagoner, I. T., and Jefferson D. and Lee J. at Eufaula, Ala.

Colonel Newton N. Clements, of Tuscaloosa, was born in that county about 1830, and was graduated at the State university. Soon after leaving college he enlisted in the military service of the Confederate States, with which he was identified until the end of the great war. After hostilities ceased he engaged in farming in his native county, an occupation in which he has met with much success, ranking

with the most successful farmers and stock raisers of west Alabama. For several years he has been a resident of Tuscaloosa, of which charming city his hospitable home is one of the chief attractions. In the political affairs of the State he has been a notable figure since 1870, when he and Prof. W. S. Wyman were the first white representatives of Tuscaloosa county elected to the legislature after the war. He was re-elected in 1874, when the house of representatives was about equally divided politically, and the struggle for supremacy of the races culminated. At this crisis he was called to preside over the house as speaker pro tempore, and served throughout the session, bringing order out of chaos, and firmly guiding the turbulent assemblage. Largely through his strength of will and steadfastness of purpose the State was redeemed from negro domination. He was again elected to the general assembly in 1876, and made speaker of the house, and in 1880 was elected to the United States congress. In 1886, 1888 and 1890 he was returned to the legislature, and in the last session he served for the third time as speaker. This office he held for the fourth time after his election to the house in 1896. Among the legislative measures which he was principally identified with were those providing for the convention which framed the present State constitution, the bill for the adjustment of the State debt in 1874-75, the bill for the establishment of the school system in Alabama, and the refunding bill of 1896.

Thomas H. Clower, of Opelika, a veteran of Rodes' brigade, army of Northern Virginia, was born in Harris county, Ga., November 6, 1842, and was reared from infancy at Auburn, Ala., whither his parents moved when he was two years old. In May, 1861, he entered the military service of the Confederate States as a private in Company F, Twelfth regiment, Alabama infantry, Col. Robert T. Jones commanding. The regiment was organized at Richmond, Va., in July, 1861, and was first assigned to General Ewell's brigade at Manassas Junction. In the spring of 1862 they were on duty at Yorktown, and on the retreat from there were engaged in the battle of Williamsburg. In 1862 Mr. Clower was promoted to first sergeant of his company. He participated in the battle of Seven Pines, where the regiment lost its colonel and half its numbers killed or wounded; the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, South

Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and the subsequent engagements of his regiment until Richmond was reached, where and at Petersburg he was on duty from the summer of 1864 till the evacuation in April, 1865. Sergeant Clower commanded his company in several of the hardest fought battles of the war. At the time the Petersburg lines were broken he was in hospital, very ill, and became a prisoner. After lying in Libby prison a few days he was sent to Newport News, Va., and from there by ship to Savannah, Ga. He had been paroled, but was unable to leave the hospital for a month, when he started out on a cotton wagon for Milan, Ga. Thence he made his way home, reaching Auburn, August 9, 1865. For a few years afterward he gave his attention to mercantile pursuits, at Auburn and Opelika, and then engaged in insurance and real estate agency at the latter city, his occupation ever since. He has held the office of county superintendent of education, was elected mayor of his city in 1899, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens. By his marriage in 1868 to Georgia Bedell, of Columbus, Ga., who died in 1887, he has four sons: John R., Robert P. and Albert B., in the insurance business at Atlanta, and Thomas H., Jr. In 1888 he married Mrs. Alcora W. Bennett, of Opelika, and they have one son, George E.

Lucien L. Cochrane, of Fort Payne, Ala., was born in Newton county, Ga., October 29, 1842, son of W. W. Cochrane, then a merchant, who afterward engaged in farming in De Kalb county, Ala., and is yet living. Lucien was educated at McDonough and Mount Carmel, Ga., and in 1861, having moved to Clayton county, enlisted in the first company raised in that county, Company E of the Tenth regiment, Georgia infantry, under Col. Lafayette McLaws, afterward a distinguished general. He was made a sergeant of his company and soon accompanied the regiment to Virginia, where they were assigned to Semmes' brigade of McLaws' division, Longstreet's corps. Sergeant Cochrane participated in the battles of Yorktown, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, South Mountain (Md.), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Cedar Creek, and a considerable number of minor engagements. He was

AUGUSTUS A. COLEMAN

wounded at the battle of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, September 14, 1862, fighting under Gen. Howell Cobb against the advance of the Federal army; a second time was hit in the fighting about Devil's Den on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, and a third time in the battles before Petersburg. His last wound was received at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and was so serious as to require the amputation of his right arm on the field. This put an end to a military career in which he had been distinguished for the gallant performance of duty and patient endurance of suffering. After two months in hospital at Strasburg, Va., he returned to Georgia, and a year later it became necessary for him to undergo a second amputation at Atlanta. In 1867-68 he attended law lectures at the university of Georgia, and then removed to Alabama and engaged in teaching school five years in Cherokee county. Of this county he was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1874, and after a term of six years he moved to De Kalb county, where he served as judge of the probate court, 1886-92. Since then he has been engaged successfully in the practice of law. He has also been active in politics, participating in various congressional and State conventions. and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1896. In 1871 he was married to Martha M. Adams, of Etowah county, and they have three children: William Earl, Maggie E., and Lucien L., Jr. The eldest is editor and proprietor of the Fort Payne Journal.

Colonel Augustus A. Coleman, of the Fortieth regiment, Alabama infantry, now a resident of Birmingham and judge of the circuit court, was born at Camden, South Carolina, May 21, 1826. His parents, Dr. James B. Coleman, son of Robert Coleman, a Revolutionary soldier; and Louise Simpson, of Huguenot descent, removed to Dallas county, Ala., in his infancy. At fifteen years of age he entered Yale college, and four years later was graduated. He then read law, and upon his admission to the bar began the practice at Cahaba, Ala., and continued it at Livingston until about 1859, when he was appointed judge of the Seventh judicial circuit by Gov. Andrew B. Moore. He was then but twenty-seven years of age. In December, 1860, he was elected unanimously to represent Sumter county in the Alabama convention called to consider the subject of secession, and he was prominent among those delegates who favored the

independent secession of the State, as opposed to the proposition for a convention of States to co-operate in secession. As a member of the committee to draft an ordinance of secession, of which William L. Yancey was chairman, he aided in the preparation of that immortal document. After the convention adjourned he returned to his duties on the bench, and was thus engaged until the fall of Island No. 10, in the spring of 1862, when he tendered his resignation to the governor, and though in poor health at the time, set about the formation of a new regiment for the Confederate service. In six weeks, within a very limited region surrounding his home, he had enlisted a thousand men, with whom he proceeded to Mobile. At the organization as the Fortieth regiment, he was elected colonel. He served in the department of Alabama and Florida, acting also as General Forney's legal adviser, until December, 1862, when he was ordered with his regiment to Columbus, Miss., to protect the cap factory there from a threatened raid from Memphis. Not long afterward he was ordered to Vicksburg, where they arrived in time to participate in the last two days' fighting at the battle of Chickasaw bayou, on the last days of 1862. In March the regiment participated in the operations among the bayous north of Vicksburg against the enemy, and during the siege of Vicksburg he was on duty until prostrated by illness. When the army was paroled he was carried from the city on a stretcher, and taken to his home. He did not fully recover his health for several years. During his military service he still retained the office of circuit judge, as Governor Shorter, believing that his health would not permit him long to remain on duty, did not accept the resignation. Colonel Coleman allowed his salary to remain in the treasury for two and a half years, on account of the financial condition of the State, at the instance and request of the governor of the State, to be used in support of the families of poor soldiers, and it remains unpaid. During the administration of Governor Johnston an act was passed by the legislature to reimburse him, but the measure was vetoed by the governor. It should also be noted that Colonel Coleman, as soon as his health permitted, after his return from the army, resumed the duties of judge and performed them until the reconstruction period. To his present term as judge he was elected by a majority of five thousand votes. Among Judge Coleman's most valued possessions is a duplicate of

the portrait of President Davis, painted at the instance of Joseph Davis, by William Fry, of Huntsville, after Mr. Davis' election to the presidency. The other painting is now preserved in the State House at Jackson, Miss.

James C. Coleman, of Citronelle, was born in Warren county, Ky., March 19, 1830, son of Thomas Coleman, a native of Virginia, who married Eliza Cage, of Tennessee, and moved with his family to Mississippi in 1830. He was reared in Madison county, Miss., and before the war engaged in farming there with his father until his enlistment in the spring of 1862, as a private soldier of Capt. Walter L. Keirn's company A, of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi infantry, Col. John Adams commanding. At the organization he was made second sergeant of his company, and thereafter he was much of the time on duty as orderly sergeant. The regiment was organized at Jackson and sent to Corinth, and made a part of the brigade of Gen. Louis Hebert, under Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri. He participated in the battle of Iuka and the two days' assault on the Federal army at Corinth, in the fall of 1862, the operations in central Mississippi against Grant in the winter following, and served in the trenches of Vicksburg throughout the siege of May 18th to July 4, 1863. At the surrender he became a prisoner of war, was paroled, and in the following February, was exchanged. Then rejoining his comrades at Enterprise, the regiment was mounted and assigned to General Forrest's command, with which they served as mounted infantry during the remainder of the war, participating in the Mississippi and Tennessee campaigns of 1864. Just after the burning of the Federal stores at Johnsonville, Tenn., in the latter part of that year, Sergeant Coleman, who had so far escaped serious injury though frequently hit in battle, was disabled by the falling of his horse, a leg being broken, and was unfit for duty throughout the winter and early spring of 1864-65. Rejoining his command just before the news arrived of the capitulation of Lee and Johnston, he surrendered and was paroled at Columbus, Miss. He then turned his attention to farming in Holmes county, and in 1872 made his home at Citronelle, where he has been quite successful in gardening for the northern markets. He is one of the influential men of his county, has served as county commissioner, by election in 1874, and by appointment of the governor in 1882, and in 1885 represented the

county in the State legislature. He was married in 1865 to Anna Burgin, of Lowndes county, who died in 1896, leaving five sons and a daughter.

Walter S. Coleman, of Troy, a veteran of the Fifteenth regiment, Alabama infantry, Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, was born at the town of his present residence August 14, 1844. Before he had completed his seventeenth year, in July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I of the Fifteenth regiment, and was made a member of the regimental band, the capacity in which he served in 1861-62. The regiment on reaching Virginia became a part of Trimble's brigade, and fought under Stonewall Jackson in the famous Valley campaign of 1862, the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and at Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg. Private Coleman then returned to the ranks in his company, and was an active participant on the firing line in the subsequent battles of his regiment in Law's brigade: Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the engagements before Richmond and Petersburg, and was on duty in the trenches during the siege of the Confederate capital and on the retreat to Appomattox, where he was surrendered with the army under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Returning to his native town with a gallant record as a soldier before reaching the age of twenty-one years, he attended school for a year, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he has prospered to the present time. He is a member of Ruffin camp, United Confederate veterans, and popular with his comrades. In 1867 Mr. Coleman was married to Fannie Henderson, and six of their children are now living: Mary E., wife of F. P. Rainer, of Elba; Susan E., wife of W. L. Parks, of Troy; Foy, Dixie, Walter S., Jr., and Julia P.

John Tyler Cook, of Montgomery, a veteran of the Thirteenth Alabama infantry, is one of the survivors of nine brothers in the Confederate service, sons of Enoch H. Cook and his wife Elizabeth F. Whitfield. The father, himself, though too old to enter the regular service, was a member of the Alabama State reserves. Of the sons, John T. and Julius served in the army of Northern Virginia; James W., Andrew J. and Junius were in the cavalry service under Gen. Joseph Wheeler; Enoch H. was in the army of Ten-

nessee; Zo S. and the youngest, Thomas J., were on duty with the reserves about Mobile, and William M. was a member of the First Alabama cavalry until honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Julius and Thomas died from sickness incurred in the service; Enoch and John were wounded in battle; and of the nine, James W., Enoch H. and John T. are yet living. John Tyler Cook, now chief clerk in the office of the State auditor at Montgomery, was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, August 23, 1841. With the State troops, early in 1861, he took part in the occupation of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, and in the following July he entered the Confederate service as a private in Company A, Thirteenth regiment, Alabama infantry, and soon accompanied the command to Virginia. The regiment was on duty at Yorktown principally, after its arrival in Virginia until the evacuation of that line in the spring of 1862, and during the fighting which followed was in General Rains' brigade of D. H. Hill's division. As the army fell back toward Richmond the Federal pursuit brought on the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, which was Sergeant Cook's first engagement. On the last of May he was in the battle of Seven Pines, in which Gen. Jos. E. Johnston was wounded. Gen. R. E. Lee then took command and in the latter part of June began his advance which resulted in the defeat of McClellan and the saving of the Confederate capital, at the cost of seven days' hard fighting and many lives. In the beginning of this struggle, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, Sergeant Cook was severely wounded, so severely that he was never able to return to duty. For eight years he could not walk without the aid of crutches or stick, and he has never fully recovered from the wound received in that desperate combat on the Chickahominy river. Since the war period Mr. Cook has been honored with a number of official positions in his county, including the office of probate judge for three years. In 1892 he was appointed to his present position. He is a member of Franklin K. Beck camp, No. 224, of Camden, Ala. In 1872 he was married to Viola Young, and they have three sons and a daughter.

Captain James R. Crowe, of Sheffield, lieutenant-commander of W. A. Johnson camp, U. C. V., and a member of the staff of Major-General Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, was born in Pulaski county, Tenn., Jan-

uary 29, 1840, and made his home at Marion, Ala., in July, 1859. At the first of the year 1861 he began the study of law, and in the same month entered the military service of the State as a member of the Marion Rifles, a volunteer organization which was sent by Governor Moore to Mobile to occupy Fort Morgan. He remained at that post until the following April, when his company went to Dalton, Ga., and entered the Confederate service, part going into the Fourth and part into the Ninth Alabama infantry. Mr. Crowe joined Company G of the Fourth Alabama, commanded by Col. Egbert J. Jones. Going to Virginia the regiment became part of the brigade of General Bee, in J. E. Johnston's army in the Shenandoah valley, and reached the field of victory at First Manassas in time to bear the shock of battle at its greatest crisis. Captain Crowe heard the gallant Bee point to Jackson's brigade and say, "There is Jackson, standing like a stone wall." Thus encouraging them, Bee stood with the Fourth Alabama gallantly fighting against overwhelming odds until he was mortally wounded, and all the field officers of the regiment were disabled. Captain Crowe fell in this memorable combat with a wound in his left arm from wrist to elbow, torn by a minie ball. He was two months in hospital in Virginia, and then was taken by his brother to Pulaski, Tenn. In December, with his arm still in a sling, he applied for duty and was made drill master of the Fifty-third regiment, Tennessee infantry, and while acting in that capacity was tendered and declined the rank of major of the regiment. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, but escaped before the capitulation, and made his way to Nashville, where he was detailed by General Pillow to collect Confederate soldiers at Pulaski, Tenn., and rendezvous at Decatur, Ala. Collecting a battalion of men he took them to Corinth, but being without guns they could not take part in the battle of Shiloh. He, however, went to the field, and was in the last of the fighting on the second day. His battalion was consolidated with the Fifth Tennessee under Col. B. J. Hill, and as an officer of this command he participated in the fighting about Corinth and the Kentucky campaign under Generals Cleburne and Kirby Smith, including the battles of Richmond and Perryville. After the return to Tennessee, the Confederate regiments captured at Fort Donelson having been exchanged, his command in the Fifth Tennessee was dispersed to the former commands of the men, and he was

ordered back to the Fifty-third Tennessee, with which he served at Port Hudson, La., in the spring of 1863, and afterward in the army of Tennessee. While on an important secret mission in Tennessee he was captured at Lamb's Ferry by the Ninth Illinois cavalry and taken to Pulaski, where he was tried as a spy by court martial, but escaping conviction was sent out of the lines with the warning that if again caught he should be executed. At later dates he was on detached duty in Tennessee, until paroled at Memphis, June 16, 1865. During his service he was wounded five times, and made a splendid reputation as a gallant and trustworthy officer. Captain Crowe has had a successful career as a business man since the war, and is now one of the leading citizens of Sheffield. He has taken a prominent part in the United Confederate veterans, and was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Charleston, S. C., reunion. He was married in 1869 to Belle Tillson, of Tennessee, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Major Lewis H. Crumpler, of Sylacauga, Talladega county, was born at Nixburg, Coosa county, Ala., December 27, 1843. When the organization of troops for the defence of the Confederacy began in 1861 he was a student at the Wetumpka military school, and promptly offering his services, was enrolled in Company F of the Eighth regiment, Alabama infantry. With this regiment he went to Virginia and was assigned to duty at Yorktown, where his colonel, John A. Winston, a former governor of Alabama, was made commandant of the post. While at Yorktown, the regiment had a slight engagement with the enemy, one of the first of the war, in which they had one man killed. In 1862 Mr. Crumpler returned to Alabama and organized a company at Rockford of which he was elected captain. This was enrolled as Company C of the First battalion, infantry, of Hilliard's legion, which went to East Tennessee, took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap, and remained on duty in that region until the fall of 1863, when it began a gallant career in Gracie's brigade at the battle of Chickamauga. Captain Crumpler was in the heat of the fighting on Snodgrass Hill, where they drove the enemy from the log breastworks, closing the day of September 20th with a glorious victory, and he was specially commended in the reports for gallantry in leading his company. After about a month's service on Missionary Ridge he marched with Longstreet's forces into

East Tennessee, where he took part in the battle of Beans' Station, and was severely wounded in the leg. While in east Tennessee the Fifty-ninth Alabama regiment was formed from battalions of the legion, and he was promoted, after examination by a military board, to major of that command. In 1864 he fought with Gracie's brigade in defence of Petersburg, first in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, and afterward in the trenches during the siege of eight months, serving in one of the most exposed positions. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1864, he was again wounded. Soon after, Petersburg was evacuated, and he surrendered with the army at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865, then being in command of his regiment. Since the war Major Crumpler has been engaged in farming. He is one of the popular and influential men of his county. In 1865 he was married to Nettie Oden, and they have three sons and three daughters.

Major Isaac F. Culver, of Bullock county, a gallant officer of the Sixth Alabama infantry, was born in Hancock county, Ga., October 30, 1831. His father, Isaac Culver, was a native of that State, and son of John Culver, a Revolutionary patriot. Major Culver was reared upon his father's plantation and educated in his native county. At the age of twenty years he removed with his parents to Henry county, Ala., and in 1851 he was married to Mary E. Borum. She died in 1858, and in December, 1860, he married Mrs. Nancy Pugh, daughter of Roderick McSwean, a native of Scotland. A few months later, in May, 1861, he responded loyally to the call of his State and enlisted as a private in the first company that left Henry county for the Confederate service. It became Company A, Sixth regiment, Alabama infantry, and was soon sent to Virginia. Gen. John B. Gordon went out with this regiment as major, and was promoted to colonel, and at his suggestion, when the regiment was reorganized in the spring of 1862, Mr. Culver was elected captain of Company K. His first battle after First Manassas was Seven Pines, where the regiment suffered a heavy loss in officers and men, and during a part of the Seven Days' campaign, which soon followed, he was in command of the regiment, Colonel Gordon commanding the brigade. At South Mountain he led his company under the regimental command of Colonel Gordon, and was shot through the shoulder, a wound that disabled him until after

the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He then took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and upon the death of Maj. A. M. Gordon in that combat, was promoted to major of the Sixth regiment, his rank during the remainder of the war. After the wounding of Colonel Lightfoot he commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, and while leading it in the attack of Ewell's corps on the second day fell seriously wounded. He was disabled for several months, but commanded the regiment during the Mine Run campaign, at the close of the year (1863). In 1864 he fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House and the remainder of the campaign southward to Petersburg, after which he was most of the time in command of the regiment, until April 9, 1865, when he surrendered it with the army at Appomattox. Since 1869 Major Culver has been a resident of Bullock county, and has chiefly been engaged in agriculture. For six years he was county superintendent of education, in 1879-80 represented the county in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1895 was elected senator from the counties of Bullock and Macon, a position he resigned to accept the office of State commissioner of agriculture, to which he was elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1898. He is a faithful member of the United Confederate Veteran association and for several years was commander of R. H. Powell camp. Five of his children are living, two of whom are sons—Roderick McSwean and Frank Pugh, the latter a clergyman of the Methodist church.

Frank Pugh Culver, son of the foregoing, was born at Lawrenceville, Ala., and was educated at the Southern university, at Greensboro, Ala., where he was graduated in 1888, as master of arts. He was admitted to the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in December, 1888, and was transferred to the North Alabama conference in 1899. As a minister he was stationed successively at Autaugaville, Oak Bowery, Anniston, and Birmingham, before being assigned to his present pastorate, at Tuscaloosa. As his assignments indicate, he has risen rapidly in the esteem of his church and in the effectiveness of his efforts in the cause of religion. He is a trustee of the Tuscaloosa female college, member of the board of examiners of the North Alabama conference, president of the Epworth League conference of the State of Alabama, and in all these auxiliary channels, as well as in the way of contributions to the religious press is active in the good cause to which he has devoted his life.

Captain Frederick Y. Dabney, of Crystal Springs, Miss., a native of Fredericksburg, Va., entered the Confederate States service as a lieutenant in the First Maryland artillery, commanded by Snowden Andrews, and continued on duty until made a prisoner at the capitulation of Port Hudson, La., in July, 1863, then being a member of the staff of Gen. Franklin Gardner, in command of the garrison, with the rank of captain. He was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio, about a year, during which period, on account of poor food and other deprivations, he contracted a sickness which has ever since troubled him. Since the war he has been prominent in railroad engineering, as chief engineer and superintendent of the Vicksburg & Shreveport railroad, during its construction, and subsequently, while his health permitted, as chief engineer at the Central of Georgia railroad. Two younger brothers were also in the Confederate service: Thomas G. Dabney, now a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., who served as a private in the Twelfth Mississippi regiment, and afterward as a sergeant of Hoskins' Mississippi battery; was captured at Port Hudson, but exchanged, and was with Hood's army during the campaigns in North Georgia and Tennessee; and Marye Dabney, now a lawyer of Vicksburg, who enlisted in the Third Mississippi regiment at the age of fifteen years, and in that command and in Cobb's Texas Scouts, served until the close of the war. A still younger brother, J. D. Dabney, M. D., now a resident of Birmingham, was born at Raymond, Miss., December 31, 1848. He was never regularly enlisted in the Confederate army, but bore arms and saw considerable service as a barefoot boy with Cobb's Texas Scouts. In 1872 he was graduated by the medical department of the Washington university, Baltimore, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the States of Mississippi and Alabama. In 1891 he made his home at Birmingham, where he is prominent as a physician, popular socially, and fraternally allied to Confederate veterans as a member of W. J. Hardee camp, No. 39. During the war with Spain he served as assistant surgeon with the Fifth regiment United States Immunes.

Josiah G. Daniel, of Greenville, a veteran of Hilliard's legion, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., May 22, 1844, and was reared from childhood in Butler county. When the war came on, an elder brother, Frederick F., enlisted in

1861 in the Seventeenth regiment, Alabama infantry, under Col. Thomas H. Watts, and served at Shiloh and the battles of the Atlanta campaign, under General O'Neal, and finally was captured on the Federal breastworks at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, and imprisoned until the close of the war. Josiah G. entered the service in February, 1862, as a private in Company A, Fourth battalion Hilliard's legion. This battalion was intended for artillery service, but failing to obtain guns served as sharpshooters, and in the fall of 1863, when the legion was reorganized, became a part of the Fifty-ninth regiment, Alabama infantry, under Col. Bolling Hall, in Gen. Archibald Gracie's brigade. Private Daniel was on duty with his company first in east Tennessee, participating in the fight at Cumberland Gap, and in September, 1863, joined the main army and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. From Chattanooga he accompanied Longstreet's command back to east Tennessee and was in the engagement at Beans' Station and the siege of Knoxville. Going to the defence of the Confederate capital early in 1864, with Gracie's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division, he fought under Beauregard at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, bottling Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and after the battles of Petersburg in June, was on duty in the trenches about that city for eight months, under constant fire. He was also a participant in the bloody battle of the Crater. While in the trenches he was severely wounded in the head and shoulder, but was off duty only about thirty days. In April he marched with Lee to Appomattox and was there surrendered. On his return home he farmed for a few years, and then embarked in a mercantile career, in which he has met with success, now being regarded as one of the leading merchants of his city. He was married in 1874 to Amanda Black, who died in 1880, leaving a son and daughter—James Franklin and Anna Pearl. His second marriage was to Lizzie Reasonover, and they have three children: Willie George, Ralph and Bessie.

Major Albert C. Danner, of Mobile, who made a worthy record as a staff officer in the army of Tennessee, is a native of Winchester, Virginia, and had his first military experience in Missouri, where he was attending school at St. Louis when the war began. Leaving his studies in May, 1861, at the age of eighteen, he joined the infantry company of Capt. Thos. H. Price (which company accompanied Gen-

eral Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri State Guard). He participated as a private in the battles of Carthage and Oak Hills (or Wilson's Creek), and in the latter was captured and carried to Springfield, Mo., but soon escaped, rejoined his command, and was soon after promoted to the rank of captain, on the recommendation of Gen. John B. Clark, and was assigned to the latter's staff. He served with General Clark at the siege of Lexington, and at the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, and until General Clark left the army to take his seat in the Confederate Congress. After the Missouri troops entered the Confederate service and crossed the Mississippi, Captain Danner served on the staff of Generals Cockrell and M. E. Green, took part in the battle of Port Gibson and other battles, and the service in the Vicksburg lines during the siege. He shared the experience of the Vicksburg army in parole camp, and after the exchange served under General Cockrell and on the staff of Gen. S. G. French, commanding the division during the Georgia campaign of 1864. He was with Hood's army on its march to Nashville and retreat. In the course of this campaign he was sent to secure a large quantity of leather that was reported to be in possession of the Federal forces, and a company of Tennessee cavalry was ordered to report to him as an escort. This company was Forrest's original company, and with it Captain Danner swam across Duck river, near its mouth, when the stream was greatly swollen and said to be impassable, and captured a large tannery with much leather, but the retreat of Hood from Nashville prevented the full use of this tannery, so greatly needed by the bare-footed soldiers of the army. Some leather was brought out on horses by the riders as they swam back across Duck river. For some two years Captain Danner was assigned the duty of paying off the troops, and many hundreds of thousands of Confederate dollars passed through his hands during that time, and all were properly accounted for. At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, when it became apparent that the Confederate forces would have to surrender, Captain Danner had a large amount of Confederate money in his hands, which he was determined should not fall into the hands of the enemy, so after taking a memorandum of the same, he burned it in the presence of official witnesses, and so reported to Richmond after the surrender of Vicksburg. Captain Danner's duties as paymaster did not prevent him from

taking part in fights that occurred from time to time while he was so assigned. It was his custom, when a battle was coming off, and troops could not then in consequence be paid, to place the money on hand in charge of trusted clerks, and then report to the general in command for staff duty on the field of battle, and his services were always accepted and useful. After the retreat from Tennessee he was ordered to Mobile, and when the city was evacuated, under instructions from General Maury, he gathered up wagons, supplies, etc., and removed them to Meridian, Miss., where he was on duty until the army was surrendered. Near the close of the war Captain Danner was promoted to the rank of major. When he learned that negotiations for the final surrender of the army were going on at Meridian he began at once to organize from the army a command of mounted men, with the view of crossing the Mississippi river, and continuing the fight in Texas, going finally to Mexico, if necessary; but Gen. Dick Taylor, in command of the army, hearing this, ordered it given up, saying that he was bound in honor to prevent it, and besides informing Major Danner that he had sent to the Mississippi river to see if it was possible to cross it and had found that the water was all over the banks and swamps on both sides, levees destroyed, and the river was from thirty to forty miles wide, and could not be crossed, so Major Danner gave up his project, and is now thankful that it was frustrated. Major Danner has been a resident of Mobile since 1868, and has been successful in business as an exporter of timber and lumber and a dealer in coal. He has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Mobile, as a member of the city council and in other positions of trust and honor, and is interested in various profitable manufacturing and commercial institutions. A brother of Major Danner, W. C. Danner, of Knoxville, Tenn., served as a lieutenant in a Tennessee artillery company, and was captured at Cumberland Gap in 1862, after throwing the gun that he was in charge of over the precipice and destroying it to keep it from falling in the hands of the enemy. Being confined as a prisoner at Johnson's Island, he suffered greatly from hardships, and a pardon was tendered him through his cousin, James Eyster of Philadelphia, assistant treasurer of the United States, by President Lincoln. This he refused because it would involve his taking the oath of allegiance, and he remained a

prisoner until after the end of the war. W. C. Danner died in Tuskegee, Ala., a few years ago, highly respected by the community.

J. Lawler Darby, adjutant of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, at Birmingham, was born in Talladega county, Ala., the son of Hugh S. and Elizabeth (Mallory) Darby, both natives of Orange county, Va. Early in 1861 Mr. Darby enlisted in Company K, Tenth Alabama infantry, Col. John H. Forney, a regiment which did gallant service with the army of Northern Virginia, in Wilcox's brigade of Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps. Among the battles in which he participated were Dranesville, the Seven Days before Richmond, Second Manassas, Maryland Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Second Cold Harbor, and the fighting before Petersburg, including the battles of the Crater and Five Forks. He fought as a private throughout, was wounded at the Wilderness and at Deep Bottom on the north side of James river, and at Sharpsburg while disabled by sickness was captured, but was paroled soon afterward at Shepherdstown. At the time of the surrender at Appomattox it was his privilege to see the meeting of Generals Lee and Grant. Since 1882 Mr. Darby has been a resident of Birmingham. He is now retired from business, but maintains an active interest in the affairs of his Confederate comrades. By his marriage in 1875 to Dona R. Edwards, he has two sons and a daughter living.

Captain James W. Darby, a gallant officer of Law's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, was born in Pike county, Ala., January 25, 1840, son of Benjamin F. Darby, who served in the Alabama State guard for the Confederate cause, was captured at LaGrange, Ga., and being taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, died there as a prisoner of war. A son of the latter, Benjamin C., a brother of Captain Darby, was also an inmate of that Northern prison camp, being captured badly wounded, on the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, at the close of a devoted career as a soldier of the First Alabama infantry. He survived his wounds and is now living in Texas. Captain Darby, in early manhood became a resident of Garland, Butler county, where he was a mercantile clerk when the war began. On

April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth regiment, Alabama infantry, as a private. In 1862 he was made ordnance sergeant, in 1863 lieutenant, and in the latter part of 1864 was promoted to captain. Going to Virginia and becoming a part of Longstreet's corps, the Fourth regiment was distinguished wherever there was hard fighting for the army or corps throughout the four years' war. Captain Darby had his first battle at Seven Pines, and at First Cold Harbor, or Gaines' Mill, he was hit by a minie ball in the left leg, causing his disability for a few weeks. In August following he took part in the battle of Second Manassas, and before the close of the year 1862 he had made a worthy record at South Mountain, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He was with Longstreet in the Suffolk campaign, the battle of July 2d and 3d, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and at Chickamauga, Ga., September 19th and 20th, and at Knoxville and Dandridge, in east Tennessee, later in the fall of that year. Returning to Virginia in the spring of 1864, he fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, and before Richmond and Petersburg until the evacuation, and surrendered with the army of General Lee, April 9, 1865, at Appomattox. A year or so after his return to Alabama Captain Darby engaged in business as a merchant at Garland, and to that has given his attention mainly, and with deserved success, to the present time. In May, 1867, he married Mary J. Simpkins, of Monroe county, and they have three children: John J., Anna E., wife of A. W. Powell, and William Aubrey.

Henry Clarke Davidson, of Montgomery, a veteran of Forrest's cavalry, was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 31, 1845. His father was James Davidson, a native of Scotland, who came to America in early manhood, married Lucretia Bailey, of Connecticut, and resided at Montgomery from 1840 until his death, January 1, 1884, at that time being treasurer of the city. Mr. Davidson was reared at Montgomery. In 1861, when a boy of sixteen years, he went to Richmond upon the removal of the Confederate capital, as one of those in charge of the government archives, and was subsequently employed in the office of Robert Toombs, and Judah P. Benjamin, secretaries of state, under whom he continued to serve until the fall of 1862, when he returned to his home. He afterward took part in the organization of the Seventh regiment, Alabama cavalry, under Col. Joseph Hodgson,

enlisting in Company D, under Capt. E. D. Ledyard, and served in the Gulf district until the fall of 1864, when the regiment reported to Gen. N. B. Forrest at Corinth, and as a part of General Rucker's brigade of Chalmers' cavalry division, took part in the famous raid on Johnsonville, Tenn., and the fighting of the advance guard of Hood's army in Tennessee. On December 16, 1864, Sergeant Davidson, while fighting with the rear guard on the retreat from Nashville, was captured, and the remainder of the war period it was his misfortune to spend in military prison at Camp Chase, Ohio. He entered the service as private, was soon made orderly sergeant of his company, and commanded it with gallantry and ability at the battle of Columbia, Tenn., and all subsequent battles until captured. During his career on the field he was never wounded, but not for want of exposure, for in one fight his clothing was pierced by seven bullets, and on other occasions the heel of his boot was shot away, and his cartridge box was demolished by a bullet. He had several opportunities for promotion, and was offered a position on the staff of General Albert Pike, but preferred to serve with his comrades of the line. After the close of hostilities he was in business in New York city until 1868, when he returned to his native city, and until 1884 had a successful career as a merchant. Subsequently he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Davidson is specially well known and prominent as a Free Mason, of the Thirty-third degree, and past grand master of the Alabama grand commandery, Knights Templar. On July 31, 1872, he was married to Fannie Owen, daughter of Henry P. Lee, and sister of Capt. Edgar G. Lee, who commanded the Montgomery True Blues artillery in the latter part of the war, and now resides at Brooklyn, N. Y. Another brother, Henry W. Lee, was quartermaster of the same gallant command. By this marriage Mr. Davidson has two children—Harry Lee, a citizen of Colorado, and a daughter, Kathryn Lucretia.

Elias Davis, M. D., was born in Jefferson county, Ala., March 7, 1833. He was the son of Dr. Daniel Davis, born in South Carolina in 1798, a gentleman of wealth, who made his home at Tuscaloosa in 1821, and died in Jefferson county in 1869. He married Lanie Brownlee, of Abbeville district, S. C., and reared seven sons and four daugh-

ters who became prominent in business, professional and social life. The third son, Elias Davis, adopting his father's profession, was graduated at the Medical college of Georgia in 1853, and practiced at Trussville until the beginning of the war era, becoming widely known as a successful physician. When the sons of Alabama were called to arms for the defense of the Confederacy, he volunteered as a private soldier in the first company that left his county for the war. This was mustered in as Company B, Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, Gen. John H. Forney's old command, and went to Virginia in the summer of 1861, destined to remain there for nearly four years, and then only a fragment to return to their Alabama homes. In the fall of 1861 Dr. Davis was elected to a lieutenancy in his company, and as an officer of the line he took part in the subsequent battles of his regiment and of Wilcox's brigade, including such world famous engagements as the Seven Days before Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the defense of Petersburg. During a revival in Wilcox's brigade at Orange Court House in the winter of 1863-64 he became a member of the Baptist church, and one of the most zealous workers in the Brigade Christian association. The terrible campaign from the Rapidan to the James followed, and then the entrenchment of the opposing armies around Petersburg, with frequent battles as Grant attempted to push his lines over the railroads that connected the Confederate position with the South. In this deadly struggle Lieutenant Davis was put in command of a battalion of picked sharpshooters, and was so distinguished for daring and fortitude, that he was recommended for promotion to major by the unanimous vote of the regiment. A few days after this most gratifying honor, he fell while on duty and died August 21, 1864. It has been said of him that he was a man "of native mind, a well-informed and accomplished gentleman of fine, manly appearance, a brave soldier, a competent and faithful, yet mild and affectionate officer, and above all, a devout Christian—it was not astonishing that he was the pride of his company; that he was honored by the regiment; and that he died leaving his praise in the mouths of all who knew him." While living at Trussville he had married Rhoda Georgia Anna Latham, a cultured lady, and she with two sons survived. The sons, Drs. J. D. S.

and W. E. B. Davis, are now among the most prominent physicians of Birmingham, and associated in the practice of their profession.

James M. Davison, adjutant of Clanton camp, United Confederate veterans, at Brewton, was born in Monroe county, Ala., December 14, 1844. A school boy when the war began, he enlisted in July, 1861, in Company H, Seventeenth regiment Alabama infantry, and beginning as a private had the rank of first sergeant at the end of his service. He fought with his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, and in the skirmishes around Corinth, Miss., during the siege, and afterward was on duty at Mobile and in the shore batteries on Mobile bay until the regiment was ordered into Georgia with Cantey's brigade, in the spring of 1864. Sergeant Davison participated in the battle of Resaca, and the subsequent engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and in the fighting about Atlanta was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell. In the fall of 1864 he was with the army under General Hood in the advance through Georgia and Alabama into Tennessee, took part in the engagement at Columbia, and at the battle of Franklin, November 30th, was wounded in the right leg and captured. As a prisoner of war he was held at Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Camp Chase, Ohio, and Point Lookout, Md., remaining at the latter place until paroled June 7, 1865. On his return home Mr. Davison found employment for a time as clerk, and then resumed his studies, first at the Stonewall institute, Summerfield, Ala., and afterward at the university of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1872. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the practice of law, which he began at Monroeville, Ala. Since 1875 he has been engaged in the practice in Escambia county, and has taken an active part in public affairs, representing his district in the State senate, in 1884-88, and serving as mayor of Brewton and several years as a member of town council. In April, 1878, he was married to Miss S. C. McMillan, of Escambia county, and they have eight children: Anna, Malcolm, Lizzie Kate, Sallie, James, Eleanor, Kathleen, and Ed. Neill.

Mumford DeJarnette, of Montgomery, was born in Autauga county, Ala., September 12, 1848. He is a descendant of Mumford DeJarnette, who came to America from

France with General Lafayette during the war of the Revolution and took part in the war for independence. A son of the latter, James Terry DeJarnette, was born in North Carolina, in 1828 removed to Alabama, and survived the war of the Confederacy, in which he served for a time in Colonel Seibels' Sixth Alabama infantry. Three of his sons, by his marriage to Eliza Ann Dismukes, were also soldiers of the Confederacy: William O., who died from disease while a member of the Sixth Alabama infantry; Cornelius R., who served in the same regiment throughout the war, was twice captured, and is now a resident of Autauga county; and Mumford, the subject of this sketch. The latter was but thirteen years old when the war began, and was not of military age during its progress, but many boys of the South carried a musket in that exhausting four years' struggle, and he was one of them. In July, 1864, he volunteered as a private in Company A, Livingston's Eighth regiment Alabama cavalry, later commanded by Col. T. L. Faulkner, and served during the remainder of the war. The regiment was attached to Clanton's brigade, and fought against Rousseau's expedition in northeast Alabama, at Ten Islands, July 14, 1864. Afterward it was ordered to meet the advance of Steele's Federal army from Pensacola toward Mobile, and during the early part of 1865 engaged in frequent skirmishes in that region, the main engagement being at Bluff Springs, Fla., where General Clanton was dangerously wounded. Private DeJarnette was then detailed as nurse for the general, and when it was feared that the wound was mortal, General Clanton entrusted his will, with other important papers, to DeJarnette for transmission to Governor Watts at Montgomery. As he was without shoes, General Clanton gave him his boots, and after padding them with the papers, he set forth on his journey, making his way to Escambia River swamp through a hail of Yankee bullets. In this swamp he spent the night, and next day found his way out and proceeded on his mission to Montgomery, where he received a warm reception from the war governor. After taking part in the campaign with Wilson's raiders, the Eighth Alabama regiment was surrendered with General Forrest's command at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. Since that period, Mr. DeJarnette has been actively associated with river transportation between Montgomery and Mobile. He is yet interested in two steamboats plying on

the Alabama river, but gives his principal attention to his position as treasurer of the Montgomery Ice company. In 1869 he was married to Sallie E., daughter of John W. Pugh and sister of Capt. Lewis A. Pugh, of the Autauga Rifles, Sixth Alabama regiment. They have two sons and two daughters.

Captain William R. DeLoach, of Livingston, was born at that place in 1842, son of Dr. A. B. DeLoach, a native of Tennessee. He completed his education at the famous school of Henry Tutwiler, LL. D., at Greene Springs, and at the age of eighteen years entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in the Livingston Rifles, a volunteer organization which had been maintained for some time previous. This was mustered in as Company G of Gen. R. E. Rodes' old regiment, the Fifth Alabama, and with that gallant command Captain DeLoach served for more than three years in the army of Northern Virginia. He participated in the fight at Fairfax Court House, before the battle of Bull Run; and remained on duty in northern Virginia through the winter of 1861-62. During the fighting that followed, before Richmond, he took part in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines, and at Gaines' Mill, where Col. C. C. Pegues was killed, he received a wound which kept him in hospital for several weeks. On his recovery he joined the army in the Maryland campaign and fought at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, where his regiment was so depleted by the exhaustion of the march and the casualties of battle that only seven answered to roll call after the bloody struggle on the Antietam. He was wounded twice at Sharpsburg, and with his hand slightly hurt and a bullet through one leg was again sent to hospital at Richmond. He returned to the field in time to take part in the great battle of Chancellorsville, where Rodes' Alabamians were specially distinguished among the gallant soldiers led for the last time by the peerless Stonewall Jackson. He was in the battle of Mine Run, November 26th to December 3, 1863. At the battle of Mine Run he was again wounded, this time in the neck, and the hurt was of such a serious nature that he was disqualified for further infantry service. After lying in hospital at Charlottesville, Va., about three months, he was transferred to the cavalry service and ordered to report to General Forrest. Taking command, as first lieutenant

of a company of independent scouts, he continued actively on duty, participating in numerous skirmishes, until November, 1864, when he was captured in the Tennessee valley. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's island, Ohio, and on account of his refusing to take the oath was held there until July, 1865. After the war he was engaged in journalism at Livingston, Ala. He had edited a paper in Milton, Fla., just before the war. In 1870 he was elected tax assessor of Sumter county, and in 1880 probate judge. The latter office he has held, performing its duties with marked ability and integrity, for twenty years. Judge DeLoach was married in 1867 to Susan, daughter of Col. Charles R. Gibbs, an officer of the war of 1812, and they have four children. One of the sons, Dr. Alfred B. DeLoach, has been a physician for the past eight years at Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas Dennis, of Mobile (now engaged in lighterage to shipping in the river), was a Confederate soldier in Col. Tennent Lomax's regiment, the Third Alabama infantry. He is a native of Baldwin county, Ala., and left his employment as a mercantile clerk in the spring of 1861, to enlist as a private in Company A, Mobile Cadets, of the Third regiment, and going to Virginia was mustered into the Confederate service at Norfolk. The regiment continued on duty in southeastern Virginia until the spring of 1862, for some time serving at Drewry's Bluff, and when McClellan advanced on Richmond had its first battle at Seven Pines, losing heavily in killed and wounded. Private Dennis fought through the Seven Days' battles before Richmond under Generals Rodes and John B. Gordon, and in September, 1862, marched into Maryland, where, in the first battle of that campaign, at Boonsboro Gap, September 14th, he was severely wounded by a shot through the right wrist. He was allowed to return home on furlough, and was not fit for duty in the field until the fall of 1863, when he returned to the army and was for some time on detached service, pending his further recovery. In May, 1864, he fought with the regiment at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and in the latter was again severely wounded, a ball carrying away three fingers of his left hand, leaving only the thumb and index finger. Erysipelas attacking the wound, he was in the hospital for many months, and in fact had not

yet recovered when the army under General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Since the war he has had a very successful career as a lumberman, a business in which he engaged independently in 1879, and has ever since followed. He maintains his own fleet of barges and tugboats.

William Henry Denson, of Birmingham, prominent in the profession of law and the public affairs of Alabama, is a native of the State, born in Russell county, March 4, 1846. He is the son of Augustus R. Denson, born in North Carolina in 1812, who married Elizabeth Ivey, of Georgia, came to Alabama in 1833, and served as a soldier in the war of 1836 with the Alabama volunteers. The father of the latter was John E. Denson, a Virginian, and soldier of the war of 1812, and originally the family was established in Virginia by William Denson, a Quaker from England. William H. Denson was a boy when the war began, a student at the schools near his home and at the university of Alabama. In February, 1864, being about eighteen years of age, he enlisted for the Confederate service, with Maj. James F. Waddell's battalion of artillery, organized on the remnant of Waddell's battery, which had gone through the siege of Vicksburg. With him in the same command was his eldest brother, John B. Denson, who lost his life at the battle of Resaca, about the middle of May, 1864. Private Denson served through the numerous engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., and with the exception of an absence on furlough on account of severe illness, was identified with the record of the battalion to the close of the war. When his military service was ended by the general surrender of the Confederate forces he returned home, raised a crop, and with the proceeds went to Columbus, Ga., and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, but did not begin the practice until 1870, when he established himself at Lafayette, Ala., where he soon won recognition as a brilliant and successful attorney. In 1877 he removed to Gadsden, where he resided and practiced law until he made his home at Birmingham. In addition to the duties of his profession he has taken an active part in public life, first as a member of the legislature by election in 1876, when he was a member of the judiciary committee and of the joint committee on the revision of the code. He was a Cleveland elector in 1884 and in June, 1885, was appointed

United States district attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama. In 1892 he was elected to the United States congress from the Seventh district of Alabama, and during one term he served with ability and credit to himself and his constituency. Mr. Denson was married in 1868 to Rosa E., daughter of Dr. William Cowan, of Eufaula, and a niece of Senator J. L. Pugh. They have five children living: Annie L., Hugh C., William A., John and Lola E.

Captain S. H. Dent, of Eufaula, a gallant Confederate artillery officer, is a native of Maryland, and a descendant of English ancestors who, on account of their ardent devotion to the Stuarts, were compelled to leave England in Cromwell's time and settle between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, where they received large grants of land after the Restoration. Captain Dent was born in Charles county, Md., October 30, 1833, son of a prominent physician of that county who was made to suffer during the war against the Confederacy on account of his sympathy with the Southern cause. Young Dent was educated at Charlotte Hall, taught school in Maryland 1852-54, and then came to Barbour county, Ala., where, while continuing his teaching, he studied law, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Eufaula as a partner of Judge John Cochrane, and meeting with success was married in 1860 to Anna Beall Young, of that city, and established his home. In 1861 he was among the first to enter the military service, enlisting February 9, 1861, as a private of the Eufaula Rifles, afterward known as Company B, First regiment Alabama infantry. He was immediately elected first lieutenant, and soon after the regiment reached Pensacola was detailed as adjutant. Later he served as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. John H. Forney, commanding the military post. In December, 1861, a battery was organized at Pensacola, under the command of Capt. F. H. Robertson, of Texas, and he accepted the rank of first lieutenant of this organization., It was equipped with the first brass 12-pounder Napoleons cast for the Confederacy, and speedily earned distinction on the battle fields of the west. After participating in the artillery engagements at Pensacola bay, in November, 1861, and January 1, 1862, Lieutenant Dent accompanied his battery to Corinth, Miss., and at the battle of Shiloh shared the honors

won by his company. Though slightly wounded he remained on the field. During the siege of Corinth he fought at the battle of Farmington, and in the engagement at Bridge Creek, in command of the battery, won the approval of General Wheeler. In the Kentucky campaign of 1862, he was with the troops at the battle of Perryville that engaged the Federal division of General Sill. In 1863 he was promoted to captain of the battery, afterward known as Dent's. Under his command it was attached to Deas' brigade at the battle of Chickamauga. On the second day of this great battle his battery, by its well directed fire, blocked the Crawfish Springs road on which the enemy's wagon trains were endeavoring to escape, firing on the train and disabling three six-mule teams of an ordnance wagon as it entered the road, completely blocking the latter, and causing a stampede of the balance of the trains of the right wing of Rosecrans' army. After this train was taken possession of Dent's battery was put in position to support Bushrod Johnson's division. "Giving orders that our position should be held at all hazards, I galloped off in person in search of support," said General Johnson in his report. This order was given Captain Dent in person by General Johnson, and his battery alone and unsupported held this position against the assaults of the enemy until reinforcements came up. The holding of this position was considered the turning point in the battle. In another part of his report General Johnson said: "I cannot here speak too highly of the gallantry of the men and officers of Dent's and Everett's batteries of this occasion. It elicited my highest admiration, and I at once endeavored involuntarily to express personally to the commanders my high appreciation of the work they had so nobly done." General Hindman, referring to the services of Dent's battery, said: "Notwithstanding the repulses of our infantry, the officers and men of this battery stood to their guns undaunted and continued firing, inflicting severe loss on the enemy and contributing largely to the success of my operations." Captain Dent commanded his battery during the subsequent battles of the army of Tennessee. At Missionary Ridge they fought gallantly and lost heavily in killed and wounded, and throughout the Georgia campaign they were distinguished at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the July 22d battle near Atlanta, Captain Dent was pain-

fully wounded in the shoulder, and at the culmination of Hood's Tennessee campaign, after participating in the battles at Columbia and Franklin, he was again wounded at Nashville. When the army fell back to Mississippi he was transferred with his veteran artillerymen to Mobile, where he was on duty until the evacuation, his service closing with the capitulation by Gen. Richard Taylor at Meridian. When this gallant soldier returned to his home he resumed the duties of civil life with the same grim determination that had characterized his military service. During the first struggle for existence that confronted nearly all Confederate soldiers he operated a dray line, at times driving a dray himself. But circumstances soon permitted the resumption of his law practice, and he rapidly built up a lucrative and extensive business. From this he retired in 1879 to become president of the Eufaula national bank, a position which still engages his attention. In the years immediately following the war he was active in politics, and was influential in the restoration of white supremacy. In 1892 he was chairman of the county Democratic convention and temporary chairman of the State convention, and he subsequently served on the State executive committee. In 1898 the people of his county chose him as their delegate to the proposed constitutional convention. Captain Dent remains a warm friend of his Confederate comrades, and maintains a membership in Eufaula camp, United Confederate veterans. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South he has been thrice honored by selection as delegate to the general conference. He has six children all living: Edward Y., teller in the Eufaula national bank; S. H. Jr., a lawyer at Montgomery, Ala.; Henry R., paymaster in the United States Navy, and a participant in the late war with Spain; Mrs. Nannie D. Long, of Eufaula; Louise, wife of George N. Hurt, of Atlanta; and Carrie.

George DeWhiting, of Birmingham, is one of the survivors of the crew of the famous cruiser Alabama, which for nearly two years was the terror of the seas for United States commerce, under the command of the gallant Raphael Semmes. Mr. DeWhiting was born in London, England, in 1843, and when nine years of age came to America in the care of a sister of charity, and found a home with an aunt at New Orleans. He first went to sea

in 1858, and from that time led the life of a sailor in all parts of the world until 1886, when he made his home at Birmingham. His service on the Alabama began on August 24, 1862, when he was shipped as an able seaman in the Confederate States navy. He was on duty with the Alabama in the Alantic ocean off the Western islands and Newfoundland, in the gulf of Mexico, down the Brazilian coast, in the South Atlantic, the bay of Bengal and the China sea, and finally on the 19th of June, 1864, in the meantime having been promoted to captain's cockswain, was in the memorable fight of the Alabama with the Kearsarge, off the port of Cherbourg, France. When the Confederate vessel was sunk he was picked up by the boats and taken to Cherbourg, where he was discharged from the service. Thence he went to Southampton, and sailing for Buenos Ayres, resumed his life as a seaman. He is a highly esteemed citizen of Birmingham and popular with his comrades of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, who have honored him with the office of second lieutenant-commander. Mr. DeWhiting was married in 1877 at New Orleans to Naomi Masse, and they have one child, a son.

Finney J. Dismukes, of Tuskegee, is a native of Georgia, and served as a Confederate soldier with a gallant regiment of that State. He was born in Jasper county, Ga., in December, 1830, and coming to Alabama in 1855, engaged in farming in Montgomery county. When the war began he returned to his native county, and enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second regiment Georgia infantry; with which he served about Charleston, S. C., participating in the battle of Secessionville and the defense of Battery Wagner, and early in 1864, took part in the engagement at Olustee, Fla. After the evacuation of Charleston, early in 1865, he fought at the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville, N. C., finally surrendering with Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro. The two years following the war he spent with his mother in Georgia, after which he returned to Alabama and engaged in farming in Montgomery county. He has been a resident of Macon county since 1897. Two of his brothers were in the Confederate army: Benjamin J., who served as surgeon and as lieutenant in Wirt Adams' cavalry regiment, and now resides at China Grove, Ala., and William, who was in the Forty-fifth Alabama until wounded

at Atlanta, and afterward was in the same regiment with his brother Finney until the surrender. He now has his home at Millbrook, Ala.

William R. Dodson, of Northport, a veteran of Gen. John T. Morgan's old regiment, was born and reared in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and previous to the war of the Confederacy was engaged in planting. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Alabama regiment mounted infantry, under Colonel Morgan, and during the remainder of the war served in the same company and regiment, first as a private and latterly as a sergeant. He was on duty about Atlanta, Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, and shared the gallant service of this regiment during the several days' fighting and raiding before, during and after the battle of Murfreesboro. Subsequently he was on duty with Morgan's brigade of Wheeler's cavalry in Tennessee and north Georgia, fought at Chickamauga and in the Sequatchie raid, and in 1864 shared the immortal record of Wheeler's cavalry during the constant fighting of the Atlanta campaign, the raid through Tennessee, and the many encounters with Sherman's cavalry during "the march to the sea." His last service was in the Carolinas, where there were many combats with the enemy, as General Johnston gradually fell back and concentrated his forces at Greensboro, where Sergeant Dodson was surrendered with the army. After his return to Alabama he engaged in business as a merchant on North river four years, and then made his home at Northport, where he has since been occupied as proprietor of a warehouse. He has made a success of life, is comfortably situated financially, and enjoys the high regard of his fellow citizens. Though not giving much attention to political affairs he has been called upon to serve as county commissioner. In 1852 he was married to Sarah M. Palmer, and they have five children: Elizabeth S., widow of S. M. Cowden; Jane A., wife of W. R. Medling; Sarah C., wife of J. D. Williamson; Josephine, wife of L. P. Freeman, and Mattie, wife of F. Strong.

James Render Dowdell, justice of the supreme court of Alabama, was in the Confederate service in his youth as a member of the University cadets. He is the eldest son of Col. James Ferguson Dowdell, who was born of Virginian ancestry, in Jasper county, Ga., November 26, 1818. Colo-

nel Dowdell was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, began the practice of law in 1841 and made his home in Chambers county, Ala., in 1846. He was an elector on the Pierce and King presidential ticket in 1852, and in the following year was elected to congress, where he served with ability for six years. He represented his county in the secession convention of 1861, and in the following winter organized the Thirty-seventh regiment, Alabama infantry, of which he was elected colonel. In his first battle, at Iuka, Miss., he was distinguished for gallantry and though wounded, did not leave the field. He continued in command of his regiment during the attack on Corinth, and the Vicksburg campaign and the siege of that city, but his health was so impaired by this experience that he was no longer capable of service in the field after his exchange in the latter part of 1863. After the war he made his home at Auburn and was president of the East Alabama male college until his death in 1871. His wife was Sarah H., daughter of Judge James Render. James Render Dowdell, their second son, was born in Chambers county, April 2, 1847. In January, 1864, he entered the State university at Tuscaloosa, and as a member of the University cadet corps, saw considerable military service in Alabama. In July, 1864, he took part in the fighting with Rousseau's raiders at Chehaw, defending the West Point railroad, and in April, 1865, he participated in the action with General Croxton's brigade of Wilson's raiders at Tuscaloosa. After the close of hostilities he was paroled at Opelika, June, 1865. He subsequently attended the East Alabama male college at Auburn, where he was graduated in 1867, and during the following three years, while engaged in teaching school he pursued the study of law, gaining admittance to the bar in the fall of 1869. He began the practice at Opelika, soon attained prominence in his profession, and in 1876 was elected circuit solicitor, an office he held for four years. He afterward continued his practice at Lafayette until 1888, when he was appointed judge of the Fifth judicial circuit by Governor Seay. Retiring from the circuit bench in 1893, he was busied as a lawyer, with increasing fame and influence, until 1896, when he was recalled to the bench by Governor Oates as chancellor of the Northeastern chancery division of Alabama. In 1898 he was elected to the supreme bench. Judge Dowdell was married September 6, 1871, to Rosa Turner, of

Tennessee, who died in May of the following year. In December, 1878, he married Ella Ware, and they have three children—two daughters and a son.

Captain Charles Drennen, M. D., of Birmingham, was born in Walker county, Ala., September 6, 1842. His father, Rev. Walter D. Drennen, a native of Tennessee, came to Alabama in infancy with his parents, became a clergyman of the Methodist church, and married Matilda H. Cornwell, a native of Alabama. Dr. Drennen was reared in his native county, and became a student at college at Tuscaloosa. Leaving his studies in the spring of 1861, to enter the Confederate service, he enlisted in the company of Capt. F. A. Gamble, and was elected first lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry, a regiment which went into the service early in 1862, under Col. John W. Frazer, and was assigned to the brigade of General Manigault at Corinth, Miss. Lieutenant Drennen served during the siege of that city by Halleck's army, and in the summer and fall of 1862 took part in General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, participating in the battles of Munfordville and Perryville. At the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, he commanded his company, Captain Gamble having resigned to accept the office of probate judge, and for gallant and meritorious conduct on this field, was promoted to captain. The Twenty-eighth, in this battle, shared in the assault of Manigault's brigade upon the right of Sheridan's division, and was driven back by a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Though many men had fallen, they returned to the attack a second and a third time, and finally broke the Federal line. In the midst of this desperate struggle Lieutenant Drennen was wounded in the left arm, but he continued in the fight until victory was won and darkness put an end to the strife. At the great battle of Chickamauga he commanded his company, and during the siege of Chattanooga. Finally, when Missionary Ridge was carried by Grant's army, November 25, 1863, he was among the captured, and was sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and held until the close of the war. Captain Drennen began the study of medicine in 1867, at his home county, and after attending lectures at Baltimore and at the Alabama medical college at Mobile was graduated in March, 1873. He practiced the profession at Arkadelphia, Ala., for more than a decade, took a post-graduate course at the New York Poly-

clinic in 1885, and in 1886 made his home at Birmingham, where he is now recognized as one of the leading practitioners. He is a member of the State and local medical societies, and a contributor to the professional press. In 1863 he was married to Elizabeth M. Wilson, and they have five sons and a daughter. Two sons are physicians—Dr. C. Travis Drennen, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Dr. Daniel E. Drennen, his father's partner. Felix M. is a merchant and Jesse L. is an attorney, both at Birmingham, and Walter Earle is the youngest son. The daughter is the wife of J. P. Russell, of Birmingham.

Samuel W. Duff, of De Kalb county, is a native of Illinois, born in Clay county, July 12, 1837, son of William T. Duff, a prosperous farmer of that region. In 1850, one year after his father's death, he came to De Kalb county, Ala., and during the period which elapsed before the war began, gained an education, supported his mother and her other six children, and bought and paid for a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, which he presented to his mother. He entered the Confederate service as a private in Company H, First regiment Louisiana cavalry, under Col. John S. Scott, and participated in many of the campaigns and battles of that famous command. In a fight near Sparta, Tenn., he was wounded in the left hand, and his horse was shot under him at Somerset, Ky., and again at Ervin, Ky. Though in many dangerous situations he was but once captured, near Kingston, and soon afterward made his escape. After the return of his command from the Kentucky campaign of 1862, he was taken sick in Tennessee, and sent to hospital at Macon, Ga., where he remained nearly six months. Subsequently, being incapacitated for duty in the field, he was detailed as nurse in the medical department about five months, after which, in March, 1864, he returned to his regiment and shared its service to the end, finally surrendering with the forces under Gen. N. B. Forrest at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865. He had one brother, David H., in the Confederate service, who died in hospital at Richmond, Va. Since his return home Mr. Duff has been engaged in farming. His present home is near Fort Payne, and he is regarded as one of the enterprising and influential men of his county. By his marriage, in 1859, to Miss H. F. Ayers, he has one son, W. S. Duff, now engaged in the practice of medicine at Fort Payne.

Colonel James H. Dunklin, of the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, was born in Butler county, Ala., November 15, 1834, and educated in his native county. When the war began he was engaged in business as a druggist at Greenville, an occupation he left in the spring of 1862 to organize a company for the Confederate service. As captain of this company, C, of the Thirty-third regiment, under Col. Samuel Adams, he joined the army at Corinth after the battle of Shiloh, and from that time was identified with the history of the army of Tennessee under Bragg, Johnston and Hood. After the death of the gallant Adams before Atlanta he was promoted to major, and subsequently he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Near the last days of the Confederacy Congress passed an act conferring upon him the rank of brigadier-general, but the commission never reached him. During the course of his services much of the time in command of the regiment, Colonel Dunklin participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, and the engagements of the Georgia campaign, including the battles of Atlanta. In the attack of Cleburne's division upon the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn., he was captured, November 30, 1864, and during the remainder of the war was a prisoner at Johnson's island, Lake Erie. After his return to Alabama he engaged in business at Greenville and Mobile. Taking a deep interest in the re-establishment of good government in his native State, he was looked to as a leader by his fellow citizens during the stormy times of reconstruction, and was honored by them, when success crowned their efforts, with election to the State senate. He also served as colonel of State troops. While yet in the public service in both of these capacities, he died May 20, 1877, sincerely and deeply mourned by the people. Colonel Dunklin was married twice before the war, about 1855 to Anna Reid, who died in 1860, leaving two children, Mrs. Mollie Reynolds, of Marietta, Ga., and Mrs. Lizzie Palmer, of Nashville, Tenn. In 1861 he married Mary Reid, a sister of his first wife, and five of their children are living: Anna, wife of J. T. Steiner, of Greenville; James H., hardware merchant and prominent citizen of Greenville; Joseph, residing with his mother at Leesburg, Fla.; Erin, wife of S. B. Sligh, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Lora, of Leesburg, Fla.

James W. Dykes, a Confederate veteran of Union Springs, is a native of South Carolina, born January 4, 1848, in Barnwell county. On October 10, 1861, he was mustered into the Confederate service, though less than fourteen years of age, as a private in Col. T. G. Lamar's artillery regiment. With this command he served about Charleston, which, from the summer of 1863, was for two years the objective of the enemy either by direct attack of the fleet or by movements of infantry on the nearby islands or on the coast between Charleston and Savannah. On June 16th, 1862, the Federals attempted an advance on Charleston by way of James island, and Colonel Lamar's artillery, occupying the fort at Secessionville, had an important part in the battle of that date, which at the time was hailed as a famous Confederate victory, and did most effectually check the enemy, though it was not one of the great battles of the war. Private Dykes was in this fight, and those that followed about Charleston and on the coast until Sherman's army had passed to the rear of the city from Savannah, when Charleston was evacuated by General Hardee, and Private Dykes and his comrades were organized as infantry. With other South Carolinians he fought gallantly in the swamps at Averasboro to check Sherman's advance, and again at Bentonville, the last great battle of the war, and when all hope was dead, surrendered with Joe Johnston at Greensboro. In the latter part of 1869 Mr. Dykes came to Bullock county Ala., and engaged in planting, in which he has prospered, becoming a wealthy and influential citizen. Since 1892 he has resided at Union Springs, and in that year he was elected county commissioner, an office in which he is now serving his second term. Mr. Dykes was married in 1873 to Josephine Stuckey, and they have seven children living: Lessie G., Eugenia M., Osborn J., James W., Jr., Edward, Mary and Kate.

George Boardman Eager, A. M., D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, of Montgomery, was born in Jefferson county, Miss., February 22, 1847. He is a son of Rev. E. C. Eager, a native of Vermont, and son of a Revolutionary soldier, who was graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, now known as Madison University, at Hamilton, New York, married Harriet B. Ide, of Passumpsic, Vt., and came South in early manhood, residing first at Memphis, and afterward in Mississippi, where he died in

1897 at the age of 87 years, after over half a century's service in the ministry of the Baptist denomination. Dr. Eager was reared at Clinton, Miss., and educated there in his youth in the Mississippi college. He left this institution, in 1863, being then sixteen years of age, and started to Virginia intending to join the Mississippi College Rifles, a company serving in the Eighteenth regiment, Mississippi infantry. En route, however, at Branchville, S. C., a railroad accident occurred which resulted in the death of seven men who were standing with him on a car platform. He escaped with a broken leg, and for the next two months was in the care of a Confederate surgeon at Columbia, S. C. When able to travel he proceeded to Virginia, and was assigned to duty as courier attached to the headquarters of Gen. William Mahone, commanding a division of the army of Northern Virginia. He continued on duty in this capacity until near the close of the war, when he was transferred to the cavalry service as a member of Colonel Powers' regiment, Griffith's brigade, Wheeler's corps. He took part in numerous engagements along the Mississippi river, finally surrendered at State Line station on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and was paroled at Meridian, in May, 1865. Returning to his studies he was graduated at Mississippi college in 1871, and at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, then at Greenville, S. C., in 1876. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., and at the same time engaged for three years in pastoral work at that famous old college town. At subsequent periods he was pastor of churches at Knoxville, Mobile, Danville, Va., and Anniston, Ala., until 1891, when he was called to his present field of labor. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1880 by the university of Tennessee, and in 1881 by Howard college. In addition to his work as a preacher he is active in the promotion of education as a trustee of Judson Female Institute, the State School for Girls at Montevallo, the State Normal School for Negroes at Montgomery, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville. In 1879 Dr. Eager was married to Anna Coorpender, of Mississippi, and they have three sons.

William East, of Russellville, a veteran of the Fourth Alabama cavalry, was born in Franklin county, Ala., September 21, 1838. His first service in the Confederate cause

was with the Twenty-seventh regiment of infantry, organized at Fort Heiman, Tennessee, in the winter of 1861. While this regiment was stationed at Fort Henry, in January, 1861, he was disabled by sickness and was sent home, thus escaping the capture of the troops at Forts Henry and Donelson in the following month. His rank with the Twenty-seventh was second lieutenant. In May, 1862, having recovered his health he was transferred to Company I of the Fourth regiment, Alabama cavalry, under Col. A. A. Russell, with which he served under Gen. N. B. Forrest in 1862 and 1863, and took part in the famous chase and capture of the Federal raiders under Colonel Streight. Subsequently he fought under Gen. Joseph Wheeler in numerous battles and skirmishes and was wounded by the explosion of a shell in the fighting about Atlanta. After the Atlanta campaign he took part in the operations in northern Alabama under Generals Forrest and Chalmers toward the close of the war, and was paroled in Lawrence county, returning home May 7, 1865. After following farming for some time he engaged in business at Russellville, from which, at the close of a successful and honorable career, he is now retired. In 1900 he was elected to the legislature as representative of Franklin county. Mr. East was married in 1868 to Mary Wilson.

Richard Q. Edmonson, a veteran of the Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, residing at Eufaula, was born in Macon county, Ala., November 17, 1844. In January, 1863, he left school to enlist in Company C, of the Forty-fifth regiment, Alabama infantry. Beginning as a private he was promoted after one year's service to the rank of orderly sergeant, and in this capacity he served until the end of the war. His first service with the regiment in the field was during the Tullahoma campaign of 1863, when he took part in the battle of Hoover's Gap. After the retreat to Chattanooga and thence into Georgia, he fought at the great battle of Chickamauga, and received two severe wounds, one in the side of the face and one in the shoulder. In consequence he was disabled for three months, but was with the army at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. During the Georgia campaign of 1864 he fought at Dalton, Resaca, Etowah, Kingston, Golgotha Church, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and about Atlanta, July 20th to 28th. After service in the trenches around Atlanta until the latter

part of August he took part in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and during Hood's campaign in Tennessee participated in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Early in 1865 he moved eastward with the army, and at Augusta, Ga., was granted a furlough, before the expiration of which General Johnston had capitulated at Greensboro. On his return to Alabama he made his home at Eufaula, and as a clerk began the mercantile career in which he has attained success and prominence as a citizen. He is now one of the leading men in the cotton trade in that part of Alabama. With his old comrades he maintains fraternal relations as a member of Eufaula camp, United Confederate veterans. In 1867 he was married to Mary Heron, of Louisville, Ala., and they have five children living: Edward L., a cotton exporter at Eufaula; Richard Q., Jr., a partner of his brother; Leila, wife of Henry Flowers, and Lillie, wife of Hampton Flowers, both of Bolling, Ala., and John H.

Bennett Tilman Eley, residing at Union Springs, where he is prominent in the business affairs of the community as president of the Bullock county bank, was born at that city April 6, 1842. His parents were Micajah Norfleet Eley, a native of North Carolina, and Ann Thomas Moore, of Wilkes county, Ga. Four of their sons were gallant Confederate soldiers: Adoniram Motier enlisted in the Southern Rifles, Company D, Third Alabama infantry, and died in 1862 from disease contracted in the service. Josiah Edward served in the same capacity and regiment through all the campaigns and battles of Rodes' brigade, army of Northern Virginia, until he was killed, June 2, 1864, near Mechanicsville, during the fighting about Cold Harbor. Micajah Norfleet, Jr., the youngest, served with the Dixie Eagles in the same regiment, and went into the battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah valley, October 19, 1864, but was never afterward heard from. Bennett Tilman, the only survivor, enlisted in April, 1862, in the Dixie Eagles, a company organized at Union Springs and mustered in as Company L, Third Alabama infantry. A few months after his enlistment, he was promoted to corporal, and at a later date he was appointed first sergeant, his rank during the remainder of the war. Beginning with attack upon McClellan at Malvern Hill at the close of the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, he participated in nearly all the great

battles of the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee, including South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House, the Wilderness, Winchester (September 19, 1864), Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Kernstown; served in the trenches about Petersburg through the winter and spring of 1864-65, fought at Sailor's Creek on the retreat from Petersburg, and was surrendered at Appomattox Court House with the army. He was shot in the leg at Malvern Hill, his first battle, and at Chancellorsville received a wound in the head that kept him in hospital for a month. Mr. Eley's career since the war has been an honorable and successful one in business life. From 1873 to 1894 he was one of the leading merchants of his city, and since then he has been interested in banking. By his marriage in 1876, to Wilella Fielder, he has one child, a daughter, Ione Hilsman.

Charles C. Ellis, of Birmingham, was born in Marengo county, Ala., December 14, 1836, the son of Rev. Ezekiel Ellis, a farmer and local preacher of the Methodist church, who was a native of North Carolina, as was also his wife, Susan Morrell. The latter died in 1849 and the father in 1862. Charles C. was not aided in his early struggles by the advantages of wealth. Deprived of a mother's care at early age, he began young the struggle of life for himself. By teaching school and clerking he was able to maintain his own studies until he was graduated at the Southern university at Greensboro, in 1861. In the spring of 1862 he volunteered as a private in Company C, Thirty-sixth regiment, Alabama infantry, under Capt. James A. Weems and Col. Robert Smith, of Mobile. He remained on duty with this regiment in Alabama until December, 1862, when he was transferred to the Mississippi brigade of Gen. William E. Baldwin, and assigned to duty on the general's staff, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he served during the remainder of the war, and surrendered at Meridian, Miss., under the capitulation of Gen. Richard Taylor. Subsequently he was engaged in farming for several years, but in December, 1871, located at Birmingham, becoming one of the pioneers of that city, in the development of which he has taken an active part as a dealer in real estate. He was in the ministry of the Methodist church just after the war, and a member of the North Alabama conference from 1879 to 1884, and was one of the founders and first trustees of

the First Methodist church of Birmingham, whose place of worship is noted as one of the finest in the South. Captain Ellis was married in 1864 to Rhoda W. Hawkins, and they have six sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Charles C., Jr., is one of the leading business men of the city.

Washington L. Ellis, of Prattville, a veteran of the First Alabama infantry, was born in Autauga county, Ala., October 22, 1834. On March 8, 1862, he was mustered into the Confederate service, as a private in Company K, First regiment Alabama infantry, and was soon on duty on the Mississippi river, at Island No. 10 and that vicinity. Escaping capture at the fall of that post, he was with the remnant of his regiment in Villepigue's brigade, in Mississippi, and participated in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862. At the death of General Villepigue, November 9th, he was one of the escort which conveyed his body to Camden, S. C., for interment. At this time Mr. Ellis had the rank of corporal, and at a later date he was promoted to sergeant. The regiment was reunited at Port Hudson, where Corporal Ellis was a gunner in the artillery fight with Farragut's fleet, in March, and throughout the siege which ended with surrender July 9, 1863. Subsequently he was on parole until November, and after that on duty in Mississippi and about Mobile until May, 1864, when the regiment was ordered to north Georgia. With the army of Tennessee he participated in the fighting on the New Hope church and Kenesaw lines, the battles of Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church, the defence of Atlanta during the siege, the march through north Georgia and Alabama, and the battle of Franklin. In the latter terrible combat eleven men of Company K were in the charge, of whom two were killed, four wounded and two captured. Sergeant Ellis was captured in the ditch where the assault ended. As a prisoner of war he was sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he suffered intensely from the cold. On reaching Chicago he and his comrades, scantily clad, were marched three miles through the snow, and put in some old barracks, without fires, to spend the night. Marched to the prison gates at daylight, they were halted in the snow and ordered to partially undress, in order to be searched. While waiting at the captain's office for blankets, Sergeant Ellis' ears were frozen. The regular rations that winter consisted of two-thirds of a

loaf of baker's bread, weighing ten ounces, and eight ounces of fresh beef, except on every tenth day, when they drew pork and beans. The beans were so few that they were separated by counting, and the pork was very meager. Soldiers of the border States received help from their friends and fared better. Notwithstanding insufficient food, and many cases of barbarous treatment of offending prisoners, the men with few exceptions remained loyal to the Confederacy, until the armies had surrendered. Sergeant Ellis returned home June 18, 1865. Before the war he had been connected with the Daniel Pratt gin company, and he renewed this association, which continued until his retirement December 31, 1899. For many years he has been vice-president of the Prattville cotton mill and banking company.

Major Vincent Martin Elmore, of Montgomery, an officer of the First Alabama cavalry, in the service of the Confederate States, is a descendant of a family distinguished in the annals of the South. His grandfather, John Archer Elmore, a native of Prince Edward county, Va., and a soldier of the Revolution, resided a few years in South Carolina after that war, and then removed to Autauga county, Ala., part of which was afterwards set off and named in his honor as Elmore county. He represented the county in the legislature and is remembered as a wise leader among the pioneers of the State. Of his sons, Franklin H. Elmore remained in South Carolina, succeeded John C. Calhoun in the United States senate, and once declined the position of minister to England; Benjamin F. became treasurer of the State of South Carolina; William A. was an eminent lawyer at New Orleans, superintendent United States mint and district judge; Rush was a prominent lawyer at Montgomery and afterwards United States circuit judge in Kansas; Henry served several terms in the State legislature and was probate judge of Macon county, about 1852 removed to Texas, and became colonel of infantry in the Confederate States army; Albert was for many years continuously clerk of the house of representatives, was also secretary of state of Alabama in 1865-6, and afterwards collector of customs at Mobile. John Archer Elmore was for forty years a prominent lawyer and public man in Alabama, at one time the law partner of Isaac W. Hayne, also the senior law partner of William L. Yancey; he served as a captain in the Creek war; in 1861 was sent by the State of Alabama

as commissioner to South Carolina to confer upon the question of secession from the Union, and after the war he represented Montgomery county in the constitutional convention held in 1865. He married Laura, daughter of Judge William Dickerson Martin, a prominent jurist and congressman of South Carolina, and granddaughter of John Martin and Surgeon Peter Williamson, both Revolutionary soldiers. Major Vincent M. Elmore, son of John and Laura Elmore, was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 18, 1840, and was educated in Georgia and Alabama, spending the year 1859-60 at the university of his native State. In January, 1861, he served with the Second regiment, Alabama State troops, in the occupation of the government works and navy yard at Pensacola, and in April went to Virginia with the Third regiment Alabama infantry, as a private. Returning to Alabama in September he engaged in recruiting service and was drill master in the Twenty-second regiment, under Colonel Deas. In the winter of 1861, having recruited a company of the First regiment Alabama cavalry, he was elected second lieutenant in that command, with which he took part in the outpost service on the Tennessee river before Corinth, and at the battle of Shiloh, serving on the first day with his regiment, and on the second day acting as chief of escort and aide to General Hardee. A few days after he was promoted to captain. In August, 1862, he was given a furlough on account of serious illness contracted at Corinth, and on his return to duty his regiment was a part of General Wheeler's command, with which he was identified to the close of the war. He acted on the staff of General Wheeler at the capture of gunboats and transports on the Cumberland river and the attack on Dover, near Fort Donelson. Declining a permanent position on the staff of General Wheeler, he commanded his company in the Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns; the Sequatchie valley raid, where his regiment led in the charge on the enemy's right on the occasion when two thousand Federal infantry, a large number of horses and mules and a great amount of stores were captured; and the East Tennessee campaign under Longstreet, including the battle of Knoxville and other engagements, for several months at this period commanding his regiment. In May, 1864, he was sent to Alabama to recruit his command, and while there was taken seriously ill, so that he missed the service of his regiment until after the fall of Atlanta. Rejoining the

command, he took part in the movement made by General Hood into North Georgia and Alabama, and the fighting incident to Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and in December, 1864, was promoted to major of the First cavalry. At the battle of Bentonville, and other final operations, he was acting as lieutenant-colonel, though his commission as such had not yet been received. As captain and major he commanded his regiment in the aggregate about ten months, and in every capacity ably performed his duty. His war record ended with parole at Charlotte, N. C., and in May, 1865, he reached his home to resume the duties of civil life. In 1867 he began the practice of law, in which he continued until 1875, when he was appointed register in chancery for the county of Montgomery, an office he held until November, 1898, being also ex-officio register in equity of the city court of Montgomery. He is now engaged in the practice of law. He has taken an active part in politics as a Democrat, and was an earnest worker for the triumph of white supremacy in 1874. In the association of United Confederate veterans he has held the rank of inspector general of the Alabama division. In 1867 Major Elmore was married to Rebecca Hails, a descendant of a South Carolina family of Revolutionary patriots, and they have three sons and three daughters.

George W. Ely, of Montgomery, was born near Columbus, Ga., December 25, 1846, son of Osborn and Jane (Russell) Ely, both natives of Georgia. He was too young for regular enlistment at the beginning of the war of the Confederacy, but in April, 1862, ran away from school to enter the service, and succeeded in being enrolled in Company C, Forty-sixth regiment, Georgia infantry, under Capt. Alexander H. Cooper and Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, two gallant officers who fell at Chickamauga. He served with this regiment nine months, in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., and in North Carolina, and was then discharged on account of being under military age. Still determined to be a soldier, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Georgia infantry, which was also on duty on the Atlantic coast and fought with distinction at Battery Wagner. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment under the brigade command of General Mercer joined the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and Mr. Ely took part in the battles of that campaign and the defense of Atlanta, and afterward fought under General Hood

in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in the Carolina campaign under Johnston, surrendering with the army at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865. He was twice slightly wounded and made a fine record as a soldier, serving in the color guard of his regiment with the rank of corporal. After the end of hostilities he returned to his home in Georgia, and in 1869 went to Texas, where the began his career as a railroad man, working his way up from section hand to train conductor. In 1880 he was appointed to the position of traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Montgomery, where he has since resided. He is quartermaster of Lomax camp, United Confederate veterans, and active in the interests of that patriotic association. By his marriage in 1879 to Kate Stephenson, of Talbotton, Ga., Mr. Ely has three children—John Osborn, Kate and Clara S.

Robert H. Evins, of Marion, at the time of the secession of Alabama, was a student at the university of Alabama, and he remained in that institution during the early part of the war, preparing for military service in the Cadet corps. In the year 1863 he went to the front with the University cadets, and served with them first on the gulf coast as escort to General Clanton. Subsequently they were transferred to Tennessee, and assigned to duty as escort to Col. Edmund W. Rucker, commanding the "Lightning brigade" of Gen. N. B. Forrest's corps. He fought with the advance guard of Hood's army in the advance on Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and during the retreat from Tennessee with the rear guard. In one of the battles on the retreat Colonel Rucker was wounded and captured. Subsequently the cadet corps was stationed at Selma, until the capture of that city by Wilson's raiders, after which they were engaged in numerous encounters with the enemy from that point to Columbus, Ga. Cadet Evins surrendered with Forrest's command at Gainesville, in May, 1865, and then returned to his home. He gave his attention wholly to farming until 1886, when he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue. Resigning this office in 1888 he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, an office to which he has since then been twice elected. He is active in the work of the United Confederate veterans, and holds the rank of adjutant of I. W. Garrott camp, at Marion. He was married in 1872 to Mattie

Thompson, of Marion, and they have two children: Robert B. Evins, an attorney at Greensboro, Ala., and Mary Eleanor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson Falkner, of the Eighth Confederate cavalry, was born in Anson county, N. C., April 22, 1810, son of Job Falkner, and descended from Welsh ancestors who on coming to America first settled in Maryland. Colonel Falkner, in childhood, came with his parents to Jasper county, Ga., and thence to Alabama, the family residing first in Randolph county, then at Dadeville, and afterward at Lafayette. In early manhood he began the practice of law, and was thus engaged at the beginning of the Confederate era. On July 25, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as captain of the Chambers Cavalry, a company which he had organized in Chambers county, and with this command, in Colonel Brewer's cavalry battalion, he took part in the battle of Shiloh, after which he and his company were included in the organization of the Eighth Confederate regiment of cavalry, under Col. W. B. Wade, he being made lieutenant-colonel. During the spring of 1862 he was actively engaged in skirmishing and outpost duty, and in the following summer he went through Tennessee into Kentucky, sharing the service of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's original command. With the same command he fought at the battle of Murfreesboro, December, 1862. Subsequently he resigned on account of infirm health, but at a later date he organized a battalion of cavalry for the State service under a commission from Governor Watts. In his later years he was a minister of the Baptist church, and on his eighty-fifth birthday he died, honored and lamented by all who had known him. Colonel Falkner was twice married, to sisters, Sallie and Samantha Breed, natives of Georgia and descendants of the Massachusetts family that gave the name to Breed's Hill, famous in Revolutionary annals. One of the surviving children is Capt. Jefferson M. Falkner, now prominent as an attorney at the Alabama capital. He was born in Randolph (now Cleburne) county, Ala., July 14, 1843, and when the war began was a student in the sophomore class at Mercer university, Georgia. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private in his father's company, the Chambers cavalry, and when this was reorganized as Company B, Eighth Confederate cavalry, in the spring of 1862, he was elected second lieutenant. Subsequently he was

promoted to first lieutenant, and at the close of the war was brevet captain. Though he was tendered numerous opportunities for promotion he preferred to remain with his company throughout the four years of its service. He took part in all the campaigns of his regiment under General Wheeler, from Shiloh till the surrender of the army at Greensboro, N. C., throughout the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia and North and South Carolina, including innumerable skirmishes and many important battles. Several times in the course of his service his horses were shot under him. At the end his company by vote rejected the proposition to surrender, with only three dissenting voices, and they disbanded and returned to their homes, leaving Greensboro, April 29, 1865. On reaching Montgomery, Captain Falkner was arrested, being without parole, but he managed to evade the Federal authorities and was never paroled or "reconstructed." He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Montgomery, for some time as the partner of his father, and afterward of Col. Thomas G. Jones, until the latter's election as governor. For the past ten years he has been district attorney for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, in the State of Alabama. In 1887 he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Andrew Cameron, a merchant of Montgomery, and they have two sons: Jefferson Cameron and Robert Moulton.

John C. Farley, now of Opelika, Ala., was born in Chambers county, Ala., July 21, 1846. He entered the service of the Confederate States in April, 1864, as a private in Company A, commanded by Capt. John M. McCleroy, Tenth Confederate cavalry regiment, Anderson's brigade, Kelly's division, Gen. Joe Wheeler's corps, army of Tennessee. With this command he participated in the actions incident to covering the retreat of General Johnston's army from Kenesaw Mountain to Atlanta. His brigade was detached and sent in pursuit of raiders operating south of Atlanta. Being taken sick, he afterward rejoined his command near Savannah, and he was with his regiment in the many actions with Sherman's army in the Carolinas. After the surrender he engaged in farming in Chambers county for eight years. Since then he has been a resident of Opelika and engaged in cotton warehouse and fertilizer business. He is a member of Lee County camp, United Confederate veterans. In 1876

he was married to Louisa Flake of Lee county, Ala. They have five sons: John C., Jr., Frank, Flake E., James Douglas, and Walter Scott. The three eldest are graduates of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., and are in business in Opelika.

James S. Farrior, of Letohatchee, Lowndes county, a boy soldier of the Confederacy, was born in Pike, now Bullock county, February 8, 1847, and was at the home of his parents in Lowndes county when the war began. An elder brother, William O., who now resides at Fort Deposit, went out with the Sixth Alabama infantry in 1861, and made an honorable record in Virginia. In the spring of 1863, James S., being sixteen years of age, enlisted in one of the reserve companies of boys, which was assigned at a later date to the Sixty-third regiment, Alabama infantry, on duty about Mobile. This regiment did gallant service, making a record in its field of duty equal to that of veterans. Private Farrior took part in the engagement at Chehaw, Ala., and fought at Spanish Fort and Blakely, when these works were assailed by the Federal army in April, 1865. At the capture of Blakely, April 9, he was made a prisoner, and afterward he was confined at Ship Island, until after the capitulation of General Taylor, when he was paroled at Meridian. On his return home he attended school, found employment for a time as a mercantile clerk, and then engaged in farming, his occupation from that period until the present. He has prospered in his undertakings, and is an influential man in his community. In 1871 he was married to Minnie E. Williams, of Butler county, Ala., and they have six children living: John W., secretary of the Smith lumber company at Chapman; Lura M., wife of J. T. Holmes, of Birmingham; Mary, wife of Edward Smith, of Chapman; Katie Lee, Elise and James S., Jr.

Captain Frederick S. Ferguson, of Birmingham, former major-general commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, was born at Huntsville, Ala., May 2, 1841, son of Rev. Frederick F. G. Ferguson. His father was for many years a minister of the Methodist church in Alabama and at an early period missionary to the Indians at and about Missionary Ridge; was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and married the daughter of another, William Hale, who was one of the first settlers of Huntsville. Captain

Ferguson was graduated at the Florence Wesleyan Institute in 1859, and afterward taught school and studied law until January 9, 1861, when he enlisted in the Tuskegee Zouaves, commanded by Capt. E. M. Law. He was on duty with the State troops at Pensacola during the seizure of the navy yard and the military works on the mainland, and in February, 1861, joined in the organization of the First battalion, Alabama artillery, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant, in 1862 promoted to first lieutenant, and in July, 1864, to captain. His service was rendered entirely in defense of Mobile, as an officer with his battalion, and on the staffs of Generals Higgins, Gardner, Maury and Page. It will be remembered that on August 3, 1864, a Federal force of infantry and artillery was landed on Dauphin Island; on the 5th Fort Powell was evacuated by the Confederates, and the famous naval battle of Mobile bay occurred. On the 8th Fort Gaines was compelled to surrender, and during the next two weeks Fort Morgan was under the fire of the Federal fleet and batteries. After a heroic resistance this fort also was compelled to yield, August 23d. Captain Ferguson was an active participant in these operations, and was surrendered with the garrison of Fort Morgan. Subsequently he was a military prisoner at Fort Lafayette, New York, and Fort Warren, Boston, until the end of the war. On his return to Alabama he was admitted to the bar at Tuskegee, where he practiced until 1870, when he removed to Montgomery. He became a citizen of Birmingham in 1887, and is yet active and prominent in his profession. He was a member of the legislature in 1866-67, a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868, and solicitor for the Second judicial circuit, 1875-86. To the Confederate veterans of Alabama he has rendered memorable service as division commander for a number of years, during which he labored with love and enthusiasm for the prosperity of the organization. From this office he retired after the Charleston reunion of 1899.

Stanton S. Field, of Mobile, a veteran of Chalmers' brigade, army of Tennessee, is a native of Augusta, Ga., and was reared in Culpeper county, Va. In 1854, at the age of nineteen years, he went to Mississippi, and engaged in business as a merchant at Shuqualak, and so continued until the outbreak of war. His enlistment as a Confederate soldier was made in 1862, as a private in Company K, Forty-

first regiment, Mississippi infantry, and he was soon afterward detailed for duty in the commissary department. In this capacity he served through Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, the Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns, and until the army went into winter quarters at Dalton, Ga., in the winter of 1863-64, when he returned to duty with his company of the Forty-first regiment, then in Patton Anderson's brigade of Walthall's division, Hood's corps. With this command he fought through the Georgia campaign of 1864, at Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, the battles about Atlanta, and finally at Jonesboro, where two-thirds of his company lost their lives. While marching on Hood's northward campaign after the fall of Atlanta, Private Field was disabled by rheumatism, and escaped the horrors of the Tennessee campaign of November and December, 1864. He was not able to rejoin his command until they were in North Carolina, and he surrendered with the army at Greensboro in April, 1865. Two cousins and an uncle of Mr. Field were also in the Confederate service and lost their lives. After the close of the war he resumed his occupation as a merchant and planter in Mississippi, and in 1889 came to Mobile and engaged in business as a cotton broker, in which he has met with much success. He is a member of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, and highly regarded by his comrades.

Captain Benjamin F. Fitzpatrick, of Mobile, is a native of Georgia, born in Morgan county, July 13, 1816. His father and grandfather were both natives of the same State, and the great-grandfather was born in Virginia, son of a native of Ireland. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, former governor of Alabama and United States senator, was a cousin of his father. About the year 1837 Captain Fitzpatrick went to Mississippi, taught school for a few years, and then engaged in planting. In 1846 he was married to Elizabeth J. Moore. When the war came on, notwithstanding his advanced age, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-first regiment, Mississippi infantry, under Col. J. A. Orr, and was promoted to captain. He served with the regiment at Vicksburg during the naval attack of the summer of 1862, and at the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5th, commanded the left wing of the regiment, Maj. H. E. Copp being in command of the regiment. The enemy was driven from

JAMES B. FRANCIS

breakfast in the first camp attacked, and finally was ousted from the second encampment, but not until Captain Fitzpatrick's regiment had suffered heavy losses. He was shot through the leg, but remained in the saddle and rallied his men, and at the close of the battle, there being so many wounded to claim the attention of the surgeons, did not put himself under medical care until two or three days later, when the wound was in a serious condition. He was granted a furlough, but subsequently returning to duty, he was made quartermaster of his regiment, in which capacity he served in the campaigns of Featherston's Mississippi brigade, Loring's division, Polk's corps, until the surrender of the army at Greensboro, N. C., in the spring of 1865. At the close of hostilities he returned to his plantation, and in 1873 removed to Mobile and engaged in business as a cotton factor. He has had a very successful career, and the firm of which he is the head, his partner being his son, W. H. Fitzpatrick, is recognized as among the leaders in the cotton trade at Mobile.

James D. Flowers, of Bolling, Ala., was born in Fayette county, Ga., in 1844, and came to Butler county, Ala., with his parents, in 1858. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Alabama cavalry, as a private, and he served with that command until July, 1863, when he was transferred to Company C, Seventeenth Alabama infantry. Among the battles in which he participated were Okolona, Miss., Resaca, Ga., and the engagements that followed until the evacuation of Atlanta, including the battles of Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church. His last campaign was with Hood in Tennessee, and at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, he was captured by the enemy. Subsequently until the close of the war he was a prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago. On his return home he began civil life as a day laborer in a lumber mill. He is now a member of a prosperous lumber company at Bolling, and is a man of influence in his community. Mr. Flowers was married in 1868 to Emma Rutledge, of Crenshaw county, and they have seven children living.

James B. Francis, of Birmingham, a member of the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, is a native of Kentucky, born at Rich-

mond, August 19, 1843. His parents, Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Francis, also natives of Kentucky, removed in 1859 to Platte county, Mo. Of that State, his cousin, David R. Francis, also a native of Richmond, was elected governor in 1899. At seventeen years of age James B. Francis entered the Confederate service as a private in Company K, Sixth Missouri infantry, with which he served at the siege and capture of Lexington, Mo., and the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, Ark., west of the Mississippi. Then coming to Corinth, Miss., with the forces under General Price, he was on duty during the siege of that city by the Federals, and in the fall of 1862 fought at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, in the latter being twice wounded while carrying the stars and bars, one shot cutting his shoulder and the other carrying away the index finger of his left hand. In 1863 he took part in the campaign against Grant's army, including the battles of Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Big Black bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, during which, on June 22d, he was severely wounded by a fragment of shell, necessitating the amputation of part of his left foot. After the capitulation of Vicksburg he was a prisoner on parole until the fall of 1863 when he was assigned to duty in the ordnance department at Selma, Ala. Following the capture of that post by Wilson's raiders, he was at Mobile, and with the army of General Richard Taylor until the surrender. During the course of his service he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct. Colonel Francis came to Alabama in 1866, and in 1871 visited the site of Birmingham and bought the third lot sold in the original plat of the then future city. Ever since he has been one of its citizens, and his confidence in its future has been rewarded by the prosperity and honor due its pioneers. He was one of the first aldermen of the city by appointment of Governor Lindsay, and treasurer of the board for four years. His occupation for about twenty-five years was that of a merchant, in which he met with creditable success. Since 1896 he has held the office of tax assessor of the county. He is a member of Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, and served on the staff of General Ferguson, commanding the Alabama division, as well as upon that of his successor, General Harrison. By his marriage, September 25, 1872, to Dora P. McRee, he has three sons living.

James Edward French, of Brundidge, Ala., was born in Dale county, October 7, 1843, but was reared in Mississippi, whither his parents removed, until a short time before the war, when he returned to Dale county, Ala. His first year's service for the Confederacy was as a private in Company D, Seventh regiment Alabama infantry, in which he enlisted April 15, 1861. He was on duty with this command at Pensacola for some time, including the bombardment, and afterward in east Tennessee. The regiment being disbanded at the end of twelve months he re-enlisted in Company B, Fourth battalion, Hilliard's legion, with which he continued on duty in east Tennessee until Bragg fell back from Chattanooga. His company was intended for the artillery service, but failing to obtain guns served as infantry. He was promoted to the rank of corporal. At the battle of Chickamauga he fought with such gallantry as to be mentioned in the report of the commanding officer, and his name was placed on the roll of honor of those soldiers entitled to receive medals from Congress. He was severely wounded by a shot through the right arm, and was disabled for several months. With promotion to sergeant he rejoined his company in time to accompany it to Petersburg, Va., where he participated in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, and the eight months' fighting in the trenches. At Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865, his military career was ended by capture, and until June 12 he was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md., reaching home again July 14. His brother, Tillman French, was with him in Company B, Fifty-ninth Alabama, was seriously wounded in the East Tennessee campaign, and died of disease during the siege of Petersburg. Sergeant French is now prominent in mercantile business at Brundidge, also having considerable farming interests. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and served as mayor of Brundidge two terms. In 1866 he was married to Sarah Medley, of Dale county, who died in 1868, leaving one child now living: William E. French, of Coffee county. In 1870 he married Mrs. Nancy (Stinson) Goff, and they have two children, Charles L. A. and Fox.

Luther Conway Fry, of Mobile, in his youth a soldier of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Orange county, Va., in September, 1845, the son of Philip S. Fry, for a long time clerk of the courts of that county. In the spring of 1861 he left his studies at school and enlisted for the Con-

federate service in Company A, Thirteenth regiment Virginia infantry, commanded by Ambrose P. Hill, afterward a famous corps commander. Beginning his service as a private he was with Elzey's brigade at the battle of First Manassas, served with Ewell's division during the famous Valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and took part in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. After this, his enlistment having expired, he was discharged as under military age. Just before the battle of Gettysburg, he reenlisted in the battery commanded by his brother, Capt. C. W. Fry, in Col. Thomas Carter's battalion of artillery. After the war Mr. Fry made his home in Mobile and engaged in the cotton trade, to which he has devoted his business life except eleven years as an officer of the People's and Deposit banks. In 1891 he with others organized the Magnolia Compress and Warehouse company, of which he has since held the position of manager. In 1899 he was elected a delegate to the proposed constitutional convention. Mr. Fry is a member of the Athelstane and Manassas clubs, and is prominent in the social and business affairs of the city.

Captain John Gamble, of the Thirty-third regiment Alabama infantry, was born August 9, 1833, in Jefferson county, Ga. His grandfather, John Gamble, came to America from Ireland in the latter part of the eighteenth century, with the party that had accompanied William Emmet, brother of the Irish martyr. In childhood John Gamble accompanied his parents to Alabama, where he was reared and educated. Teaching school and reading law in early manhood he prepared himself for a professional career, and was admitted to the bar at Greenville, Ala., a year or two before the war. He entered the Confederate service as captain of a company in the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, organized at Pensacola, in April, 1862, and in that rank he served until the end of the war, in the army of Tennessee. He participated in all the battles under Bragg, Johnston and Hood, from Perryville to Nashville, and in the Tennessee campaign of November and December, 1864, was twice severely wounded. Four of Captain Gamble's brothers were in the Confederate service—Matthew, Robert, William and Charles. Robert died in a northern military prison. After the war Captain Gamble continued the practice of his profession at Greenville, until his death. He was a member of the Alabama constitutional

convention of 1875, but beyond this service refrained from public service and political affairs. By his first marriage, to Sallie Bonds, of Pike county, five children of Captain Gamble are living: John, a lawyer at Troy; Lula; Charles B., principal of the Greenville schools; Arthur E., a prominent lawyer at Greenville, and Robert A., bookkeeper of the Dunham lumber company. He was a second time married, to Josephine Graham, and there is one child by this union: Graham. The death of Captain Gamble occurred at Greenville, December 27, 1896.

Noah J. Ganey, of Rutledge, a veteran of the Alabama cavalry, was born in Butler county, Ala., February 9, 1839. Leaving his occupation as a farmer in the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the First Alabama partisan rangers, also called the Fifteenth battalion, which was merged in the Fifty-sixth regiment Alabama cavalry in the summer of 1863, under Col. William Boyles, of the Mobile Dragoons. He served with his regiment, under the brigade command of General Ferguson, in numerous engagements in Mississippi—Pascagoula, Mud Creek, Okolona and Tupelo, took part in the fighting against Sherman's advance from Vicksburg to reinforce Chattanooga, as far as the shoals of the Tennessee river, and went through the cavalry fighting of the Georgia campaign from Resaca to Jonesboro, with the cavalry under Gen. W. H. Jackson, including the battles of Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. Subsequently he was with General Joe Wheeler, fighting Sherman's army through Georgia and the Carolinas. When President Davis came south from Richmond, Mr. Ganey joined his cavalry escort, and accompanied the government party into Georgia, receiving, when the treasury fund was divided, a twenty-dollar gold piece and five Mexican silver dollars, two of which are yet treasured in his family. At the end of hostilities Mr. Ganey settled in that part of Pike county, now known as Crenshaw, where he has since been engaged with gratifying success, as a farmer. By his marriage in 1860, to Miss M. A. Compton, he has nine children living: Joanna, wife of Frank M. Stevens; John H., a farmer in Florida; Mary E., wife of J. M. Ham; Alice, wife of Thomas Ballard; Daisy, wife of R. N. Summerlin; Claude, Glenn, Dana and Dunklin. Mr. Ganey had one brother in the service, Riley E.,

who is spoken of by his surviving comrades as the best soldier of Company B, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry. He was fatally injured at the battle of Chickamauga.

James J. Garrett, of Birmingham, a veteran of the Forty-fourth regiment Alabama infantry, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., March 14, 1837, son of Harry W. Garrett and Sarah Sasnett, both natives of that State. During his infancy his parents removed to western Alabama and he was reared in Sumter, Pickens and Greene counties. In 1856 he was graduated at the university of Alabama, after which he studied law with Col. James D. Webb, a gallant Confederate soldier who fell at Elk river, Tenn., and in July, 1857, was admitted to the bar. He practiced subsequently in Livingston, Sumter county, until 1860, when on account of impaired health he retired temporarily, and going to Summerfield, became a teacher in the Centenary Male college. This position he left early in 1862, despite the remonstrances of his physician, as well as those of Governor Shorter, who did not wish the school neglected, and enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth regiment Alabama infantry. The field officers of the command were Col. James Kent, Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Derby (killed at Sharpsburg), and Maj. William F. Perry, afterward a brigadier-general. The regiment was organized chiefly from central Alabama, Dallas, Lowndes, Wilcox, Bibb, Shelby and Calhoun counties contributing to it many of their noblest young men. About the middle of June it was ordered from camp of instruction to the front in Virginia, and reaching Richmond, was just receiving its equipment on Capitol Square when the city heard the opening guns at Mechanicsville of the great struggle which resulted in General Lee driving McClellan back to the shelter of his gunboats on the James river. During the Seven Days' battles Mr. Garrett served with his regiment in the entrenchments of Richmond, and afterward he was prostrated by illness until the latter part of the year, when he took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. The regiment was part of Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, and Private Garrett shared the service of his regiment and brigade in the subsequent campaigns and battles, including the Suffolk campaign, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Valley, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In the fall of 1864 he passed

an examination for promotion, and in 1865 was appointed lieutenant of ordnance, and assigned to duty at General Lee's headquarters. In January, 1865, he was granted an indulgence furlough, and on his return, being greatly delayed by the operations of Sherman's army, did not reach Danville, Va., until after the evacuation of Richmond, meeting President Davis and his party on the way south. He afterward served at Danville and Greensboro, but was unable, of course, to rejoin the army of Northern Virginia. When General Johnston surrendered, he started home, without capitulating or giving his parole, and after a tiresome journey, in which he walked about 500 miles, arrived in Alabama. He practiced law at Greensboro for a number of years, and in 1882 removed to Birmingham, where he has since enjoyed distinction as a lawyer. In 1875 he was married to Celia L. Walton.

Thomas G. Garrett, of Alabama, recording clerk of the United States senate during the Fifty-fourth congress, was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in September, 1845. His father, William Garrett, was a distinguished citizen of that State, to which he removed in 1833, at twenty-four years of age, from his native State of Tennessee. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Calhoun county, served in the Creek war, and in 1838 became clerk of the Alabama house of representatives, and in 1840 was elected Secretary of State, an office he continued to hold by successive re-elections for a period of twelve years. During his service the State capital was removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, and after the close of his residence in those places, he made his home in Coosa county, and engaged in planting. In 1863 and 1865 he was elected to the State senate, and in the latter year he was appointed Secretary of State under the provisional government established by the general government. Much of his time in his later years was given to the preparation of a historical volume entitled, "Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama." Thomas G. Garrett was reared at Tuscaloosa and Montgomery and at the family home in Coosa until 1859, when he was appointed to the United States naval academy. His career at this institution was cut short in February, 1861, by the secession of his native State. With entire loyalty to Alabama he resigned his position and went to Montgomery, then the Confederate capital, and was at once appointed midshipman in the Con-

federate States navy, and assigned to duty at New Orleans. He served upon the "Pamlico" in Mississippi sound until March, 1862, and was then transferred to the naval force in Mobile bay, where he was attached to the gunboat "Gaines" for six months, and for twelve months to the gunboat "Morgan." He then resigned from the navy in 1863, and enlisted as a private in the Sixty-first regiment Alabama infantry. He had experienced the perils of war in naval actions on Lake Pontchartrain, and near Biloxi and Pass Christian, and he now at once became a participant in some of the great campaigns and battles of the western armies. In an affair at McLemore's Cove, Ga., he received his first wound, and at the bloody struggle on the field of Chickamauga, where his brigade suffered severely, he was struck by a ball partly spent, which knocked him senseless and caused him much suffering for several months. With the force under command of Longstreet, he participated in the trying Knoxville campaign, famous for deprivation and suffering as well as hard fighting, until the sharp battle of Bean's Station, December 14, 1863, where he received a severe wound in the right leg, which caused permanent disability. Subsequently, when convalescent he was assigned to post duty as adjutant of conscription at Talladega, Ala. Thence he went to Selma as assistant collector of tax-in-kind, and afterward was stationed at Tuscaloosa with the duties of provost marshal. At a later period he was able to engage in scouting duty in north Alabama, and was authorized to raise a battalion of cavalry. With the force which he succeeded in collecting he engaged in several skirmishes with the Federal expedition under Wilson, which was the latest important military movement in that region. He was paroled at Montgomery in June, 1865, and engaged in the study of law at that city, securing admission to the bar in 1866. He did not, however, engage in practice, but going to New Orleans, he returned to the calling which first attracted him, and became second mate on a bark in the Spanish main. He soon rose to the rank of first mate, and for several months was the captain of a steamer plying between New Orleans and Havana. Then returning to Alabama he gave his attention to planting for three years, after which he entered upon a career of railroad employment which occupied him for a number of years. He was employed as a contractor, or as claim agent for some time, in 1872 acted as special agent for Alabama regarding her in-

terests in the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and until the latter part of 1875 was general contracting and soliciting agent for the Anchor Line. Subsequently he was in the cotton trade at Mobile and other points, and for two years in the railroad business at Anniston, Ala. In 1891 he removed to Washington, D. C. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Washington camp of Confederate veterans.

Joseph Glover, of Guntersville, is a native of South Carolina, born January 13, 1846, son of J. H. Glover, a rice planter and banker, who was prominent in business at Savannah and Marietta, Ga. He entered the Confederate service in 1863, enlisting in the Seventh regiment Georgia cavalry, formed at that time from two Georgia battalions which had been operating on the coast. With this command Mr. Glover fought under Gen. Wade Hampton in Virginia, in the brigade of Gen. P. M. B. Young, taking part in many encounters with the enemy, including the famous defeat of Sheridan at Trevilian Station and the rout of Wilson's and Kautz' expeditions around Petersburg. In the latter part of 1864 the regiment was on duty under General Hardee about Savannah, and then returning to Virginia, participated in the final campaign ending with the surrender at Appomattox. Captain Glover was in all the battles of his command, and was paroled in the spring of 1865 at Lincolnton, N. C. Since the war he has been engaged in river navigation as a steamboat captain, for several years on the Mississippi river, and of late on the Tennessee. He was married June 10, 1881, to Virginia Northcutt, and they have six children living.

James A. Going, of Birmingham, a veteran of the Forty-second Alabama infantry, was born in Pickens county, Ala., January 8, 1842, son of Eli T. Going, a native of South Carolina, of a colonial family. His mother was a granddaughter of John Sommerville, who suffered death at his home in South Carolina at the hands of the Tories during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Going was reared in his native county, and educated at Pleasant Ridge academy in Green county and at the university of Alabama, until 1860, when he left the university in the junior year, intending to complete his studies at the Presbyterian college at Clarksville, Tenn. But the exciting events of 1860-61 thwarted this plan, and he volunteered for military service with the

first company that entered the Confederate service from Alabama, the Lane Guards of Pickens county, Capt. Thomas C. Lanier. It became a part of the First Alabama infantry, under Col. W. J. Hardee, and went to Mobile in March, 1861. As a non-commissioned officer Mr. Going served with his regiment at Fort Morgan ten months, and then, with his company, was assigned to the Second regiment, which was transferred to Fort Pillow, Tenn., and disbanded at the expiration of the year's enlistment. The company re-enlisted, still under Captain Lanier, and after a furlough, was reorganized in the Forty-second regiment, at Columbus, in June, 1862. This regiment was assigned to Moore's brigade of Maury's division, in Mississippi, and fought with distinction in the assault upon the Federal works at Corinth, October 3-4, 1862. The first shot fired into the regiment in the famous charge of the 4th killed the color bearer and six other men, and Corporal Going picked up the flag and bore it forward until he planted it on the summit of Battery Robinette. His company broke the Federal line and entered the town, but was compelled to fall back, leaving forty-two of the fifty-six men killed, wounded or captured. Corporal Going, though badly wounded, bore the colors back for a quarter mile, when he delivered the flag to his major and fell from exhaustion. It is now preserved in the Confederate archives at Montgomery. For his gallantry Corporal Going was commended in the official reports, and upon his return to service assigned to the signal corps, with the rank of first lieutenant. In this capacity he served with the army in Vicksburg, during the siege. After the exchange of his regiment he served in Cheatham's division, army of Tennessee, at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta (July 22), and the siege of Atlanta, until just before the battle of Jonesboro, when the regiment was ordered to Mobile. After spending the winter on the coast, they rejoined the army of Tennessee, and Lieutenant Going at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., was one of the forty Confederates who broke through the enemy's line, and finding their retreat cut off, made their way round the flank of the Federal forces, regaining their own lines in safety after two days, and bringing with them several prisoners. Finally his service came to an end with the surrender at Greensboro, April 26, 1865. Since 1872 Lieutenant Going has been a

prominent citizen of Birmingham, and has been notably successful in business. He has served six years as alderman, and is a director of the Berney National bank and president of the ice factory company. He has been twice married, his present wife being Ella Gaines Parker, and has a daughter and three sons: William Rufus, Henry S. and Richard D. The latter is first lieutenant of Company L, Forty-fourth regiment United States infantry, now on duty in the Philippine Islands.

Major Eugene C. Gordon, of Athens, Ala., was born June 17, 1845, in Walker county, Ga., son of Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon. His great-grandfather was one of seven brothers who came to the American colonies from Scotland and fought for independence in the Revolution, all participating in the battle of King's Mountain. Eugene Gordon enlisted in January, 1861, in a Georgia volunteer company known as the Raccoon Roughs, commanded by his brother, Capt. John B. Gordon. He was then not yet sixteen years of age, but he continued in the service, his company becoming a part of the Sixth Alabama regiment. During the battle of Gettysburg he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of his brother, then brigadier-general commanding a Georgia brigade, and was offered a permanent staff position by the latter, but declined this advancement out of delicacy, as coming directly from his brother, and remained a private until, soon afterward, on account of gallant conduct at Gettysburg, he was elected second lieutenant of Captain Grantham's company in the Sixtieth Georgia, of Gordon's brigade, a company to which he was a total stranger except in battle service. When Gen. Clement A. Evans succeeded to command of the brigade, upon the promotion of General Gordon to division command, during the Wilderness campaign, Lieutenant Gordon was appointed aide-de-camp on Evans' staff, and he served in this capacity at Cold Harbor and in Early's march through the Shenandoah valley, the expedition through Maryland against Washington, and the Shenandoah valley campaign against Sheridan. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, according to previous instructions from General Evans, having provided for caring for the general, and removing him when he was shot from his horse, Lieutenant Gordon promptly notified the senior officer remaining to take com-

mand, and took care to see that General Evans' plans were carefully followed out, contributing largely by his zeal and activity to the defeat of the Federal forces under Gen. Lew Wallace. Subsequently he was promoted and transferred to duty in Alabama, for service within the Federal lines, and the following letters, written in that connection, reveal the character of his services:

Headquarters Gordon's Division, February 21, 1865.
Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

Colonel Mead desiring an efficient officer to be appointed major and assigned to command of one of the battalions which he is raising, I have recommended my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Eugene C. Gordon, whom I regard as peculiarly well qualified for that particular line of service. He will be found to be very industrious, enterprising, reliable and brave, with a fondness for that kind of service, which will cause him to enter upon discharge of his duties with great spirit and activity. I respectfully ask a favorable consideration of his claim, with the assurance that the government will not be disappointed. I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. A. EVANS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Headquarters Second Corps,
Army Northern Virginia, February 21, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved. Lieutenant Gordon has served under my command both as a line and staff officer. He gave entire satisfaction in the former capacity as a disciplinarian and drill officer. His courage is conspicuous. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, he greatly distinguished himself. After the wounding of Brig.-Gen. C. A. Evans, on whose staff he was serving, Lieutenant Gordon was, during the latter and severest part of the engagement, the only mounted officer left in the brigade with one exception. His conduct on that occasion attracted my attention and merits mention. He did great service in carrying the brigade forward, and had his horse killed and himself severely wounded while riding in front of the brigade within fifty yards of the enemy's line of battle. His qualifications as an officer and intimate acquaintance with the country fit him, I think, for the position he seeks.

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General Commanding Corps.

Accordingly Lieutenant Gordon was appointed major by President Davis. As far as can be ascertained from the records he was the youngest man in the army to receive that commission. Being assigned to the Thirty-fifth Alabama cavalry, he was on his way to join the command when he arrived at Columbus, Ga., just as that place was being approached by Gen. James H. Wilson's Federal cavalry. Reporting to Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding State troops, he asked permission to get a musket and serve in defense of the city, but the general asked his services on his staff, and in this capacity he took a conspicuous part in the fight against the Federal raiders, April 16, 1865, one week after Appomattox. This was the close of his military service. He resumed his studies, completed his education under a private tutor, and embarked in the pursuits of civil life. For many years he has been very prominent in the development of the south and particularly of northern Alabama, giving his attention particularly to railroad building, town improvement and mining. He projected and inaugurated the Georgia Pacific railroad, and the Clarksville and Princeton road, selling the latter in 1886 to the Louisville and Nashville system. He was originator, organizer and president of the Decatur "Land, Improvement and Furnace Company," with a cash capital of one million dollars, increasing the population of Decatur and New Decatur from one thousand to nine thousand within 18 months. In association with his younger brother he was the projector and one of the builders of the city of Sheffield, and the Sheffield and Birmingham railroad. With his comrades of the war he maintains a genial comradeship as a member of Thomas H. Hobbs camp, No. 400, of which he was the organizer and was twice elected commander. In 1865 Major Gordon was married to Sallie Oliver, who died after two years of happy married life. They had one son, W. H. O. Gordon, who died while a student at the Southwestern university, in 1889, a young man of remarkable mental capacity and moral worth. His second marriage was to Ella Cranshaw, of Athens, Ala. They have two daughters, Mabel and Eugene, young ladies of personal beauty, refinement and character. The second Mrs. Gordon died May 22, 1890.

Major Gordon's younger brother, Capt. W. S. Gordon,

born February 22, 1849, was also a Confederate soldier, and undoubtedly the youngest captain in the army. He went into the service as captain of a company of boys he had organized, in 1864, at Columbus, Ga., and was assigned to provost duty at West Point, Ga., but as they wanted active service the company was permitted to disband and the members to re-enlist in other commands. Captain Gordon re-enlisted in a Georgia regiment, served about Atlanta, and later was transferred to General Evans' brigade of the army of Northern Virginia, serving upon the general's staff, with which he surrendered at Appomattox. He participated in a number of engagements about Petersburg and was wounded at Hatcher's Run. After the war he graduated at the university of Georgia, and became a law partner of Judge L. E. Beckley, former chief justice of that State, and afterward was associated with Major Gordon until his death at New York, in October, 1887. These brothers were like Damon and Pythias in their devotion to each other. Another brother, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Gordon, was killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, in command of his regiment, the Sixth Alabama, at twenty-two years of age.

Captain George Gorff, a member of the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, with the rank of major, is a native of Germany, born at Cassel, September 28, 1831. His father was a soldier for forty years in the cavalry service, and participated in the Napoleonic wars. His mother was of the noble house of the barons of Reichlingen. He came to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans, and subsequently went to Nicaragua and various South American points. In January, 1854, he became a citizen of Alabama, and immediately after the election of President Lincoln in 1860 he took part in the organization of the Mobile Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Theodore O'Hara, the famous poet. With this company, in January, 1861, he participated in the seizure of the navy yard at Pensacola, and served the period of its enlistment, three months. Returning to Mobile he raised the Pulaski Rifles at Mobile, uniformed the company out of his private means, and was elected captain. Going to Virginia with his company, as an independent command, he took part in the first battle of Manassas, serving as volunteer under Major Wheat, of the New Orleans Tiger Rifles, July 21, 1861, and received

a wound in the head, of which the scar yet remains as a badge of honorable service in one of the famous combats of history. Afterward, by the request of President Davis and Secretary of War Pope Walker, he transferred his men, mostly all sailors, to the fleet of gunboats in James river. He was detailed as a recruiting officer, was thus engaged for several months raising recruits for the Thirty-second Alabama regiment, afterward enlisted in the Fifteenth Confederate regiment, and then was appointed on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, commanding the Western Department of the Gulf. In this capacity he served in the rank of captain until the close of hostilities, his special duty being in the work of enlistment, in which he made a record unsurpassed by anyone in Alabama. As conscript officer he was on duty in the district including Mobile, Washington, Clarke, Baldwin, Escambia counties. In the performance of this duty he gained the reputation of a faithful and conscientious officer, unmoved by any consideration but his oath and the good of the service. In various other duties, including that of a bearer of dispatches, he had service at the front, and within the enemy's lines, in which he demonstrated his devotion to the cause and ability as an officer of staff. Captain Gorff surrendered with sixteen men at Mount Vernon, Ala., to Colonel Burton, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa, and was paroled at Mobile, May 9, 1865. He resided at that city until 1889, when he removed to Pratt City, his present home. He is an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veteran association, in Hardee camp, of Birmingham, and Fred S. Ferguson camp, Pratt City, and has attended the reunions at New Orleans, Birmingham, Nashville, Atlanta, Charleston and Louisville. He has been twice married: in 1855 to Mary, daughter of Dr. A. Kohlhaus, of Savannah; and in 1883 to Mrs. F. Herman, of Mobile; and has two children living.

Captain John McKee Gould, of Boligee, Greene county, was born and reared in that county and educated at the universities of Alabama and Virginia. In 1861, being then occupied in farming, he enlisted in a company for the Confederate States service, which was mustered in at Montgomery in September as Company E, Twentieth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Isham W. Garrott. He was elected first lieutenant of his company at the organization, and in September, 1862, was promoted to captain. In

February, 1862, the regiment was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., and in the following summer and fall it participated in the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Kirby Smith. Being transferred to Mississippi in the winter of 1862-63, the regiment was distinguished for valor at the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Captain Gould was among those mentioned in the official reports for the fearless performance of duty. His next battle was Champion's Hill or Baker's Creek, under the brigade command of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and during the siege of Vicksburg that followed he served in the trenches and shared the hardships and suffering of the army. Colonel Garrott was killed June 17, and E. W. Pettus then took command. After the surrender and the months spent in parole camp, the regiment was exchanged and Pettus was promoted to brigadier-general. Captain Gould was then detailed on staff duty, and appointed inspector-general of Pettus' brigade, including the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Forty-sixth Alabama regiments, Stevenson's division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee. In this capacity he served at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the engagements of the Georgia campaign, from Dalton to Jonesboro, including Rocky Face, Resaca (where he was wounded in the head), Kenesaw Mountain, the fights about Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro. In the latter part of the same year he participated in Hood's campaign in Tennessee, up to the night before the attack on Franklin, when he was severely wounded in the charge made immediately after crossing Duck river, a bullet destroying the sight of his left eye. He was taken to a private house and cared for there for three weeks, after which he returned to his home, and remained there disabled until early in 1865, when he rejoined the army at Hamburg, S. C. After serving a short time on the staff of General Shelley and afterward on that of Gen. Patton Anderson, he rejoined his own brigade at Smithfield and continued on duty until the surrender of Salisbury. After the war he resumed his occupation as a farmer, to which he still gives his attention. He has also been occupied as a civil engineer and government official, was assistant superintendent of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, 1871-72, assistant engineer in the improvement of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, 1878-89, and chief deputy United States marshal for the Northern district of Alabama, 1893-97.

Lovell H. Greene, a past commander of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, Mobile, was born near Greenville, Ala., November 7, 1845, son of John H. Greene, a native of England. He was a student in the Mobile school when the war began, and in the spring of 1862 enlisted in the Thirty-second Alabama infantry under Col. Alexander McKinstry and Lieut.-Col. Harry Maury, as a private soldier in Company C. With this regiment, under the brigade command of General Maxey, he took part in the fight on the Tennessee river near Bridgeport in August, 1862, and the capture of Stevenson. They remained in Tennessee during the Bragg campaign in Kentucky, and fought at Lavergne and at the battle of Murfreesboro. Afterward, under the brigade command of Generals Adams, Clayton and Holtzclaw, he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, the Atlanta campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, and the battles of Hood's northward campaigns, Allatoona, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded in the breast at Chickamauga, slightly in the knee at Rocky Face Mountain, and shot through the calf of the right leg at Atlanta, July 28, 1864. At Nashville he was captured by the enemy, and subsequently was a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, until June 12, 1865. After his return to the south he was a resident of New Orleans a short time, and then made his home at Mobile. He has devoted himself to business since the war, and has made a considerable success in the oyster trade. On June 6, 1866, he was married to Catherine Teer, a native of Mobile, and they have two sons and three daughters.

A. B. Green, M. D., one of the pioneer physicians of northeastern Alabama, and a medical officer in two wars, was born in Blount county, Tenn., July 9, 1818. In his youth he pursued academical studies at Maryville, Tenn., and after reading medicine at Cleveland, Tenn., under Dr. Gideon Thompson, he entered Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated in medicine in 1843. Settling at Lebanon, Ala., he began the practice, in which he continued with much success and distinction until his death. When troops were raised for the war with Mexico he enlisted in Capt. Zachariah Thomasson's company of the First Alabama regiment, of General John R. Coffy's command, and was elected second lieutenant, but

was afterward made assistant surgeon of the regiment. He served in this capacity twelve months, and then, on account of failing health, was sent home in charge of sick soldiers. In 1861 he enlisted for the Confederate service in Captain Thomasson's company of the Third Confederate regiment, and was soon commissioned as assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served until late in 1862, when he retired from the army. Returning to DeKalb county he gave his attention to his profession, and in his later years more especially to his agricultural interests, until his death at Fort Payne, September 30, 1899. By his marriage in 1851 to Ellen P. Bruce he had five children, of whom four are living: P. B. Green, M. D., and W. M. Green, M. D., of Fort Payne, and A. B. and J. G. Green, who are engaged in farming near that place. Dr. P. B. Green, who was born near Fort Payne in 1852, was graduated in medicine at the Vanderbilt university and university of Tennessee, in 1875, and after practicing in Texas and Kansas, and carrying on a successful practice some time in Missouri, on account of poor health returned to Fort Payne in 1884, and resumed the practice in his native county. He is one of the leading physicians of northeastern Alabama, and is one of the many younger southerners who are loyal to the memories of patriotism and devotion of fathers and kinsmen in the war of the Confederacy.

Eugene V. Gregory, of Birmingham, was born in Pickens county, Ala., November 24, 1842, son of Rev. Dr. William Isaac Gregory, a native of Union district, South Carolina, and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church south. Mr. Gregory was reared and educated at Vienna in his native county, preparing for college, but the approach of war interrupted his studies. When the State seceded he was a member of the Lane Guards, of Pickens county, and he went with this company to Mobile early in 1861, to garrison Fort Morgan. A month later the company was mustered into the Confederate service as Company D, Second regiment Alabama infantry, of which Lieut.-Gen. W. J. Hardee was the first colonel, being succeeded by Col. Harry Maury. During the period of his enlistment in this regiment, one year, he served ten months at Fort Morgan, learning the duties of artillerymen as well as infantry, one month at Fort Gaines, and the last month at Fort Pillow, Tenn., where he was on duty when Island No. 10 was captured by

the Federal forces. At the expiration of his enlistment the regiment was disbanded, and he joined Company D, Second Alabama cavalry, at Tuscaloosa, of which he was appointed orderly-sergeant. The regiment was on duty in Florida, in Mississippi against Grierson's raiders, and during the Vicksburg campaign, in General Ferguson's brigade, and continued under Ferguson's command with Generals W. H. Jackson and Wheeler through the Atlanta campaign, and the operations against Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas. Sergeant Gregory shared the service of his regiment from beginning to end, and took part in all its marches, skirmishes and battles, fortunately escaping without sickness, wounds or capture. At the close of the war he was paroled at Aiken, S. C., and then returned to his home at Vienna, where he farmed for a few years. In February, 1871, the year of the founding of the city of Birmingham, he settled there, and soon engaged in business as a merchant. From 1879 to 1885 he was a cotton broker, and subsequently he has been occupied as an agent for real estate and insurance. It is deserving of commemoration that he is now the only surviving charter member of the First Methodist church South of Birmingham, of which he was the prime mover in the organization, and has been prominent as an official member ever since. Mr. Gregory was married, while yet in the Confederate service, April 7, 1864, to Mary Ella Samuel, who died in 1892, and in 1896 he wedded Miss Susie Brown, who died in 1899. He has three children living, a daughter and two sons.

Captain Jacob Greil, one of the most prominent business men of Montgomery, recently deceased, was born in Austria, February 28, 1839. Coming to America alone in 1856, he found employment as a clerk at West Point, Ga., removed to Lafayette, Ala., two years later, and soon embarked in the drygoods business at the neighboring village of Milltown. This he left, in 1861, to enlist as a private in Company D, Fourteenth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Thomas J. Judge, afterward a member of the supreme court of Alabama. He served as a non-commissioned officer about two years, was then appointed acting quartermaster sergeant, later commissary sergeant, and at the end was acting commissary, with the rank of captain. He shared all the service of his regiment from Yorktown to Appomattox, in the army of Northern Virginia, participat-

ing in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' before Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the engagements during the siege of Petersburg. At the close of hostilities he returned to Alabama and soon engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Montgomery, building up one of the most successful business houses in the south. In other lines of activity he was also active and enterprising, as vice-president of the Farley National bank, director of the Bank of Montgomery, president of the National building and loan association, president of the Commercial industrial association of Montgomery, and president and founder of the People's cotton mill, the largest establishment of the kind at Montgomery. He served as a member of the board of aldermen twelve years, and was a member of the Jewish church, Camp Lomax, United Confederate veterans, and several of the leading social fraternities. In 1870 Captain Greil was married to Mina Lobman, of Montgomery, and four sons and five daughters survived him. His death occurred at his home at Montgomery, March 19, 1900.

Thomas Burwell Grigg, M. D., born at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., June, 1811, died at Montgomery, Ala., 1873, was eminent in his lifetime among the physicians of the Alabama capital. He was the son of Edmund Grigg, a prominent and wealthy Virginian, came to Montgomery in early manhood, and completing his professional education at the Kentucky medical college, Lexington, began at Montgomery the practice which he continued with success during the remainder of his active career. During the war of 1861-65 he rendered such service as he could, serving as captain in the organizations for home protection, and giving the encouragement and assistance prompted by his hearty devotion to the cause. Two of his sons were in active service—Kennon Jones Grigg, now residing at St. Louis, Mo., and Robert P. Grigg, of Montgomery. They were both members of Hilliard's legion, organized at Montgomery in June, 1862, a command about three thousand strong, under the leadership of Col. H. W. Hilliard, which served during the fall and winter of 1862-63 in east Tennessee, and made a name for gallantry at the great battle of Chickamauga. In the following November that part of the legion to which the Griggs belonged was merged in the Sixtieth

regiment, under Col. J. W. A. Sanford. They took part in the Knoxville campaign, and going into Virginia early in 1864 as part of General Gracie's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division, took part in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, and fought in the trenches of Petersburg during the long siege, and several battles, including the Crater and Hatcher's Run. A short time before the evacuation Robert P. Grigg was wounded before Petersburg and was necessarily left in hospital to become a prisoner when the army left. Kennon marched with Lee to Appomattox and there surrendered. A daughter of Dr. Grigg, and a sister who is proud of the record of her Confederate brothers, is Annie B., wife of Edward Trimble, of Montgomery. She was born in Montgomery county in 1849, was a teacher in early life, and is now a leader in literary circles, and in social and club work. But the position of which she is most proud is that of president of the Sophia Bibb chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization to which she is enthusiastically devoted.

Jason G. Guice, of Eufaula, major on the staff of Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, and brigadier-general of State troops, Third division of Alabama, under Governor Oates, was born in Talbert county, Ga., November 19, 1841; was reared from infancy to boyhood at Columbus, Ga., and educated in Barbour county, Ala., whither his parents removed when he was ten years of age. In this county he aided in the organization of a military company in 1860, and was made lieutenant. When the war began this company made various unsuccessful attempts to get into the service, and became a part of a regiment formed by Colonel Jones, president of a military school at Glenville, Ala., which rendezvoused at Union Springs. But at that time there was a hesitancy in accepting volunteers for lack of arms, and the command was disbanded. A regiment was then assembling at Columbus, Ga., and about a fourth of Jones' unaccepted regiment joined it, one company, the Mitchell Guards, of Glenville, going in entire as Company C, under Captain Griffiths. Company K, of this Georgia regiment, from Terrell county, Ga., called the Bartow Avengers, had already seen arduous service with Wise's legion in West Virginia, and spent the winter of 1861-62 there, and in the spring of 1862 sent to Savannah. Though it was the senior

company in service it had lost its officers in West Virginia, and was numbered as Company K. Lieutenant Guice joined this veteran company as a private. The regiment was numbered as the Thirty-first Georgia, and at the reorganization in April, 1862, Maj. Clement A. Evans, whose gentlemanly bearing had made him very popular with the men, was elected colonel almost unanimously. Applying for service in Virginia, then the scene of activity, the regiment was ordered to join Stonewall Jackson in the Virginia valley, and reached Staunton, Va., about the time that Jackson had won the victory of Cross Keys and Port Republic. Joining Jackson's command there, the Thirty-first was from that time a part of the old Stonewall division. A corps of sharpshooters was formed, composed of ten men from each company, and Mr. Guice was one of those thus detailed, but retaining his company membership. This was his line of duty throughout the war, and it involved a multitude of skirmishes in addition to the great battles of the army. His first battle was Gaines' Mill, in the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond, and though he was wounded there, he remained on duty until McClellan was driven to the James river. Then Jackson marched to meet Gen. John Pope, beyond the Rappahannock, and after various skirmishes and maneuvers they made the famous flank movement to Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction, where the Thirty-first Georgia burned the quartermaster and commissary stores of the Federal army. That night they marched to Centerville, and the next day to the old Manassas battlefield, and on Thursday night this brigade (Lawton's) and Trimble's, of Ewell's division, opened the battle of Second Manassas. At this time, where the lines of the Thirty-first Georgia and Fifteenth Alabama lapped, General Ewell fell severely wounded, and Guice and others of the two regiments caught him as he fell from his horse. As they started to carry the general to the rear he objected, crying out: "Put me down, and give them hell. I'm no better than any other wounded soldier, to stay on the field." The next day (August 30) and on the 31st, the regiment was in battle, and on the latter day Mr. Guice was severely wounded in the left foot, and while being taken to Rapidan Station he was given up to die, but the devotion of a negro teamster, a stranger, who sat up all night caring for him, saved his life. He was not able to return to the field until just before the battle of Fredericksburg, in which

he took part, also, in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, he was wounded in the arm in the famous charge of Gordon's Georgia brigade which made John B. Gordon a major-general and Colonel Evans a brigadier-general. Returning home on furlough on account of this wound, when recovered he started on his return to the army, and had reached Macon, Ga., when General Stoneman approached that city in his raid during the siege of Atlanta, and burned the bridge at Walnut creek. About three hundred furloughed and disabled men from Lee's army volunteered to meet Stoneman, and Private Guice was chosen to lead them. Gen. Howell Cobb, in command of the State troops, directed Mr. Guice to advance, and he proceeded to Woolfolk's hill, and encountered the enemy in a cornfield. Deploying his men as skirmishers, he attacked the Federal line, charging with the "Rebel yell," and drove them across Walnut creek. In this gallant action he was again wounded, severely, in the right ankle. Nevertheless, on the expiration of his furlough, he reported to Staunton, Va., where he was put in a hospital, and after a few days again furloughed. He returned to his regiment in time to take part in the famous battle of Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah valley, with the sharpshooters of Evans' brigade opening the morning attack. After various fighting in the valley, they were transferred to the Petersburg lines, in January, 1865, where he fought at Hatcher's Run, February 5, 6 and 7, and in March took position in front of Petersburg. In the attack on Fort Stedman, night of March 25 or morning of 26, 1864, he was one of the three hundred men of Gordon's division and of Evans' brigade who made the first rush early in the morning of the 26th with empty guns, and captured the fort and turned the guns upon the enemy. After the line of battle had reached this position, Guice, with a detachment of sharpshooters from his own brigade and Hays' Louisiana brigade, pushed on to Grant's military railroad, and captured a battery. While in this advanced position several trainloads of Federal reinforcements arrived, and the Federal general, mistaking the Confederate sharpshooters for Federal skirmishers, rode near Guice and his comrades to encourage them in the fight and was promptly hauled in and pulled from his horse and made a prisoner. On account of the courteous treatment accorded him he presented Mr. Guice

his buckskin gauntlets. Returning to Fort Stedman the sharpshooters took part in the repulse of several Federal charges on Evans' brigade, and finally the Confederates retired under a destructive fire to their own lines. In so doing, a grapeshot from Fort New York struck Mr. Guice's left wrist and knocked out the bone, leaving nothing but shreds of flesh. Amputation was immediately made below the elbow. After a few days spent by him in the hospital at Richmond, the Confederate capital was abandoned to the Federals. Then learning that he was to be sent to the prison camp at Point Lookout, he escaped to the mountains, where he was cared for by a lady of that region until he was informed that all of Lee's soldiers would be paroled on surrendering. Going to Richmond he received his parole papers in May, 1865, and then started for home, walking most of the way, and arrived home June, 1865, with nothing save the bloody clothes he wore. His wound was still bleeding and painful. In 1866 he engaged in farming, but soon abandoned this occupation, and, removing to Eufaula, in October, 1866, embarked in the cotton trade, in which he was engaged with much success for thirty years. He is now retired from active business but retains his position as vice-president of the East Alabama national bank. In 1873 he was married to Stella Drewry, who is now vice-president of the Barbour county chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is worthy of note at the close of this sketch of a Confederate who suffered so much for the cause, to state that he was in most of the battles fought by the army of Northern Virginia, was wounded severely five times in different battles, and that he was one of five brothers who fought with equal devotion. James M. Guice served with the Georgia troops and died from disease in the army. William H., of the Twelfth Georgia, was killed at the battle of McDowell in May, 1862. John G., a lieutenant in the Fourth Alabama, was severely wounded at First Manassas and at Second Manassas lost a leg. George W., of Hilliard's legion, was wounded at Chickamauga, participated in the battles in front of Petersburg and of the Crater, and surrendered at Appomattox.

Rufus H. Hagood, the first commander of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, of Birmingham, is the son of Robert J. Hagood, a native of South Carolina, who came to Alabama at the age of nine years, in 1820, and

was well known as a merchant and planter in Jefferson county until his death in 1861. Through this parent Mr. Hagood is descended from Revolutionary ancestors, as well as through his mother, Nancy M. Hale, of Kentucky. He was reared and educated in Jefferson county, where he was born October 7, 1839, and in early manhood turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the Nineteenth regiment Alabama infantry, of which the first colonel was Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and the first lieutenant-colonel Gen. Edward D. Tracy. At the organization at Huntsville he was elected first lieutenant of Company C, under Capt. W. F. Hanby. The regiment was first on duty on the coast, and in February, 1862, was ordered to Corinth. Lieutenant Hagood's first battle was Shiloh, and his name was mentioned in the report of Colonel Wheeler among the officers particularly distinguished for gallantry. During the progress of this battle he was detailed for temporary service as adjutant-general on the staff of Acting Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commanding the brigade. After the siege of Corinth and the retreat to Tupelo, he took part in the Kentucky campaign, including the battle of Perryville, and in December, 1862, fought at Murfreesboro, where he was severely wounded in the left arm. This caused his disability for six months, but during the latter four he was on detached service. Rejoining his regiment at Dalton, Ga., in Deas' brigade, Hindman's division, he was in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, of which the most important fights in which he took part were Resaca, where he was slightly wounded, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta (July 22), and Ezra Church (July 28), where he was captured by the enemy. Taken to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, as a prisoner of war, he was held until the close of hostilities, returning home in June, 1865. Since then he has been one of the leading citizens of Jefferson county, served as sheriff two terms, 1874-77 and 1880-84, and is now doing business at Birmingham, with his home at Elyton. He was one of the organizers and first commander of Hardee camp, U. C. V., and is now a member of Jeff Davis camp, at Birmingham. In 1866 he was married to America, daughter of William A. Walker, of Jefferson county, and they have two sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Robert W. Hagood, served as first lieutenant, Company C, Third regiment Alabama infantry, in the troops raised for the Spanish war.

Colonel Stephen F. Hale was born in Crittenden county, Ky., January 31, 1816; was graduated from Princeton college in that State in 1837, came to Alabama and read law while he was teaching school, then returned to Kentucky and was graduated in the law department of Transylvania university in 1839. In the fall of that year he began the practice of law at Eutaw, Ala. He soon attained prominence as a lawyer and came to be regarded as one of the leaders of the profession in the State. In 1843 he was elected to the legislature of Alabama, a position which he frequently held in after years and always with distinguished ability and with marked advantage to the State. In June, 1844, he married Miss Mary Kirksey, an elegant and accomplished lady. In 1846 he went to the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company from Eutaw, Ala. In December, 1860, he was appointed by the governor of Alabama a commissioner to his native State of Kentucky to enlist the co-operation of that State in the formation of the Southern Confederacy. He was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. In June, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Alabama infantry, and went into active service in General Wilcox's brigade of the army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, he was temporarily in command of the Ninth Alabama, and here won his first laurels as a gallant commanding officer. On the 27th of the same month, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Colonel Hale commanded his own regiment, and in this battle, leading his men to victory, received four severe wounds, of which he died at Richmond, Va., July 18, 1862. Thus fell one of the noblest spirits of the "Lost Cause." His name is commemorated in that of one of the counties of Alabama.

John Alexander Hall, of Bessemer, a member of the local camp of United Confederate veterans, and one of the prominent landowners of that prosperous locality, was born in DeKalb county, Ga., October 12, 1829. His parents were R. B. Hall and Elizabeth Power, both natives of Laurens county, S. C., who removed with their family, in 1839, to Jefferson county, Ala., where the father was well known as a local preacher of the Methodist church. Mr. Hall was busied in his early life as an apprentice to the blacksmith's craft, in which he became proficient and generally skilled as a mechanic. When the war came on his ser-

vices were too valuable to permit his going on the firing line, although he was enrolled in the military service, and he was assigned to duty in an iron working plant in Jefferson county. After that was destroyed by the Federal troops, he was on duty at Talladega and at Corinth. He is now fraternally associated with the survivors of the Confederate army, and takes a deep interest in the preservation of correct history of the great struggle for independence. During the past forty-three years he has lived upon his present property, on which part of the town of Bessemer has been erected. Mr. Hall was married in 1857 to Julia Smithson, who died in 1898, and in 1899 he wedded Louisa Frances Oden, a native of Virginia.

Captain William A. Handley, of Roanoke, commander of Aiken-Smith camp, No. 293, United Confederate veterans, with two hundred members, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the State, was born in Heard county, Ga., December 15, 1834, son of John Randolph Handley, born in 1812, who was a firm friend of the Confederacy, and commanded a company of home guards though too old to go to the front. The family came to Louina, Ala., when Captain Handley was a child, and as a barefoot boy he began his years of wage earning by carrying the United States mail, horseback, between Louina and Roanoke. When ten years old he became a mercantile clerk at fifty dollars a year, and on attaining manhood he opened a store at Wesobulga. When hostilities began he set about the organization of a company, and succeeding, was elected its captain. He enlisted October 19, 1861, and his command became Company F of the Twenty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, commanded first by Col. John Q. Loomis, and afterward by George D. Johnston, who was promoted to brigadier-general. Just before the battle of Shiloh, Captain Handley was detailed to return to Alabama for recruits, and he missed that battle, in which the company was commanded by his brother, Francis M. Handley. The next battle of the regiment was Murfreesboro, Tenn., in which Captain Handley was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell. After two years' service he was honorably discharged without making application therefor, on the army surgeon's certificate of permanent disability, but he continued in the service of the government, acting as tax collector until the close of hostilities. Subsequently he was

in business at Roanoke, Ala., until 1870, when he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket as representative of the Seventh Alabama district. He served with conspicuous ability in an important period of congressional history, and was re-elected but deprived of his seat as the result of a compromise. Since then he has given his attention wholly to business and the development of the country, with the exception of service in Congress and as a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1880, and four years in the State senate by election in 1890. In the Alabama senate he held the chairmanship of the most important committee, on finance and taxation, and also presided over the special committee on the congressional reapportionment of districts in the State. He has served for twenty-five years, also, as president of the board of trustees of Roanoke Normal college. At the commencement of this institution, in 1900, he was presented with a gold-headed cane as a testimonial of appreciation of his devotion and unselfish labors, which have made the college a success. His business connections are numerous and important, associating him with some of the leading enterprises of the State. He is president of the Atlanta & Alabama railroad company, which proposes to build a short line road from Atlanta to New Orleans, by way of Roanoke and Selma; president of the West Alabama land company, owning many thousand acres of coal, timber and farming lands; vice-president of the Moore-Handley wholesale hardware house at Birmingham; manager of the Roanoke warehouse company; president of the W. A. Handley manufacturing company, which will establish an extensive cotton mill at Roanoke; stockholder in banks at Roanoke and Birmingham, and a large land-owner in both those cities and in Randolph county. Captain Handley has two children living, Lola E., wife of J. E. Mann, and Guy H., by his marriage in 1859 to Adelia A. Mitchell.

Major J. M. Handley, a brother of the foregoing, entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant in the Lafayette Guards, a company of the Seventh regiment Alabama infantry, serving at Pensacola. At the expiration of his year's enlistment he raised a company, of which he was elected captain, and joined the Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, of which he was elected major at the organization. He was identified with the career of this regiment until captured at the battle of Baker's Creek, where he was distinguished for

gallantry. Subsequently he was a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island until the close of hostilities. For twenty-five years afterward he was a commercial traveler from New York, for five years resided at Birmingham, and is now engaged in farming at Handley, Tex.

Captain Francis Marion Handley, another brother, born at Houston, Ga., March 17, 1841, was educated at the State military college, La Grange, Ala., and joined his brother, Capt. W. A. Handley, at Corinth, Miss., in March, 1862. He was assigned to duty by Colonel Loomis as drillmaster, and when his brother was ordered back to Alabama was given command of the company in the battle of Shiloh. Acquitting himself gallantly in this position and receiving an honorable wound, he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F, and when his brother left the service he became captain. He led the company in many battles and was wounded at Murfreesboro, Atlanta and Franklin. After the war he was engaged in business at Louina, Ala., until his retirement in 1897.

Captain William J. Haralson, formerly an eminent citizen of DeKalb county, was born in Monroe county, east Tennessee, June 10, 1823. He was a nephew of Col. J. J. Humphries, for a number of years a resident of DeKalb, who died in the west while acting as Indian agent. Captain Haralson was reared in Habersham county, Ga., and in early manhood made his home in DeKalb county, Ala., where he began the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected solicitor of the judicial circuit. He organized a company of men in 1861, for the Confederate service, and commanded it at the battle of Shiloh, afterward continuing on duty until he was elected to the judgeship of the Fifth judicial circuit of Alabama, in 1862. He held this responsible and honorable position for a period of fourteen years. In 1872 he was appointed receiver of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. His marriage, which occurred in 1853, was to Cornelia J. Macfarlane, of DeKalb county, Ala., and two of their children are living: W. W. Haralson, a prominent attorney at Fort Payne, and J. B. Haralson, M. D., a physician at Langston, Ala. Captain Haralson died July 4, 1888, and his wife July 28, 1890.

Colonel Robert A. Hardaway, for many years a resident of Russell county, Ala., was born in Georgia, about 1828.

He served in the war with Mexico as an officer of Seibel's battalion, and early in 1861 organized a battery for the Confederate service, which he accompanied to Virginia, in the rank of captain, and commanded until promoted to battalion command. He participated in the battle of Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville in battery command, and was highly praised by Gens. Stonewall Jackson and D. H. Hill. The latter pronounced him the best practical artillerist he had seen in service. An instance of his skill is reported by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, in his account of the cavalry operations about Upperville, Va., preceding the battle of Fredericksburg. Upon arriving at a mountain gap near Paris, he found a small infantry force and some artillery, posted on the heights, left there by Gen. D. H. Hill. "One of these guns," said Stuart, "was a Whitworth, under Captain Hardaway, which, at a single shot, drove away a battery of the enemy, posted at Upperville, three or four miles away." With the same gun and at about the same range, he routed four Federal gunboats from Port Royal, Va. At Gettysburg he was in command of a battalion with the rank of major, attached to the Second corps, and he continued in this city, with promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel through the Mine Run compaign, and the campaigns of 1864-65, until the surrender at Appomattox. After the war had closed he returned to Alabama, and followed the profession of civil engineering.

Captain Charles T. Hardman, of Birmingham, a gallant officer of Clanton's Alabama cavalry brigade, was born in Morgan county, Ga., January 5, 1829. In his infancy his parents, Uell and Sarah (Hughes) Hardman, removed to Pike county, Ala., where the father died six years later. Captain Hardman was reared mainly in Macon county, at the age of seventeen years began work for himself as a clerk, and afterward was employed both as a farmer and a carpenter, until the beginning of the Confederate era. In the fall of 1861 he took part in the organization of a company of cavalry for the First Alabama regiment, Col. James H. Clanton, and was elected second lieutenant of Company B. He served with this regiment at the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, and other minor engagements, but in June of that year was compelled to return to his home on account of severe physical disability. In the

fall of 1862 he organized Company B of the Sixth regiment Alabama cavalry, and was elected captain. In this rank he served with Clanton's brigade until the close of the war, frequently being in command of his regiment, and occasionally of the brigade. His military service was mainly in Alabama, and in Georgia from Marietta and Dalton to Atlanta, at Pollard and near Montgomery, and in the engagements with Rousseau at the time of his destroying the West Point railroad. In the spring of 1865 the regiment fought with Steele's advance against Mobile and Wilson's raiders through central Alabama. After the surrender of the forces under General Forrest, he went to Montgomery and was paroled. In 1871 he made his home at Birmingham and from the beginning has actively participated in the development of that city. As a manufacturer of meal and flour, and of recent years as the owner and manager of extensive brickyards, he has achieved a notable degree of financial success. In 1850 he was married to Hasky J. Fielder, who died January 1, 1899, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Andrew Coleman Hargrove, a Confederate soldier and a distinguished citizen of Alabama, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, December 18, 1837. His father, John Hargrove, a native of Georgia, and the son of Rev. Dudley Hargrove, one of the pioneer settlers of Pickens county, Ala., was a prosperous planter; his mother, Martha (Hinton) Hargrove, was a native of North Carolina. He was graduated at the university of Alabama in 1856, and in January, 1858, entered the Cumberland law school at Lebanon, Tenn., remaining one session, and then matriculated at the Harvard law school, Cambridge, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1859. He began the practice of law at Tuscaloosa in 1860, but in May, 1861, enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Warrior Guards of which Gen. R. E. Rodes, then a captain, was commander. With this command, which became Company H, Fifth regiment Alabama infantry, he served for a year in Virginia. He was then transferred to the Western army and commissioned as a lieutenant in Lumsden's battery of light artillery, organized and recruited at Tuscaloosa, with which he remained to the close of the war and participated in the battles of Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Franklin and Nashville, and in the defense of Mobile, besides numerous minor engagements.

He was twice dangerously wounded: first in front of Atlanta in July, 1864, by a shell; and again at Spanish Fort in April, 1865, where he was struck by a minie-ball, which remained in his head, and from which he suffered more or less until his death. In December, 1865, he was married to Miss Cherokee M. Jemison, only child of Hon. Robert Jemison, Jr., distinguished in the history of Alabama as a legislator and a Confederate senator. In 1866 he resumed the practice of law and continued actively engaged therein in Tuscaloosa and adjacent counties for thirty years. As a lawyer he honored his profession, and held the confidence of the communities and of the courts in which he practiced. He was one of the founders of the Alabama bar association in 1878; served as its president in 1893; and was one of its delegates to the American bar association in 1894. While constantly and closely engaged in his professional work Mr. Hargrove also filled positions of public trust. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875; sat in the State senate for eight years from 1876 to 1884, during that period serving as chairman of the committees on judiciary, finance and corporations; was a member of the house of representatives in 1884-85; was again elected to the senate in 1888, and served as president of that body during both the sessions of 1888-89, and 1890-91, being the first Alabamian to succeed himself in that position. He also rendered important public services in connection with the university of Alabama. He was one of three commissioners to select the 46,080 acres of land granted by the act of Congress in 1884 for the benefit of the university, and after the selection was completed he was entrusted as land commissioner of the university up to the time of his death with the responsibility of the management, protection and sale of its lands. During the same period and for ten years beginning with 1885 he was also identified with the law school of the university. In 1888 he was elected professor of equity jurisprudence and for several years before his death he had been the senior member of the law faculty and given the larger part of the instruction in the school. From December, 1890, he also served as one of the trustees of the Alabama Bryce insane hospital. Amid the many activities of a busy life, he did not forget the memories of the great conflict through which he had passed in his young manhood, nor did he ever fail to honor the just claim of any disabled or destitute veteran of the Con-

federacy. He was the first commander of R. E. Rodes camp, United Confederate veterans, and was foremost in support of the organization. Through all his life, from his boyhood up, he was a consistent Christian and for more than a quarter of a century a steward of the Methodist church at his home. He was universally esteemed as of unsullied purity of character and life. "Pure in heart," nothing was so characteristic of him as his unswerving fidelity to conscience. In all the relations of life—as citizen and soldier, as lawyer and legislator, as teacher and church-member —he was faithful. No veteran of the Confederacy has better lived out the thought of his immortal chieftain, who pronounced "duty" the noblest word of the English language. He died December 6, 1895, leaving surviving him his wife; a son, Robert Jemison Hargrove; and a daughter, Minnie Cherokee, wife of A. S. Van de Graaff.

John Lewis Harris, of Mobile, a popular member of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, was born in Baldwin county, Ala., March 7, 1842, son of Henry L. Harris, a planter and also a native of Baldwin county. When the war began he was a student at Mobile, and promptly enlisted in Capt. George Foster's company, Company C of the Second regiment Alabama infantry, organized at Fort Morgan, and first commanded by Gen. W. J. Hardee. After nearly a year's service at Fort Morgan, in charge of heavy artillery, the regiment was transferred to Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi river, where it was disbanded and the members discharged at the expiration of the twelve months' enlistment. Then returning to Mobile, Mr. Harris became a member of Capt. T. C. Barlow's company of cavalry, the Baldwin Rangers, which later was assigned to the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry regiment as Company C, under Col. Harry Maury. With this company and regiment Mr. Harris, in the rank of second sergeant, served throughout the remainder of the war along the coast and in the vicinity of Mobile, participating in a number of skirmishes and engagements, such as Franklin Creek, Tunica Bend, La., and Claiborne, Ala. He was finally paroled at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865. After the war ended he was engaged in farming for a short time at his old home, but soon removed to Mobile, where he has since lived, devoted to mercantile pursuits. He was married at Mobile to Elizabeth Paine, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Daniel B. M. Hassler, of Pratt City, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1826, but has been identified with the South in interest and sentiment since 1850, when he removed to Tennessee. At the beginning of the Confederate movement, he was living at LaGrange, Tenn., and doing business in Memphis. His first enlistment as a soldier was in Captain Kirk's company of infantry. When Memphis was occupied by the army under General Grant he entered that city in disguise, procured the full equipment of a Confederate soldier, and returning to the Southern lines, joined the cavalry company of Capt. James A. Anderson, Sixth regiment Tennessee cavalry. With this command he served under General Van Dorn and W. H. Jackson in Mississippi, and was with Jackson in his famous capture of Holly Springs, the depot of Grant's army in his advance on the Mississippi Central railroad. Immediately after this exploit Private Hassler was taken seriously ill, and was sent to his home. He did not recover sufficiently during the war to be of any service in the field, but he supported the Confederacy to the end to the limit of his ability, and is yet a warm friend of his comrades who survive. His membership with the United Confederate veterans is in Fred S. Ferguson camp, at Pratt City. In 1856 Mr. Hassler was married to Janie R. Locke, of LaGrange, Tenn., and they have two sons and two daughters.

Robert Hasson, for the past twenty years sergeant at arms of the lower house of the Alabama legislature, is a native Alabamian, born in Sumter county, March 20, 1836. In 1840 his father moved the family to Mississippi and thence in 1852 to Texas, where, in 1861, he enlisted in the Grimes County Grays, mustered into the Confederate service as Company G, Fourth Texas infantry. This regiment was part of the 2,000 men which President Davis, at the solicitation of Colonel Marshall, permitted to be sent to Virginia, and became famous as Hood's Texas brigade, Gen. John B. Hood being the first colonel of the Fourth regiment, and the successor of General Wigfall in command of the brigade. Mr. Hasson was in all the battles of his regiment until wounded at Gettysburg and captured. He was exchanged in time to take part in the Knoxville campaign, and at the Wilderness, in May, 1864, was again wounded. In the battle for the recapture of Fort Harrison, before Richmond,

October 7, 1864, he lost his left leg. On his recovery, as he could not get home, he accepted a position with the iron works in Calhoun county, Ala., and since the war has been a resident of his native State.

Patrick Henry Haughton, of Walker county, was born in Madison county, Ala., February 16, 1831, son of Richard Haughton, a farmer. In 1858 he was married to Annie L. Gunn, and four years later, his home being then at Egypt, Miss., he went to the front as a Confederate soldier, enlisting in Company A, Seventeenth regiment Mississippi infantry. This was the regiment commanded by William S. Featherston, afterward prominent as a general, and was sent to Virginia before the first battle of Manassas, where it participated in the rout of the Federal army. Afterward it was distinguished in the battle of Ball's Bluff. In the spring and summer of 1862 Mr. Haughton was on duty with his regiment opposing the advance of McClellan against Richmond by way of the peninsula, fighting at Savage's Station, June 29th, and at Malvern Hill, July 1st, where many gallant Mississippians of Griffith's brigade were killed or wounded. After this campaign he was promoted to third lieutenant of his company. In December, 1862, he was compelled by failing health to send in his resignation, and subsequently he was on duty at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., assisting Surgeon Greene in hospital duties, as secretary, until honorably discharged on account of physical disability, in November, 1863. After the war he engaged in farming, an occupation from which he is now retired, with his home at Jasper. After the death of his first wife, in 1878, Lieutenant Haughton married Annie Carey. By his first marriage he had three children, and by his second four daughters and a son. Mr. Haughton is deserving of notice as a gallant soldier and as one of the Confederates who have labored effectively in the great restoration of the prosperity of the South since the war. His family contributed liberally to the cause of Southern independence, three brothers going into the service besides himself. Joseph was in the cavalry under Gen. N. B. Forrest, Edward fought in the brigade of Gen. Gholson, and Lafayette served with the sixty days' troops under General Davis, of Mississippi, afterward on the staff of General Gholson, and subsequently was made quartermaster of State.

Colonel Hiram Hawkins, Fifth Kentucky infantry, was born in Bath county, Ky., September 9, 1826, grandson of a pioneer of the State, and a descendant of early settlers of Maryland colony. At twenty-six years of age he was commissioned colonel of the militia regiment of his county, and in 1855 was elected to the legislature as a Democrat in spite of the sweeping Whig triumph of that year. As soon as hostilities began in 1861 he raised a company of cavalry, which he tendered the governor. After the State was occupied by the Federal troops he was compelled to flee from his home with a small party of young men, and going to Prestonburg he established a camp, and being joined by hundreds of volunteers, took a prominent part in the organization of the regiment first commanded by Col. John S. Williams. He was mustered in as captain, was elected major, and at the reorganization in 1862, became colonel of the Fifth regiment. He was with his regiment in all its battles, winning distinction as an able and courageous officer, was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and continued in command till the end. In January, 1864, he was recommended for promotion to brigadier-general by Generals Buckner and Marshall. After the surrender at Greensboro he engaged in farming near Eufaula, Ala., and in 1882 and 1884 was elected to the legislature. He was also for many years at the head of the State agricultural organization.

Joseph Lafayette Hawkins, of Luverne, a veteran of the army of Tennessee, is one of five brothers who served in the armies of the Confederacy with the troops from Alabama. Vince F., the only one in the army of Northern Virginia, was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, but survived the war, and is now living at Fort Deposit, Ala.; James A., in the army of Tennessee, was fatally wounded in one of the battles around Atlanta; and Hamilton S. and Robert F. were members of Company A, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, both returning from the war and now making their homes at Luverne. Robert F. was badly wounded in the memorable assault upon the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Joseph L. enlisted in his seventeenth year, in the fall of 1863, in Company A, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, then stationed at Mobile, and in the spring of 1864 he went into the Georgia campaign with Cantey's brigade, commanded for some time by Gen. E. A.

O'Neal. With this regiment he took part in the battle of Resaca, and the subsequent engagements of the campaign in Georgia, including the battles of Atlanta, July 22d and 28th, and Jonesboro, and the winter campaign in Tennessee, made memorable by the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, in which he was a participant. After the capitulation of the army he was paroled at Montgomery, Ala., and then returned home to take up the duties of civil life. He has been engaged in farming with much success since 1865, but during the last twenty years has also carried on cotton ginning, and since 1895 has been the proprietor of a hardware store at Luverne. He is an active and enterprising business man, and enjoys the esteem of his old comrades and all who know him. In 1867 he was married to Margaret Moody, of Crenshaw county.

Welcome E. Haygood, of Montgomery, a veteran of the First Alabama cavalry, was born in Stewart county, Ga., June 28, 1841, but has been a resident of Alabama from infancy, his parents, Appleton Haygood and his wife, Mary R. Lovelace, settling in Barbour county first, and ten years later moving to Union Springs, Macon county. His father, who was a soldier of the First Alabama cavalry during the last year of the war, was engaged as a mail contractor during the youth of his son, and the latter had much experience carrying the mails on horseback, before he entered the cavalry service. At the organization of the First Alabama cavalry under Col. J. H. Clanton, in November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A. His first captain was Thomas Brown, killed at Munfordville, and succeeded by Arthur Whiting, and after Colonel Clanton was made a brigadier-general the regiment was successively commanded by W. W. Allen and David T. Blakey. Private Haygood fought with his regiment at Shiloh and about Corinth, and in Gen. Joe Wheeler's original brigade participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, including several engagements with the enemy. He was afterward identified with Wheeler's cavalry command until the close of the war, taking part in many engagements during the Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Knoxville campaigns, the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and Decatur, and the rout of the Federal raids under Stoneman, Garrard and McCook, Wheeler's famous raid against Sherman's communications in North Georgia and Tennessee and the

operations during Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas. At Goldsboro, N. C., in the spring of 1865, he was severely wounded and incapacitated for further duty, but this was very near the close of the war. He is remembered by his comrades as a soldier of undoubted gallantry and unfailing devotion to the cause. Since the war he has resided at Montgomery, and is now the proprietor of the leading transfer company of the city. Mr. Haygood is a member of the Methodist church, has high standing in the Masonic order and is an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate veterans, having attended the reunions at Birmingham, New Orleans, Richmond, Nashville, Atlanta and Charleston. By his marriage in 1868 to Margaret A. Goree, of Elmore county, Ala., he has three sons, Langston W., James C., and William Warren.

George A. Hays, of Phoenix City, well known as a lawyer in that part of Alabama, rendered his Confederate service as a private in the artillery of the western army. He was born in Crawford county, Ga., in 1845; at seven years of age came with his parents to Russell county, Ala., and there was reared until he began his military service at the age of eighteen years. Three other of the boys of his family entered the armies of the South: John W., a private in Company H, Twentieth Alabama artillery battalion, who survived the war and died in Lee county in 1896; Charles R., chaplain of a Georgia regiment in the army of Northern Virginia, who was seriously wounded and captured at the battle of the Wilderness, was imprisoned at Camp Douglas until the close of hostilities, and died in 1875 from the effects of his wound; and William N., first lieutenant of an Arkansas cavalry regiment in the Trans-Mississippi army, who suffered captivity at Johnson's Island for nine months, and is now living in Arkansas. When George A. Hays entered the service in September, 1863, he became a member of the artillery company to which an elder brother belonged, Company A of the Twentieth Alabama battalion. This included the veterans of Waddell's battery, captured at Vicksburg, and was under the command of Major Waddell. Private Hays participated in the Georgia campaign, from Dalton to Atlanta, May to August, 1864, and after the battles around the latter city accompanied his battery to Macon. Thence they were sent into Alabama in anticipation of the great Federal raid under Gen. James H. Wilson,

and on April 16, 1865, meeting the enemy at Girard, just before the battle at Columbus, he and his comrades were compelled to surrender after a sharp engagement. They were taken to Macon, Ga., and paroled there April 26th. On his return to Russell county, Mr. Hays engaged in farming until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar. Since then he has given the major portion of his time to the practice of his profession in Russell and Lee counties. By his marriage in 1869 to Mrs. Sarah J. Edwards, he has four sons, all residing in Texas—George X., Charles D. and Edward Lee, in the railroad service, and Paul C., a merchant.

John W. Heacock, M. D., of Talladega county, a veteran of the Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, was born in the county which was afterward his home, December 21, 1837, son of Dr. Joseph D. Heacock, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Alabama in 1833 and practiced medicine for thirty-six years in Talladega county. John W. received his academic education in his native county, and then began the study of medicine with his father. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. John J. Woodward's company, E, of the Tenth Alabama infantry. The regiment was organized at Montgomery in May, 1861, with John H. Forney as colonel and Woodward as major, and going to Virginia had its first battle at Dranesville in December, 1861, worthily beginning a gallant record, continued thereafter in Wilcox's brigade in all the campaigns and battles of the army of Northern Virginia. Private Heacock steadily won promotion by gallant services, and when the war closed he was a first lieutenant. Returning to Alabama after the surrender he resumed the study of medicine, was graduated at the university of Louisiana in 1868, and then began the practice in Talladega county. By his first marriage in 1868, to Belle Riser, he had two children, and by a second marriage, to a sister of his first wife, eight children were born.

Joseph W. Heacock, M. D., of Jefferson county, his eldest son, was graduated at Howard college, Alabama, in 1890, and at the medical department of Tulane university, Louisiana, in 1892. He thereupon made his home at Woodlawn, and embarked in the practice, in which he has achieved notable success. He is a member of the Alabama and Jefferson county medical societies, and the American medical association, and has served two years as county physi-

cian. In 1892 he was married to Ida, daughter of Prof. R. J. Waldrop, of the faculty of Howard college, and they have two daughters.

John Y. Henderson, of Jacksonville, a veteran of the Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, July 3, 1833, and was reared in that State. He came to Alabama and made his home at Jacksonville, in September, 1855, and engaged in business as a merchant. In the spring of 1861 he sacrificed his business interests to enlist as a private soldier in Company D of the Tenth infantry, under Col. John H. Forney. The Tenth was a splendid body of fighters, and no one did more than Private Henderson, in his line of duty, to make the reputation which the command enjoyed. His first battle was at Dranesville, Va., under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and after that he participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days before Richmond, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. In the fighting of Wilcox's division at Salem church during the Chancellorsville battles, May, 1863, Mr. Henderson was severely wounded, a minie-ball passing through the lower part of the abdomen. After lying in hospital for some time he returned to duty, but was still so much disabled by his wound that during the last year of the war he was detailed as field steward in the medical department. Remaining on duty to the end he was surrendered with the army under Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House. In 1868 he was married to Susan Ware, and they have five children living. Since 1895 Mr. Henderson has held the office of postmaster at Jacksonville. He is an able and popular public official.

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C., in 1834, of a family of English descent that was among the early settlers of the colony. His father was a planter and school teacher, who removed in 1847, with his family, to Greenville, Ala. He received his literary education at the university of Alabama, and after graduating in law at the university of Virginia, was admitted to the practice. At this juncture, however, Alabama seceded from the Union, and allied herself with the Confederacy, and the only profession to which the chivalric young men of the State could give a thought was that of arms. Herbert raised a company for the Eighth Alabama infantry, and as captain accompa-

nied it to Virginia in 1861. He served at Yorktown from the fall of 1861 to the retreat upon Richmond, and at the battle of Seven Pines, having been promoted to major, was captured by the enemy. Soon afterward being exchanged, he commanded his regiment at the second battle of Manassas, and was honorably mentioned in the report of General Wilcox. As lieutenant-colonel he took part in the battles of Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, assuming command of the regiment in the latter battle, after the wounding of Colonel Royston. He commanded his regiment in the hard fighting of the second day at Gettysburg, and in the support of Pickett's charge on July 3d, again winning honorable mention, and in the Wilderness campaign of 1864 fought with gallantry until wounded so severely in the left arm as to cripple him for life. While thus disabled he notified the officer of the brigade that he desired to be retired, not wishing to stand in the way of the promotion of the junior officers. But the major of the regiment, I. P. Emerich, interested himself in preventing the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert until he had received the promotion due him. Soon afterward Colonel Royston, who had long been disabled, was retired, and Herbert was promoted to colonel, the capacity in which he had for a long time served. After the close of hostilities Colonel Herbert devoted himself to his profession, removed to Montgomery in 1872, and was soon known as one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1877 he was elected to Congress, and in his first session achieved honorable fame by his opposition to the Texas Pacific railroad subsidy. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, was a member of the ways and means committee with such men as Morrison, Hurd, Reed and McKinley in the Forty-eighth, in the next was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and was continued on that committee during the remainder of his service, holding the chairmanship whenever the Democratic party was in control. At the beginning of President Cleveland's second administration he was called to the cabinet as secretary of the navy, a position in which he continued to render services of great value to the country. As congressman and secretary he contributed to the creation of our present splendid navy to such a great extent that his name is worthy of lasting remembrance in connection with the glorious vic-

tories that he made possible. Since the close of Cleveland's administration he has resided in Alabama, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Colonel Thomas Hoard Herndon, a gallant officer of the army of Tennessee, was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1828. His father, a native of Virginia, was one of the early settlers of St. Stephens, and his mother was a daughter of Judge Harry Toulmin. He was graduated at Tuscaloosa in 1847, and after studying law at Harvard college, began the practice of that profession at Eutaw in 1849. In 1853 he removed to Mobile, where he was elected to the legislature in 1857; and then returning to his native county in 1859, he represented it in the constitutional convention of 1861. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment in May, 1862, and was elected major. After serving in Alabama until April, 1863, he joined the army of Tennessee, his regiment forming part of Clayton's brigade, and participated in the Tullahoma campaign. At the battle of Chickamauga, then having the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was severely wounded in the first fight of the regiment on Saturday afternoon. Rejoining his command six months later, he commanded his regiment during the Hundred Days' battles from Dalton to Atlanta, and in one of the engagements about the latter city was again disabled by wounds, so badly that he was not with the regiment again until on the occasion of its valorous service at Spanish Fort, when he was in command, in the rank of colonel, and was the last man to leave the trenches. After the surrender at Meridian he resumed his professional career, and made his home at Mobile.

Herman Herzberg, of Gadsden, a survivor of Gen. John H. Forney's old regiment, the Tenth Alabama, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, September, 1837, and was educated in his native land, graduating at Minden. He served one year in the Prussian army and received his commercial training at Dortmund and Cologne. Coming to America in 1859 on a visit to relatives in Georgia, he had his attention called to the advantages of Gadsden as a commercial point by General Hardee, then a railroad engineer surveying a line from Dalton to Gadsden, and he settled at the latter place in 1860. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate service as a private soldier in Company I,

Tenth regiment, and going to Virginia, was in the march to the battlefield of First Manassas under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. At the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, he took part in the gallant charge of the regiment. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, describing the advance of his force under a heavy artillery fire, said: "The Tenth Alabama rushed forward with a shout in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of their colonel (Forney) and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment crossed the road and took position along a fence, from which the enemy felt the trueness of their aim at short range. The colonel was here severely wounded and had to retire." Private Herzberg was also wounded in this gallant action, both in the shoulder and leg, and when his command retired he was left upon the field. Made prisoner by the enemy he was left at a house in Dranesville, to be sent for the next day, but before that General Stuart revisited the field with reinforcements, and he was rescued. He returned to duty in June, 1862, and participated in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and the subsequent campaigns and battles of his regiment until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when, in January, 1863, on account of failure to recover from the effects of his wounds, he was honorably discharged. After returning to Alabama he re-entered the service and was assigned to duty as collector of tax-in-kind for the Third congressional district, with Capt. Thomas Hayden. In March, 1863, he was married to Mary Liddell, and they now have three sons and a daughter living. After the close of hostilities he embarked in business at Gadsden, and became the leading merchant of the city and of that part of the State. He has also been prominent in many enterprises for the improvement of the city, and in manufacturing and banking, and has large agricultural and mining interests. Two of his sons, William and Louis, are prominent in business, and one of these, Louis, is the present mayor of Gadsden.

Captain Augustin Elzey Hewlett, of Cullman, for many years prominent in the journalism of Northern Alabama, is a native of the State, as were his parents before him. He is a veteran of the Twelfth regiment Alabama infantry, of Rodes' brigade, Hill's division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, army of Northern Virginia, and his service began with enlistment as a private soldier in Company H of this

regiment, at Decatur, Ala., July 8, 1861. The regiment went to Virginia immediately, under Col. R. T. Jones, and served about Manassas Junction until transferred to Yorktown in the spring of 1862. Captain Hewlett took part in the battle of Seven Pines, where Colonel Jones was killed, and subsequently served under Generals Jackson, Ewell, Early and Robert E. Lee until the close of the war, winning successive promotions, his last being to captain for gallantry in leading his company at the battle of Sharpsburg. He was three times slightly wounded, at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Winchester, and at the latter battle, September 19, 1864, was captured. Until the end of the war, he was imprisoned at Washington, Baltimore and Point Lookout, Md. Among the notable battles in which he participated, in addition to those already mentioned, were Gaines' Mill and the other engagements of the Seven Days before Richmond, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness campaign. When the war came to an end he returned to Alabama and settled at his old home in Morgan county, about twenty miles from the town of Cullman. On September 12, 1865, he married Eliza Adams, of Port Royal, Tenn., a union which has been blessed with six children, of whom five are living. His first business activity was as a merchant, and he was thus occupied for twenty years. In 1892 he became the editor of the Alabama Tribune, at Cullman, and two years later he disposed of this paper and established the semi-weekly Enterprise, at Bessemer. Nine months later he returned to Cullman, and purchased the Mountain City Gazette, which, at a later date he consolidated with the Tribune. In addition to conducting this journal, a work in which he has the efficient assistance of his two sons, George A. and Joseph W. Hewlett, he performs the duties of the office of register in chancery.

Alonzo Hill, a young Confederate soldier of Alabama, who afterward became one of the best known educators of the South, was born in Tuscaloosa county, April 1, 1846, son of Thomas J. Hill and Martha Foster, both parents being the children of pioneers of Alabama of South Carolinian origin. When a mere boy, barely sixteen years of age, he left school, and, in spite of his parents' solicitations, enlisted as a private in the Second Alabama cavalry. In this regiment he served for three years, distinguishing himself for courage and a high sense of honor that endeared him

not only to his comrades at arms, but to his superior officers. His old commander, Col. J. J. Pegues, has said of him that in all his experience during the Civil war, he never knew a better, nay, as good a soldier, as Alonzo Hill; that he was never known to disobey an order or shirk a duty. He was always found at his place of duty, a characteristic that was his in after life as well as in the military service. Having entered the army as a boy, he left it a man in experience if not in years, and well schooled in hardships and privations for the exercise thereafter of endurance and perseverance in his purposes. He resumed his studies, attending the famous "Green Spring school," under that noted educator, Dr. Henry Tutwiler, and prepared himself for the university of Virginia, his own State university having been laid in ashes by the enemy during the war. He was graduated in the schools of Latin and mathematics, and subsequently received from the university of Alabama the honorary degree of master of arts. After graduation he remained three years in Virginia, teaching mathematics at the Bellevue high school, near Lynchburg, under James P. Holcombe, one of Virginia's noted orators and educators, and in 1872 was married to Sally B., daughter of Judge William J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, a lawyer of high reputation at the Virginia bar. Upon his return to Alabama Mr. Hill was an instructor at the Green Springs school for one year, and afterward was connected with other educational institutions until 1876, when he took charge of the Tuscaloosa Female college. To the management of this institution he devoted the remainder of his life, and under his presidency it had a wonderful growth and took a place among the foremost female colleges of the south. The memory of the Confederacy and the cause for which he had fought was always sacred to President Hill, and in teaching his attention was strongly directed to the need of a history for southern schools that would give our youth a true and just conception of the causes which led to the war. At the time of his death he was associated with Gen. Stephen D. Lee and other noted Confederate veterans, in the examination of histories of the United States for recommendation to the Confederate Veteran association. In this connection it was said by General Lee that he felt as if he had lost his right hand in the work, as President Hill was really the working member of the historical committee. He took an active part in organizing R. E. Rodes camp,

United Confederate veterans, and served as its first-lieutenant-commander. A short time before his death he was appointed to the staff of the major-general commanding the Alabama division of this patriotic order. Among the other duties performed by President Hill were those of trustee of the Alabama-Bryce hospital for the insane, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Tuscaloosa county, director of one of the leading banks of Tuscaloosa, and a vestryman of Christ church. Besides he was a leading spirit in all literary and social organizations. His death occurred, suddenly, January 20, 1894. Surviving him were his wife and five children: Martha Foster, wife of Lake Moore, of Indian Territory; Mary C., Alice W., and Alonzo. The second daughter, Betty Robertson, died in 1896.

H. Foster Hill, of Tuscaloosa, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., in 1844, son of Thomas J. Hill, and brother of the late Alonzo Hill, resident of the Tuscaloosa female college. He left school in 1862 to enter the service of the Confederate States, and enlisted in Company D, Second Alabama cavalry, with which he was in the field first on the gulf coast. In the spring of 1863 he was with his regiment in Mississippi, actively engaged during the Vicksburg campaign, and remaining in that region was under the command of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, in Ferguson's brigade of Chalmers' division of cavalry. In May, 1864, in the same brigade under the command of Gen. William H. Jackson, of Tennessee, he was transferred to Georgia, where he fought throughout the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and raids about that city, and the battle of Jonesboro. Subsequently the brigade was attached to General Wheeler's command, and participated in the fighting with which Wheeler contested Sherman's advance toward Augusta, Ga., and harassed the rear of the Federal army as it proceeded to Savannah. He also took part in the campaigning in the Carolinas in the winter and spring of 1865, and after the surrender of General Johnston's army returned to Georgia, where he surrendered at Forsyth. During the greater part of his service Mr. Hill acted as orderly at headquarters or as courier to receive the reports of scouts, a dangerous duty, in which he had several narrow escapes and on one occasion had his horse shot under him. After the war he engaged in planting until 1869, when he began his mercantile career as

a clerk at Mobile. Afterward he was a merchant at Fosters, and from 1886 to 1895 conducted a wholesale business at Tuscaloosa, with much success. Since retiring from trade he has given his attention to his agricultural interests and the vice-presidency of the Merchants' national bank at Tuscaloosa.

Thomas E. Hill, of Troy, a veteran of the Thirty-ninth Alabama in the Confederate service, and major of the Third Alabama volunteers for the war with Spain, was born in Bibb county, Ga., October 9, 1843. His father was William M. Hill, who was an officer in the United States volunteer troops during the war with Mexico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz, Monterey, and other important engagements, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, enlisted for the Confederate service, but was honorably discharged. He died in Pike county, Ala., in 1872. Three of his sons were in the Confederate army throughout the war. Jeptha P. served as commissary of the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and is now living at Brownwood, Tex., and James C., a private of Company I, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, also survived the war and is a resident of Troy, Ala. Thomas A., not eighteen years old when the war began, was chosen by the commissioners of Pike county, whither his parents had removed soon after his birth, as a cadet in the State military academy at Glennville. Instead of entering that institution, however, he enlisted April 17, 1862, in Captain Jackson's company, which became Company A of the Thirty-ninth regiment Alabama infantry, Col. Henry D. Clayton commanding. After serving a short time as a private he was promoted to corporal, and subsequently was advanced to orderly sergeant, his rank at the end of the war. He shared all the service of his regiment, including the march into Kentucky in 1862; the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Georgia campaign, including the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro; and the last great combats of the army of Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn., and Bentonville, N. C. He was surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with the army under General Johnston, and then returned home to begin the pursuits of civil life. Until 1898 he was engaged in mercantile business with agreeable success at Troy, New Providence and Henderson, Ala., making his home permanently at Troy in 1873. In May, 1898, he was appointed by Governor Johnston captain

of Company D, Third regiment Alabama volunteers, for the war with Spain, his lieutenants being Hansford B. Cowart and Harry Adams, and his colonel R. F. Bullard, an officer of the regular army. On July 19, 1898, Captain Hill was promoted to major, and in this capacity he served at Mobile, and afterward in camp at Anniston, Ala., until March 20, 1899, when the regiment was mustered out. So far as this service permitted Major Hill proved himself a capable and popular officer. Since 1898 he has been engaged in insurance at Troy. He was married in 1870 to Exa P. Copeland, and they have three children living: Josh C., a dentist at Andalusia; Carrie Roberts and Thomas Glenn.

Colonel Henry Washington Hilliard was born in Cumberland county, N. C., August 4, 1808, was reared at Columbia, S. C., and graduated at South Carolina college in 1826. In 1829 he was enrolled as an attorney at Athens, Ga., from 1831 to 1834 was a professor in the university of Alabama, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law at Montgomery. He was elected to the legislature in 1838, was a Whig elector in 1840, in 1842-44 was United States minister to Belgium, was elected to congress in 1845, 1847 and 1849, and was a candidate for elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. Throughout this period of public service he had great reputation as an orator, statesman and diplomatist, in politics was the foremost rival of the famous Yancey, and in addition to his other lines of activity occasionally appeared in the pulpit as a minister of the Methodist church. In 1861 he was the commissioner of the Confederate States to Tennessee, to bring about the admission of the State, and in 1862 he organized a body of about 3,000 soldiers, known as Hilliard's legion. He served with this command, with duties practically those of a brigadier-general, in east Tennessee, until his resignation. After the war period he resided in Georgia, where he busied himself with law and literature until his death at Atlanta, December 17, 1892. From 1877 to 1881 he was minister of the United States to Brazil. He published "De Vere," a novel of ante-bellum life, "Politics and Pen Pictures," and a volume of public addresses.

William J. Hilliard, of Troy, formerly of the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, was born in Stewart county, Ga., Octo-

ber 24, 1833, son of William Hilliard, descendant of a prominent North Carolina family, and Mary Daniel, a native of Georgia. His father, though too old to go into battle for the Confederacy, contributed in every way that he could to the success of the cause, and gave three sons to the army. George W. served throughout the war as a non-commissioned officer of the Fifty-seventh Alabama, and came out with broken health, resulting in his death in 1871. C. W. Hilliard served with the Fifty-seventh as assistant-surgeon and is yet in the practice of medicine at Troy. William J. entered the Confederate service in June, 1861, as a private in Company F, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and accompanied the regiment to Virginia, where he participated in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign of the spring of 1862, in Trimble's brigade of Stonewall Jackson's army, including the battles of Winchester and Cross Keys. Soon after the latter battle his health succumbed to the fatigues of the rapid marches and exhausting work by which Jackson's "foot cavalry" succeeded in defeating the enemy, and he was compelled to leave the ranks. Sometime later he was granted a furlough home, at the expiration of which he returned to Virginia and attempted to re-enter active service, but it was found impossible, and he was honorably discharged in March, 1863. This closed his military service. Since the war Mr. Hilliard has been engaged in farming, also for twelve years carrying on the business of carriage manufacturing. He has been honored for eighteen years with the office of probate judge of Pike county, to which he was elected in 1880, 1886 and 1892, and in 1900 he was elected to a seat in the lower house of the general assembly of Alabama. He is also a trustee of the city schools of the city of Troy. Judge Hilliard was married first in December, 1863, to Laura Bullard, of Elba, Ala., who died in 1881, leaving four children now living: Mattie T., wife of J. E. Henderson, of Troy; Camilla J., Susa B., and William W. By a subsequent marriage, to Sarah A. Kelso, of Troy, he has two children: John W. and Alice Lee.

James M. Hobson, a gallant officer of the North Carolina troops, and after the war a lawyer at Greensboro, Ala., was born in Rockingham county, N. C., April 29, 1840, son of Samuel A. Hobson, a native of that State, and his wife, Ann, sister of Governor John M. Morehead, of North Caro-

lina. James M. was educated at the university of North Carolina, and in 1861 enlisted for the Confederate service in the Second regiment North Carolina infantry, which was ordered to Virginia and became a part of Jackson's corps of the army of Robert E. Lee. He was distinguished as a soldier, won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, and was wounded at Malvern Hill, at Chancellorsville, and at Spottsylvania Court House, where, also, he was captured by the enemy. For fourteen months thereafter he was a prisoner of war, until the close of hostilities. On his return to North Carolina he studied law with Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, married a daughter of that gentleman, and being admitted to the bar in 1867, at once removed to Greensboro, Ala., and began the practice. He was appointed probate judge by Governor Lindsay, and again by Governor Houston, and held that office for nearly twenty years. Seven children were born to him, one of whom, Richmond Pearson Hobson, entered the United States navy, and gained world-wide fame by his intrepid attempt to block the channel of the bay of Santiago, Cuba, sinking a coaler ship under the fire of the Spanish forts, during the naval blockade of that port in June, 1898.

John D. Holloway, of Geneva, a veteran of the Fourth battalion, Alabama cavalry, was born in the present territory of Bullock county, Ala., December 5, 1846. In August, 1862, before he was sixteen years old, he enlisted in one of the three cavalry companies known as the Fourth Alabama battalion, commanded by Captains A. P. Love, McKenzie and Roberts. Going to Virginia they were attached to Phillips' Georgia legion, and soon afterwards transferred to the Jeff Davis legion, Private Holloway's company being known in that organization as Company I. With this command he took part in a large number of cavalry battles and skirmishes in Virginia under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and Wade Hampton, until January, 1865, when they were transferred with General Hampton to the Carolinas, to meet the movements of General Sherman. In this field he participated in the battles of Bentonville and Smithfield, where he was slightly wounded in the arm, and in the fighting about Raleigh, N. C., and was surrendered with the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston. After his return to Alabama Mr. Holloway was engaged in farming in Bullock county for fourteen years, and then engaged in business as a mer-

chant, to which he gave his attention for twenty years, making his home since 1881 at Geneva, where he is a stockholder in the Geneva bank, and an influential citizen. By his marriage in 1867 to Georgia Haseltine Brundage, of Bullock county, he has five children living: William E., president of the Geneva bank and practicing law at Montgomery, Ala., as a partner of his brother, Joseph L.; Mollie, wife of J. R. Clark, cashier of the Geneva bank; Sallie J., a teacher; John M., a graduate of the State university.

Alexander Hood, one of whose sons is now prominent in journalism at the State capital of Alabama, is deserving of remembrance as one of the patriots of east Tennessee who remained loyal to the south in a section that was to a large extent at deadly enmity to the struggle for southern independence. He was a native of Mecklenburg county, Va., and like a true Virginian, supported the Confederacy to the end, serving in the home guard organized to hold in check the armed bodies of Union sympathizers. He also gave four sons to the Confederate armies. Hayward A. served with the rank of major in an Arkansas regiment of the Trans-Mississippi department, and is now living at Hazlehurst, Miss.; Benjamin F. fought as a private first under Gen. A. J. Vaughan, later under Gen. John H. Morgan, and while on the famous raid of Morgan's command through Indiana and Ohio, was captured with many of his comrades in July, 1863, and imprisoned at Camp Chase and Camp Douglas for two years, and died in 1868. William was a private in a Tennessee regiment of infantry, and was with Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, Miss., where he died from disease during the siege of May and June, 1863. Lawrence served as a private in a Tennessee infantry regiment of Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, and surviving the war, is now a citizen of Mobile. Horace Hood, a representative of this patriotic family at Montgomery, was born at Madisonville, Tenn., July 9, 1853, and was debarred by his youth from participating in the events of that exciting period which is vivid in his memory. When the war came to an end, his family was impelled to remove to Lowndes county, Ala., on account of the prejudice against Confederates in their old home, and in 1869 he came to Montgomery and began his career as a newspaper man as a mailing clerk. Rising rapidly in the profession he founded the Montgomery Journal, daily and weekly, in 1888, and is now

president of the company which owns this prosperous newspaper, and continues in his position as editor. He is also a member of the present legislature, from Montgomery county.

Rev. Samuel Monroe Hosmer, D. D., an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal church south and president of the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala., is a native of Tuscaloosa county, son of Silas Hosmer, a planter of some wealth and social position. The latter organized a company of 113 men in 1861, which was mustered in as Company H, Twenty-sixth regiment Alabama infantry, and he was elected and commissioned captain. While at camp of instruction at Tuscumbia, Ala., he was taken with measles, the dread of the soldier in those days, and exposing himself with too much impatience became fatally ill and died. On account of his youthfulness Dr. Hosmer did not enter the military service until the fall of 1863, when he went out as a volunteer with Company H of Lockhart's battalion, State troops. Subsequently he was regularly mustered in with Company H, Sixty-second regiment Alabama infantry, at Mobile, and in August, 1864, took part in the defense of Mobile as one of the garrison of Fort Gaines. Captured at the surrender of that fort, he was sent as a prisoner of war to New Orleans, thence to Ship Island, where he was held until exchanged in January, 1865. After sixty days' furlough and treatment in hospital, he rejoined his command at Meridian, Miss., where he was paroled May 11, 1865. After the close of hostilities he attended Pleasant Hill academy, Prof. Q. W. McAdory being principal; then entered the Southern University and was graduated in 1874. In the same year he joined the North Alabama conference, and began the work of the ministry. He soon became prominent in the conference, and was assigned to the duties of presiding elder, which he performed for the districts of Florence, Gadsden, Huntsville, Talladega and Birmingham through a period of sixteen years. At four successive sessions of the general conference he represented the North Alabama conference, at Richmond, St. Louis, Memphis and Baltimore. He has been a liberal contributor to the press of the church, and very successful in the control and business management of the Christian Advocate of Alabama. Since 1890 he has been a member of the general board of church extension of his church.

His connection with the Southern university in an administrative capacity began in 1883 as a member of the board of trustees, and in 1899 he was elected to his present position as president. Dr. Hosmer was married in 1867 to Fannie L. Parsons, of Jefferson county, Ala., and they have six children living: Maria, Loula, Irene, Linus P., William R. and Margaret.

John P. Hubbard, of Troy, a prominent jurist and ex-Confederate soldier, was born in Pike county, Ala., August 7, 1836. He was graduated at Howard college, Marion, Ala., in 1859, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1860. Making his home at Troy, he embarked in his professional career, but soon abandoned it temporarily to answer the call of the State. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-second regiment Alabama infantry, Col. Zach. C. Deas commanding. With this regiment he served until his health gave way, and he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He was not physically able to re-enter the service. Since leaving the army Mr. Hubbard has been engaged in the active practice of his profession as a lawyer and as an honored member of the Alabama bench. He was elected judge of the Second judicial circuit of the State in 1880 and again in 1886, his circuit including the counties of Pike, Montgomery, Butler, Crenshaw, Covington, Conecuh and Escambia. In 1899 he was appointed to the judgeship of the Twelfth circuit, embracing the counties of Pike, Covington, Coffee, Geneva and Henry, his present position. Judge Hubbard has also been influential in political affairs. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1870 and was speaker of the lower house during the sessions of 1871-72, the first Democratic house after reconstruction. He was again elected to the legislature in 1876 and 1898. In the enactment of laws, as well as in their application and enforcement, he has made himself a worthy place in the history of Alabama. In 1869 Judge Hubbard was married to Ann G. Coombs, a native of Savannah, Georgia, and they have three children living: Graph J., an attorney at Troy, who served as captain of Company H, Second Alabama volunteers, in the war with Spain, and is now lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment Alabama National Guard, and also judge advocate in the Department of Alabama, Spanish-Ameri-

can War veterans; Amy, a member of the faculty of the State normal college at Troy, and a graduate thereof, and also a graduate of the Judson female institute, Marion, Ala.; and Ann, wife of J. M. Pennington, Charleston, S. C.

Benjamin Maclin Huey, of Marion, colonel of cavalry on the staff of Gov. Thomas Seay, was born in Talladega, Talladega county, Ala., June 15, 1840. His father, James G. L. Huey, a merchant and banker of large means, and fine social position, and major-general of State troops under Governor Moore, was born in South Carolina in 1813, of Huguenot ancestry, came to Alabama in 1833, and married Virginia V. Maclin, daughter of Col. Benjamin Maclin, a wealthy planter residing near Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Maclin was a cousin of James M. Mason, one of the Confederate commissioners to Europe, and of John Y. Mason, secretary of the United States navy in 1844. Colonel Huey attended Emory college, Ga., one year, and was graduated at the Southern University, Alabama, in 1860. He then began preparation for the profession of law, which was interrupted by the war. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, which he accompanied to Virginia. He fought at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and in the spring and summer of 1862 in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm. For gallantry and meritorious conduct at Williamsburg he was promoted to second lieutenant. He was afterward a participant in the battles of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg, and the capture of Harper's Ferry. After Sharpsburg he was transferred to post duty as drill master at Talladega, Ala., where he remained until the summer of 1864, when he organized a company, of which he was elected captain, and was ordered to Mobile, and stationed at Fort Gaines. Here his company took part in the defense of the fort against the Federal forces and was captured, but he was at the time absent on a week's furlough on account of the dangerous illness of his wife. Reporting to the war department after the loss of his company he was reassigned to post duty at Talladega, where he remained until the close of the war. Then removing to Marion, Ala., he continued his law studies under Judge William M. Brooks and Gov. A. B. Moore, and in the spring of 1866 was admitted to the bar. Since then, with the exception of the

years 1869-71, passed upon his plantation in Perry county, he has actively been engaged in the practice at Marion. He was a partner of Gov. A. B. Moore at the time of the death of the latter. As mayor of his city, representative in the legislature, and member of the State senate, he has rendered services of value to his people. As State senator he was the first to introduce a bill in the general assembly of Alabama for the establishment of an industrial school for white girls. His address on the subject awakened a favorable sentiment throughout the State and though he was not permitted to see its success during his own term, the bill was reintroduced in the next session and with some amendments passed, with the result that Alabama has a splendid institution of this kind at Montevallo, attended by four hundred pupils. Colonel Huey is a trustee of the Marion female seminary, is active in the work of the Methodist church, and made a brilliant record for efficiency as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama. He was married January 9, 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of Edwin King, of Perry county, a planter of wealth and high social position. Their children are Edwin K., of New Orleans; Eugene L., of Bessemer; Benjamin M., Jr., of Blocton; Estelle, wife of W. B. McBride, of Cincinnati; Sarah, wife of James H. Patterson, of Mobile; Neva Langdon, Thomas F., and Clara A. The sons are all fine business men, and have excellent business positions. Colonel Huey is a gentleman of finest social position, and of considerable means. His estimable wife has a fine estate in her own right, and their home in Marion, Ala., is noted for its elegant hospitality.

John M. Huey, of East Lake, Jefferson county, was born near Atlanta, Ga., May 16, 1838, and at the age of six years began his residence in Jefferson county, moving thither with his parents. He volunteered for the Confederate service in July, 1861, as a private in the company of Capt. James Haughey—Company G, Eighteenth Alabama infantry. The regiment was first on duty at Mobile, under Col. E. C. Bullock, and after his death was commanded by Col. E. S. Shorter, with James T. Holtzclaw, afterward a brigadier-general, second in command. The regiment was actively engaged in skirmishing with the enemy previous to the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, and in that famous engagement was conspicuous for gallantry, and was hon-

ored by assignment to the duty of escorting Prentiss' captured Federal division to Corinth. Private Huey shared all this service of his regiment, and subsequently became one of the many victims to the diseases that raged in the army of Corinth, causing more loss to the Confederacy, for a time at least, than any of the great battles of the war. Upon his recovery he was transferred to the duty of naval agent, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he continued in the service to the end of the war, his duty being to supply material for the building of gunboats and coal to the fleet at Mobile, and reporting to Commodore Farrand, with headquarters at Selma. When Wilson's cavalry approached Selma in the spring of 1865, he succeeded in getting out and taking to a place of safety one hundred and forty teams and wagons, and while in this duty, from a place of concealment not far off, he witnessed the burning of the city by the Federal troops. He conducted the wagon train to Marengo county, and from there to Marion, where he received orders to go to Meridian and surrender after the capitulation of Generals Lee and Johnston. But this order he took the liberty to disobey, and returned to his home without surrender or parole. Since 1865 he has been a citizen of Jefferson county, engaged in farming, real estate operations and mercantile business. For twenty-two years he has been an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and has been a devoted worker in the religious field, but for the greater part without financial compensation. He was married in October, 1865, to Kitty McWilliams. She died in 1890 and two years later he married Stella Wood. Two sons are living: Dr. J. F. Huey, of Blossburg, Ala., and Thomas E.

Captain Milton Humes, an eminent attorney residing at Huntsville, Ala., was born at Abingdon, Va., August 4, 1844. His father was John N. Humes, who married Jane C., a daughter of James White, of Abingdon; his grandfather was a native of Scotland who settled at Knoxville, Tenn., in an early day. Five of Captain Humes' brothers were in the Confederate service: Capt. John N. Humes, killed at Sharpsburg; Gen. W. Y. C. Humes, a gallant cavalry commander; Col. James W. Humes, of the Tennessee troops; Capt. Andrew R. Humes, of a Virginia regiment, and Capt. Frank A. Humes. Milton Humes, the youngest son, enlisted in the fall of 1861, as a private sol-

dier in Company A, Sixty-third Virginia regiment, in 1862 was promoted to first lieutenant, and in the early part of 1863 was made captain of his company. After serving in the West Virginia campaigns of his regiment, including the engagements at Princeton and Charleston, he was transferred to the cavalry, and assigned to the staff of his brother, General Humes, commanding a division of the cavalry corps under Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In the latter part of 1864 he was made brevet major and recommended for promotion to the full rank, in recognition of gallant and meritorious services. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga, and again at Marietta, Ga., during the Atlanta campaign, and in consequence of which he was disabled for some time. He went through the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, until he was severely and seriously wounded near Marietta, Ga., being shot through both legs, which disabled him for service for some time. As soon as he was physically able and before he had entirely recovered from these wounds he returned to his command, and was with it in the final operations and daily fighting while Sherman's army was pushing northward through the Carolinas. The last fight in which he was engaged was at Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of the war. After his return home Captain Humes studied law and was graduated at the law department of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in 1867, and then began the practice at Huntsville, in which he has been active during the succeeding years. As the legal representative of various railroads and other organizations for the development of the country he has gained particular renown as a well-equipped and successful counselor. Not only as a lawyer but as a man of high and generous character he has the esteem and warm regard of many people of Alabama. In public life he has declined offices of honorable eminence, including a seat on the supreme bench of the State, accepting only election to the legislature on one occasion that he might secure the passage of a law authorizing a public improvement needed in his county. Captain Humes was married in 1870 to Ellelee, daughter of Reuben Chapman, a former governor of Alabama.

Colonel Daniel R. Hundley was born in Madison county in 1832, was given a collegiate education and graduated in law at the university of Virginia and Harvard college. He

then made his home at Chicago, Ill., where he practiced law, was a contributor to literary publications, and attracted attention by a work on "Social Relations in Our Southern States," published in 1860. He frankly opposed secession, but when the issue came he returned south and joined his kinsmen and friends in their battle for independence. Taking part in the organization of the Thirty-first infantry, he was elected colonel, and accompanied his command to east Tennessee in the spring of 1862, and participated in the campaigning of that region, and marched into Kentucky. In the winter of 1862 Hundley and his regiment were ordered to Vicksburg, where they fought with distinction at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. They were next in battle at Port Gibson, the first encounter with Grant's army, and there Hundley was wounded while in front of his line seeking a better position nearer the enemy. After the exchange of the Vicksburg garrison, he shared the service of Pettus' brigade in the Atlanta campaign until captured, when he was sent north and imprisoned at Johnson's Island. Returning to Alabama at the close of hostilities he resided in Lawrence county and engaged in the practice of law. His brother, Lieut.-Col. William H. Hundley, who commanded the battalion which was the nucleus of the Twelfth Alabama cavalry, was killed by being thrown from his horse in Morgan county in 1864.

William Hunt, of East Lake, Jefferson county, was born in Autauga county, September 20, 1846, the only son of Capt. Jesse Hunt and his wife, Dida Elizabeth Walker. His father was also a native of Autauga county, and a prosperous planter, was a captain of State militia when the war began, and served in the army of Northern Virginia from the spring of 1863 until the surrender at Appomattox. William Hunt was in his fifteenth year when the Confederate government was organized, but although he could not legally enlist he made two attempts to join the ranks, first in the Autauga Rifles and next in the Twelfth cavalry, but in each instance his father overhauled him and brought him back to his home. Finally, in the spring of 1863, when the elder Hunt himself enlisted, he became a member of Captain McCall's company of Lockhart's battalion, later known as the First Alabama reserve regiment, commanded by Col. Robert Huger. With this command he served mainly in Alabama, but also to some extent in Tennessee

and Mississippi, taking part in the engagement at Chehaw, July 2, 1864, with Rousseau's raiders, and the operations about Mobile in the fall of 1864 and spring of 1865, including much skirmishing and some severe engagements. For fifteen days he was on duty in the defense of Spanish Fort and Blakely, where a gallant defense was made against the Federal army and fleet. In the course of his service he was five times wounded, and was distinguished for gallantry. Upon the surrender of the forces under Gen. Richard Taylor he returned home, and after working for his father five years without salary, he accepted a position with a timber firm at $200 per month. Soon afterward he engaged in business on his account, and developing remarkably successful methods, he has become one of the wealthiest men of the State. He was married January 29, 1874, to Mary A. Granger, of Autauga county, and they have four daughters.

William H. Hurt, commander of Sam Johnston camp, United Confederate veterans, at Tuskegee, and major on the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, was born in Macon county, Ala., February 19, 1846. He entered the military service of the Confederate States in July, 1861, as a sergeant of Company C, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, organized and first commanded by Gen. James Cantey, and afterward led by Col. William C. Oates. At a later date he was promoted to orderly sergeant. Sergeant Hurt participated in all the battles of his regiment, in the army of Northern Virginia, making a splendid record as a soldier. The regiment was in all the battles of the famous vally campaign of Stonewall Jackson, when he defeated the armies of the Federal generals, Banks, Fremont and Shields, at Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic, then joined Lee before Richmond and participated in the Seven Days' battles. The regiment was organized by Gen. James Canty, who was its first colonel, and commanded until after the Seven Days' battles. In the second day's battle at Gettysburg, in the desperate struggle on Little Round Top, Sergeant Hurt was captured by the enemy, and thereafter he was a prisoner of war until June 15, 1865, nearly two years, during which he remained faithful to the cause, persistently refusing to take the oath of allegiance until after Gen. Kirby Smith had surrendered and the last hope of the Confederacy had

vanished. On his return to Alabama Sergeant Hurt made his home in Macon county and engaged in farming, his present occupation. For a few years, 1885-89, he was also in business as a merchant at Tuskegee. He has served two terms as tax collector of Macon county, by election in 1875; from 1886 to 1898 held the office of probate judge of the county, and in 1898 was elected as representative of Macon county in the State legislature, where he served on the committees of banking and insurance, privileges and elections, and county boundaries. Major Hurt was married in 1867 to Theresa E. Moore, of Macon county, who died in 1884, leaving three children now living: Fletcher M., William C., of Atlanta, and Marshall H., a graduate of 1900 in the law department of the university of Alabama. In 1888 he was married to Jessie Granberry, of Henry county, and they have two children: Augustus G. and Frances.

Colonel Richard Freer Inge, of the Eighteenth Alabama infantry, was a native of Greene county, Ala., son of Dr. Richard Inge, studied law in his youth, was admitted to the bar, practiced at Forkland and Eutaw, and in 1853 was elected to the legislature. At the beginning of the war he organized a company for the Eighteenth regiment, and was elected captain. He served at the battle of Shiloh, became lieutenant-colonel under Colonel Holtzclaw, and was on duty in the army of Mobile between the dates of Shiloh and Chickamauga. In the evening of the first day of the latter battle he took command of the regiment after Colonel Holtzclaw was injured, and next day, at 11 o'clock, he led the regiment forward in the charge of Stewart's division. This movement was met by a terrible fire of grape and canister and musketry, which struck down many gallant men, among them the chivalrous Inge. Falling with his knee shattered by a minie-ball, he lingered in pain for three days, and died September 23, 1863.

Colonel John W. Inzer, of Ashville, was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., January 9, 1834, son of Rev. Henry White Inzer, a minister of the Baptist church, who was born in North Carolina, served as a captain in the Florida war, and settled in Alabama in 1854. Both the latter's father, John Inzer, and his mother's father, John Reid, were patriot soldiers of the Revolution. Colonel Inzer was educated at the Gwinnett institute, came to Talladega, Ala., in 1854, and

read law in the office of Gen. John T. Morgan, and attended the law lectures of Chancellor Walker. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1855, and on January 8, 1856, located for the practice of his profession at Ashville, where he has ever since made his home. In 1859 he was appointed probate judge of St. Clair county, an office he held for one year. Early in 1861 he sat as a delegate in the State secession convention, being the youngest member of that body, convened at Montgomery, January 7, 1861. Being in feeble health in the spring and summer seasons of 1861 he did not enter the military service of the Confederate States until November of that year, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fifth battalion Alabama infantry. At one time he was first lieutenant in Company L, Eighteenth regiment Alabama infantry. His battalion, on its reorganization in February, 1863, became the Ninth Alabama battalion, and he was made captain of Company G, and about two weeks later elected major. In June, 1863, the battalion succeeded in gaining two more companies, and in July of that year was organized as the Fifty-eighth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Bushrod Jones, and Major Inzer was made lieutenant-colonel. In November, 1863, the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama regiments were united under the command of the field officers of the Fifty-eighth, the other regiment being at the time without field officers, and the command was thereafter known as the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth consolidated. Colonel Inzer was at the battles of Shiloh, Beach Grove, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, besides many skirmishes. He was captured at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until June, 1865, when he obtained from President Johnson a special release from prison and returned to his home, reaching Ashville August 4, 1865. Before getting home he was handed, by a detachment of Federal soldiers, a commission from the governor of Alabama as probate judge of his county. This office he held some two months and then resigned. He was elected to the same office in May, 1866, but was displaced in 1867 by the iniquitous reconstruction measures. In his profession he has always had a large practice, almost from the beginning of his career, and he stands pre-eminent as a lawyer and safe counselor. He has served two terms as State senator since 1874, and is now president of the board

of trustees of the Alabama Bryce insane hospital. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Houston to the rank of brigadier-general in the Alabama militia, a position to which he has been re-appointed time and again by Alabama governors. In 1866 he was married to Sallie E. Pope, of Shelby county, daughter of Willie Hill Pope, a captain in the Confederate army, and they have two daughters and a son: Mrs. Clara I. Montgomery, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Lila L. Freeman, of Sylacauga, Ala.; and John Manly Inzer. Colonel Inzer now has in his care the flag of his old regiment, which was borne through a score of battles and more than a hundred skirmishes. This flag is warmly cherished by him and those of his comrades who survive. It was presented to the Ninth Alabama battalion by young ladies of Mobile in April, 1863. When the command was surrendered at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865, James L. Freeman, the bearer of the colors, tore it from the staff, hid it in his bosom and brought it home with him. The sight of this bullet-torn banner, which was never in the hands of the enemy, never fails to bring tears and cheers from those who fought under it. There was not a more gallant command in the army than the Fifty-eighth Alabama and the Consolidated Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth. They were in many battles, beginning at Shiloh and ending at Spanish Fort, and at Chickamauga the Fifty-eighth lost sixty per cent of its men killed and wounded. Colonel Inzer was very popular with his men, who would follow him into any danger. He commanded with firmness and kindness, shared the fare of his men and slept where they slept. Three companies of his regiment were from his own county, and some of them still live there and still have great love and admiration for their old lieutenant-colonel. There was not a more gallant and courageous officer in the army. He was always with his command and on duty until captured, and in every battle and skirmish in which his regiment engaged up to November 25, 1863. He received several wounds, none of them, however, of a serious nature, not retiring from the field on that account, the severest being a bruise from the effects of a spent ball. Colonel Inzer is tall and erect, six feet two inches high, weighs two hundred pounds, and in a fine state of preservation, not appearing to be over fifty years of age.

Captain T. Kilshaw Irwin, of Mobile, a gallant Confederate officer, and subsequently brigadier-general of State troops, was born at Mobile, July 4, 1835. When the war began he was lieutenant of the Washington Light Infantry, at Mobile, and entering the Confederate service he was promoted to major and assigned as assistant provost marshal to the staff of Brig.-Gen. Sam Jones, who was put in command of the department with headquarters at Mobile in the spring of 1862. This position he was induced to resign to become first lieutenant of Company E, Fortieth regiment Alabama infantry, on promise of becoming lieutenant-colonel. This arrangement not being carried out, he served with his regiment at Vicksburg, participated in the operations on Deer Creek and Rolling Fork, under Col. S. W. Ferguson, and when Ferguson was promoted to command of a brigade, he was appointed captain and inspector-general on his staff. In this capacity he served during the remainder of the war, participating in the operations against Sherman during the latter's march to Chattanooga, going through the Georgia campaign of 1864 with the cavalry corps of Gen. W. H. Jackson, and continuing in active operations during Sherman's march to Savannah, where the brigade served as infantry covering the retreat of General Hardee. From Greensboro, N. C., to Washington, Ga., he served with the escort of President Davis, and his last military service was holding the enemy at bay near Washington, Ga., two hours, to allow the presidential party to get a start. Captain Irwin was twice wounded, once severely in the neck and shoulder at Nose Creek, Ga., and on another occasion in the left arm. He was devoted to duty as a soldier, never enjoyed a furlough of indulgence, was recommended for promotion for gallant conduct in the field, and at the end, when all others had surrendered in his region, was the last officer with a command. Since the war he has served nine years as colonel in the State troops, and from this rank was promoted to brigadier-general. He has been a resident of Mobile since the close of his Confederate service, and active in business as a cotton broker. Of his lineage it may be said that his mother, a Miss Kilshaw, of Liverpool, was a direct descendant of the earl of Stafford. His father, of Scotch descent, was a first cousin of Gen. Irwin McDowell. General Irwin married Mary, daughter of Col. Charles T. Ketchum, of the Confederate army, a descendant of the New Brunswick

family of Ketchums, and remotely of Llewellyn ap Griffith, last ruling prince of Wales. Of this union there are two children: Franklin Kilshaw Irwin, and Daisy Irwin, wife of Dr. Alfred Angus Clisby, of Birmingham, Ala.

Colonel J. F. B. Jackson, of Birmingham, is a native of Georgia, and one of six brothers who served the Confederacy in the troops of that State. Three of these were killed in battle: Eppy W., a captain in the Eleventh Georgia infantry, at Second Manassas; Benjamin F., a sergeant in the Fourth Georgia cavalry, at Chickamauga; John M., major of the Thirty-fourth Georgia infantry, at Jonesboro; and Thomas A., captain in a Georgia regiment, died in 1865 from the effects of wounds received in battle. William, adjutant of the Thirty-sixth Georgia, and the subject of this sketch, survived the war. The parents of these patriot sons were William Jackson, born in Georgia in May, 1797, and Lucy Morris, born in the same State in 1800, who were married in 1820, and had a happy married life of sixty-four years, the husband dying in 1884 and the wife four years later. Colonel Jackson was born at the family home in Franklin county, Ga., January 31, 1832. He engaged in business pursuits when eighteen years old, and in 1861 was a resident of Dalton, and a lieutenant of the local military company, the Dalton Guards. With this company he entered the Confederate service in the spring of 1861, and at the organization of the Thirty-ninth regiment was elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was sent into Virginia, where it took part in the mountain campaign under Gen. R. E. Lee, afterward was in east Tennessee and the Kentucky campaign of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and in the winter of 1862-63 was sent to Mississippi as part of Cumming's brigade of Stevenson's division, for the defense of Vicksburg; was in parole camp for several months after the fall of that post, and during the remainder of the war served with the army of Tennessee. Colonel Jackson was with his regiment throughout its career, taking part in the battles of Laurel Hill, Locust Lane and Sewell Mountain, W. Va., Tazewell, Tenn., Richmond, Ky., Chickasaw Bayou and Baker's Creek, Miss., and the fighting during the siege of Vicksburg, in the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the first battle after the transfer to the army of Tennessee, at Missionary Ridge, the colonel, J. W. McConnell, was killed in heroic fight of General Cleburne's line, and Jackson suc-

ceeded to the command of the regiment, with promotion to colonel. Subsequently he took part in all the battles of the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston, including Rockyface Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Peachtree Creek. He had been wounded at Baker's Creek, and again at Resaca, in this last campaign, and finally, near Atlanta, his service was ended by a minie-ball that pierced his left leg and caused gangrene. He was paroled at Atlanta in May, 1865, and resumed the pursuits of civil life. In the first constitutional convention of Georgia after the war he represented his county. His chief occupation for a number of years was railroad contracting, and this brought him to Birmingham in 1871, as the constructor of over one hundred miles of the Louisville & Nashville railroad through Alabama. He is now superintendent of roads of Jefferson county, and a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans. He has been twice married: In 1859 to Matilda C. Morris, deceased; and in 1867 to Sallie Hoke, of Greenville, S. C.

James Monroe Jackson, M. D., surgeon with the rank of major in the Confederate States service, was born at Culleoka, Maury county, Tenn., April 12, 1826. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine in the office of his cousin, Dr. William G. Gill, at Somerville, Ala.; in 1845, after an office course of one year, attended lectures at the Louisville medical college, Ky., in the time of Drake, Caldwell, Gross and others, and returning to Somerville after six months, remained until October, 1846. Subsequently he graduated at the medical college of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, and returning to Somerville, began the practice with his preceptor until 1856, when he removed to Guntersville, Ala., and there practiced his profession until the love of patriotism called him into the service of the Confederate States with the command of Col. William A. Quarles, at Clarksville, Tenn. There he organized, with the aid of Mrs. Gus Henry and other noble ladies, the Stuart college hospital. Soon after he was ordered to Fort Donelson, to which General Grant was laying siege. The garrison surrendered in a few hours, and he was made a prisoner of war. He was sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, O., and thence to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he was put in charge of the prison hospital, which he conducted until July, when he was released under a general

order made by the war department of the United States releasing all surgeons. Reporting at Richmond, he was ordered to Jackson, Miss., and was assigned by General Hindman to take charge of all returning prisoners, sick and wounded, exchanged from the battlefields of Perryville and others in Kentucky. When no longer needed in that capacity he was ordered to Port Hudson, La., where he was on duty during the bombardment of Farragut's fleet, until the command to which he was attached was ordered to the relief of Vicksburg. After the battle of Franklin, Tenn., by order of the ranking surgeon of the army of Tennessee, he was left with the wounded of that terrible combat, and with the aid of the noble women and men of that grand little city on the Harpeth river, organized McBeth college hospital. When the wounded and sick were all disposed of he was sent with others to the Nashville penitentiary, where he met two of God's noblest women, daughters of General Battle, incarcerated for giving bread to hungry Confederate soldiers. After a few days he was sent by Federal authority to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and was there held in solitary confinement until the President of the United States issued his peace proclamation. After this varied experience as a medical officer Dr. Jackson returned to Guntersville, Ala., where he is now the oldest citizen in years and settlement, and resumed the practice of his much loved profession, in which he still continues at the age of seventy-five years. By his marriage in 1850 to Eliza Davenport Wilkinson he has two children: James L. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., and Alice Lee Jackson, wife of Robert McKemy, of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Jackson is a grandson of Mark Jackson, a native of Georgia, and one of the early settlers of Tennessee, who served with the rank of captain in the war of the Revolution.

Charles Henry Jernigan, M. D., of Birmingham, was born in Jones county, Ga., June 2, 1829. His father was Henry W. Jernigan, born in Georgia in 1806, who married Caroline S. M., daughter of Charles Gachet, a native of France, while yet a resident of Georgia served as captain of a volunteer company in the Creek war of 1836 under General Jackson, and in 1837 removed with his family to Barbour county, Ala., where he became a wealthy planter. Dr. Jernigan was reared at the plantation home, and received his academic education at the Glennville high school. In 1853

he began the study of medicine under Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, of Philadelphia, and in 1855 he was graduated at the Jefferson medical college of that city. Returning to Alabama he began his professional career at the town of Enon, then in Macon county, and was yet at that place when, in May, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Capt. George W. Carter's company of the Forty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry. The regiment was organized at Auburn, and ordered to Tupelo, where it was assigned to Mouton's brigade, of Hardee's corps. The army had just retreated from Corinth, where it had suffered terribly from sickness, and Dr. Jernigan was detailed for duty in the overcrowded hospitals. Here he labored with such devotion that he was stricken with paralysis. Meanwhile he had been ordered to appear before the medical board at Mobile for examination for promotion to surgeon, but his condition prevented this. It was many years before he fully recovered, but he was able during the latter years of the war to serve on commissary duty. After the war he practiced his profession in Bullock county and in 1886 made his home at Birmingham. He has high rank as a professional man and is warmly esteemed as a citizen. In 1856 he was married to Martha Carnelia, daughter of Col. Joel T. Crawford and cousin of Gov. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and they have a son and four daughters.

Melvin Jeter, of Luverne, was born in the region now known as Lee county, Ala., January 30, 1847, and was reared from the age of five years in Lowndes county. He is a son of Ransom Jeter, who served as a sergeant in Company H of the Jeff Davis legion, a famous cavalry command of the army of Northern Virginia, under Stuart, Wade Hampton and the Lees, and finally surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. He is yet living in Crenshaw county, Ala. Melvin, when a boy of sixteen years, enlisted, May 7, 1863, in John C. Brannan's Alabama company of independent scouts, and served with that company until July 1, 1864, when he was detailed as special scout, a capacity in which he served until the last of November, 1864. Then he was detailed as a special courier, and served in that line of duty under Gen. D. H. Maury a short time, and afterward under Gen. N. B. Forrest until early in March, 1865. When the war came to an end he was on detail in charge of a wagon train, and he surrendered at Campbellton, Fla.,

some time after the capitulation of General Lee. Returning home on May 20, 1865, he worked on the farm and attended school under difficult circumstances for a few years, and subsequently his career has been that of a farmer, an occupation in which he has prospered. In 1869 he was married to Miss E. C. Tucker, of Lowndes county, and in 1869 he made his home in Crenshaw county. Here he rapidly gained the esteem of his fellow citizens, and in 1892 was elected to the office of probate judge, in which capacity he served to the general satisfaction for a period of six years. Judge Jeter has five sons living: Melvin B., William C., Rufus, Robert H. and Charles F.

Samuel W. John, a prominent attorney of Birmingham, was born at Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., June 29, 1845. He is the eldest son of Chancellor Joseph R. John, a distinguished jurist who served as mayor of Selma, as a legislator in 1847-48, and as chancellor of the middle chancery division of Alabama from 1862 until the State government was overthrown at the close of the war. While on the bench he went out with his militia company on two occasions to guard Federal prisoners at Cahaba, and when Selma was attacked by General Wilson in 1865, fought in the trenches, was captured, and held as prisoner for several days. When peace was restored he practiced his profession at Selma until a few years before his death in 1890. His wife, Rosa Jane Smith, survived until December, 1899. Their seven children are all living, and it is a fact worthy of mention that the first death among their descendants was that of their grandchild, Lieut. John Joseph Blandin, of the United States navy, who died July 16, 1898, as the result of injuries received at the destruction of his vessel, the battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898. Samuel Will John was ten years old when his father made his home at Selma. Six years later, in the fall of 1861, he joined a company of cavalry under Captain Horton, which was disbanded on account of some disagreement between the captain and governor. He immediately re-enlisted in the "Curry Dragoons," a company of cavalry under Capt. Samuel Jennings Murphy, which was stationed at Mobile, and assigned to duty as escort company for Gen. A. H. Gladden. After the fall of Fort Donelson, Gladden's brigade was moved into west Tennessee, and then brought to Corinth, the point of concentration, where General Glad-

den was made military governor and charged with the duty of organizing the raw troops in brigades and divisions. In this work Private John and three comrades acted as couriers for the general, carrying all the many orders necessary in the work and having some exciting experiences while the great army was being brought for the first time under military discipline. Just before the evacuation of Corinth was completed he went into the city with dispatches, and got out on the train next to the last before the Federal occupation. His company was in the brigade commanded by Generals Beall and Gardner until, at Tupelo, it was assigned as Company F, to the Third regiment Alabama cavalry, under Col. James Hagan, the captain of the "Curry Dragoons," becoming lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was part of the cavalry brigade of General Chalmers until July, 1862, when Chalmers took an infantry command for the Kentucky campaign, and the First and Third Alabama and Eighth Confederate regiments were brigaded together to be commanded by Col. Joseph Wheeler, a young cavalry officer who had been distinguished at Shiloh, and whose name is now one of the most familiar among the military heroes of America. Private John was with Wheeler's brigade until August 26, 1862, when, his period of enlistment having expired, he was discharged as under military age, over the protest of General Wheeler, who declared that the boy was always ready for duty and he needed all such soldiers that he could get. Ten days later he entered the University of Alabama, and had no more military service until the University cadets were ordered out in the summer and fall of 1862, when he served as lieutenant. As cadet captain he commanded Company B of the corps in the night fight with Croxton's brigade of Wilson's cavalry at the Tuscaloosa bridge, April 4, 1865, and then marched to Marion, where the cadet corps was paroled for thirty days, within which period the war ended. Mr. John was admitted to the bar in 1866. Early in his career he served as solicitor of Dallas county, and represented the county during three sessions of the legislature. In April, 1885, he organized the Third regiment Alabama State troops, which he commanded as colonel three years. Since his removal to Birmingham in February, 1889, he has maintained a leading place in his profession, and has represented Jefferson county in the legislature. He has twice served as speaker pro tempore, in the organization of the

house, in 1886 and 1894. He is a member of Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans. In 1892-3 he was a member of the commission to devise and report to the legislature a new convict system, which was adopted. He is now a trustee of the Alabama-Bryce insane hospital at Tuscaloosa, and of the Alabama Girls' industrial school at Montevallo and a member of the Alabama History commission.

James H. Johnson, of Edwardsville, county clerk of Cleburne county, was born in Coweta county, Georgia, January 2, 1840, son of James H. Johnson, a farmer. He was reared in his native State, and enlisted in the Confederate service in the spring of 1862 as a private in Company C, Capt. J. A. Grice, of the Fifty-sixth regiment Georgia infantry, under Col. E. P. Watkins. Subsequently he was made first sergeant. In the spring of 1862 he accompanied his regiment to east Tennessee and being assigned to the division of Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, took part in the capture of Cumberland Gap and the march into Kentucky under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. In the winter of 1862 the division was sent to Mississippi, and the Fifty-sixth Georgia, with Cumming's brigade, fought with gallantry at the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, where Sergeant Johnson fell with a severe wound made by a minie-ball in his left knee. The brigade lost nearly a thousand men, killed, wounded and captured, and Sergeant Johnson was among those who came into the hands of the enemy. He was in hospital until the following August, and meanwhile Vicksburg had surrendered. After his exchange he re-enlisted in 1864, in a regiment of Georgia cavalry, as second lieutenant, and was paroled after the close of hostilities, at Atlanta. In 1869 Mr. Johnson removed to Alabama and settled in Cleburne county, where he has for many years efficiently served the people in an official capacity. He held the office of county treasurer from 1872 to 1884, was eleven years register in chancery, served as clerk of the circuit court 1892-98, and assumed the duties of his present office in February, 1897. He was married in 1871 to Mary E. Grice, who died in 1896, leaving three children: Oscar E., James L., and Leonard L.

James H. Johnson, of Greenville, a veteran of Gracie's brigade, was born in Marion county, Ga., February 21,

1836, and at eleven years of age became a resident of Pike county, where he engaged in farming on attaining manhood. In February, 1862, he enlisted for the Confederate service in Hilliard's legion, and went on duty in east Tennessee, where the legion served under Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the siege of Cumberland Gap and the advance into Kentucky in the summer of 1862. He continued in that region until General Bragg fell back from Chattanooga, when they marched to the aid of the army of Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga with notable distinction. From Missionary Ridge they went back to east Tennessee under General Longstreet, and took part in the siege of Knoxville and the battle of Beans' Station. About this time the legion was reorganized, forming the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama infantry regiments, and Private Johnson was made orderly sergeant of Company I, of the Fifty-ninth. Afterward he was promoted to lieutenant, and in the last months of the war he was acting captain, in command of his company. He shared all the service of General Gracie's brigade in Virginia, fighting at Drewry's Bluff, the battle of the Crater, and throughout the siege of Petersburg, at the close of which he marched with the army to Appomattox Court House and surrendered with General Lee. While on duty in the trenches of Petersburg he received a severe gunshot wound near the heart, which caused his disability for several months. Returning home after the surrender he resumed farming, and a few years later embarked in mercantile business at Rutledge and afterward at Greenville. He is now engaged in warehousing and livery. His first marriage was in 1858 to Emma McGee, who died in 1892, and three children by this union are living: Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mrs. James Ewing, and John H. Johnson, Jr. In 1896 he was married to Julia Burnett, of Greenville. Lieutenant Johnson had two brothers in the Confederate service: William M., a private in the First Alabama infantry, who died in 1862 at Island No. 10, and Spane, a private in an Alabama regiment who served throughout the war and died in 1898, at Rutledge.

Captain John A. Johnson, of Cullman, a well-known journalist and public official of North Alabama, is a native of Limestone county, where he enlisted May 2, 1862, as a private soldier in Company F of the First Louisiana cavalry, under Col. J. S. Scott. At a later date he was trans-

ferred to Major Hamilton's battalion, at Tullahoma, Tenn., and after some service with this command in General Bragg's army he was detailed in the purchasing department. Upon the close of hostilities he returned to his native county, and presently engaged in newspaper work, his occupation since that time. He is widely known as one of the oldest editors and publishers in the State. Previous to the war he began his official career as sheriff of Limestone county, as which he served from 1858 until his enlistment in the army. Since making his home in Cullman county in 1876, he has served by appointment of Governor Houston as judge of the county court from 1880 to 1887, and as tax collector, by appointment of Governor O'Neal, from 1887 to 1890. He has held also the office of doorkeeper of the Alabama State senate, and is a member of the staff of Brig.-Gen. William Richardson, commanding the Third brigade, Alabama division, U. C. V., with the rank of captain. In his local camp, Thomas H. Watts, No. 421, he has the rank of adjutant. At Cullman he discharges various public official duties, and is regarded as a leading citizen.

Brigadier-General Robert D. Johnston, since 1887 a citizen of Birmingham, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., March 19, 1837. This is the same county that gave to the Confederate service the gallant Gens. Stephen D. Ramseur and Robert F. Hoke. General Johnston is the son of Dr. William H. Johnston, a prominent physician of his period in North Carolina; and a brother of Joseph F. Johnston, the present governor of Alabama. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, in 1857, and then began a course in the law at the university of Virginia, which was incomplete when the Confederacy was organized. Early in 1861 he volunteered as a soldier, and was made second lieutenant of the Beattie's Ford Rifles, which was mustered in as Company K, Twenty-third regiment North Carolina infantry. Shortly afterwards he was elected captain. He served with the regiment on the Virginia peninsula and at the battle of Williamsburg, and at the reorganization that followed was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was wounded twice at the battle of Seven Pines, but was on duty again in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg with Garland's brigade, and winning

honorable mention by his gallantry in the bloody combat on the Antietam. At Chancellorsville, when the Twelfth North Carolina had lost all its field officers, he led it in the flank attack under Stonewall Jackson. At Gettysburg, participating in the operations of Ewell's corps, he was again twice wounded, and soon afterward, General Iverson having been ordered to another field, he was promoted to brigadier-general and assigned to command of the brigade. He was in the battle of Mine Run, November 27-28, 1863, and was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, in May, 1864. After Cold Harbor, he led his brigade in the Shenandoah valley under General Early, and served on the Richmond and Petersburg lines during the siege until he was disabled in the attack of Gordon's corps upon the Federal line at Hare's Hill, March 25, 1865. In consequence he was deprived of the privilege of accompanying his gallant brigade to Appomattox. During his service, as has been noted, he was six times wounded. He also had five horses killed under him, further evidence of the readiness with which he shared the dangers of his men in the face of the enemy. General Johnston engaged in the practice of law at Charlotte, N. C., from 1867 until 1887, when he removed to Birmingham. He served for several years as president of the Birmingham national bank, and was vice-president of the Alabama national bank until 1895. With his comrades he maintains fraternal relations as a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, of which he has had the rank of commander. In 1871 General Johnston was married to Lizzie Johnston Evans, daughter of Col. Peter G. Evans, of the Third North Carolina cavalry, killed at the battle of Upperville, and granddaughter of Governor Morehead, of North Carolina. They have living four sons and four daughters.

William H. Johnston, first lieutenant-commander of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, at Mobile, is a native of North Carolina. Going west in 1860, he made his home in Arkansas, and was engaged in commission business on the river, when that State seceded, and the war began against the Confederacy. He enlisted in May, 1861, in a company which was mustered in as Company K, Fifth regiment Arkansas infantry, and in the fall of 1861, was sent to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Bowling Green, as part of the army under Gen. Albert Sidney

Johnston. The Fifth Arkansas was one of the regiments of the original brigade of the famous Confederate general, Patrick R. Cleburne. After the fall of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, they retreated to Corinth, Miss., and being on detailed duty defending Glendale to prevent flank movement by the enemy at the time of the battle of Shiloh the regiment did not participate in that famous fight. In the return to Kentucky under General Bragg, the Fifth was in Liddell's brigade of Hardee's corps, and at the opening of the battle of Perryville, October 7, was at the front supporting Wheeler's cavalry, and received the first Federal attack. Next morning they opened the fight, with orders to advance, break the enemy's first line, reach the main line, and then fall back, turning and firing every eighty steps. After gallantly performing this duty, they were held in reserve until the evening, when they were ordered back into the fight, and captured a Yankee battery that was in action against Cleburne's division, turning the guns upon the enemy. Two Federal regiments came up in support of the battery, but were repulsed with terrible loss, the Fifth regiment having but one man wounded. In this battle Mr. Johnston was wounded in the shoulder. He fell back into Tennessee with Bragg's army, through Cumberland Gap, and his next battle was at Murfreesboro, where Liddell's brigade, fighting under Cleburne, lost 607 killed, wounded and missing out of 1,709 engaged. During the bloody fight in the cedar thicket on this battlefield Orderly Sergeant Johnston was shot through the hand, and the wound caused partial paralysis and disabled him for further service in the field. He carried his hand in a sling until 1866, but remained in the Confederate service as lieutenant on post duty at LaGrange, Ga., until the close of the war. When hostilities ceased he engaged in farming and mercantile business in Choctaw county, Ala., until 1882, and then came to Mobile to educate his sons. He has since then been an honored citizen of Mobile, and successful in various business enterprises. His three sons, Wellington M., James F., and E. M., are also engaged in business in the city.

Alexander Williamson Jones, M. D., of Selma, prominent among the railroad men and capitalists of Alabama, was formerly distinguished in the medical service of the Confederate States army. He is a native of Tennessee, born November 3, 1840, at Somerville, Fayette county, son

of Calvin Jones, a native of North Carolina, who was graduated at the university of North Carolina, and became a leading lawyer, for eight years serving as chancellor of the Western district of Tennessee. Dr. Jones received a classical education at West Tennessee college, Jackson, Tenn., after which he began the study of medicine, and was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1861. Returning to his home immediately after the Southern States had seceded, he enlisted in the volunteer army of Tennessee, as a private soldier in the Dixie Rifles, a company which was assigned to the Thirteenth regiment Tennessee infantry, then stationed at Randolph. Subsequently the regiment was transferred to New Madrid, Mo., and while there he was appointed to a position in the medical department of the State army. When the army was transferred to the Confederate government he was appointed assistant surgeon, and after serving for some time in hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., he passed examination before the medical board at Mobile, consisting of Drs. Ross, Miller and Hall, and was commissioned assistant-surgeon, and reassigned to duty at Lauderdale Springs. Thence in 1862, he was ordered to Port Hudson, La., and there early in 1863, after an examination before a board composed of Drs. Knode, Fauntleroy and Maughs, was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major. Before the siege of Port Hudson he was ordered to Jackson, Miss., and from there, after the fall of Vicksburg, to Lauderdale Springs. In November, 1863, he reported to Gen. S. D. Lee, at New Albany, Miss., and was assigned to the staff of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, who had returned from Bragg's army, and was about to make his famous incursion into Tennessee to raise a cavalry division within the Federal lines. Dr. Jones accompanied the great "rough-rider," who entered Tennessee with one battalion of cavalry and a four-gun battery, and arriving at Jackson, Tenn., organized a medical board, of which he acted as president, with orders to excuse no men from duty capable of ninety days' service. Under this stringent rule a body of unarmed men was collected and carried safely to Mississippi and armed, after which they fought gallantly in the famous battles of Forrest's cavalry. From the time of Surgeon Jones' appointment to Forrest's staff, in November, 1863, to the surrender of Gainesville, Ala., May, 1865, he was on duty as a member of the general's staff, was with him in every battle, and encountered

all the dangers of combat. Wearing the usual arms of the staff officer, he frequently had occasion to use them, a notable instance being the fight at Plantersville, Ala., during Wilson's raid in the spring of 1865, when he and Col. M. G. Galloway effectively aided General Forrest in saving himself from the attack of six Federal troopers. He was in the great battles and famous raids of the period of his service, including Brice's Crossroads, Tishomingo Creek, Harrisburg, Fort Pillow, Johnsonville, Athens (Ala.) and the operations of the advance and rear guard in Hood's campaign in Tennessee. Surgeon Jones was paroled at Gainesville in May, 1865. On January 30, 1866, he was married to Augusta Carlisle, a charming Alabama girl residing near Marion, whom he had met while in the service, and afterward he lived in Tennessee until 1870, when he came to Selma and embarked in commission business as the partner of his wife's father, E. K. Carlisle. This business was maintained with notable success until August, 1881, the elder Carlisle being succeeded at his death by his son, E. K. Carlisle, Jr. In 1878 Doctor Jones began his railroad career by the purchase, with the co-operation of other gentlemen, of the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad. For the management of this the Selma & Greensboro railroad company was formed, under his presidency, and the road was soon put in good condition and sold four years later at a handsome profit. He then led in the purchase of the New Orleans & Selma railroad, which was acquired October 4, 1886, and reorganized as the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans. Under his presidency this road also has been put in excellent condition, and, if his projects are accomplished, will become a valuable short line to the Crescent city. Doctor Jones is also one of the directors of the City National bank of Selma, and in many ways is one of the leaders of development and progress in Alabama. He has four sons and four daughters living.

Colonel Bushrod Jones, an able and gallant officer, frequently in brigade command, was born in 1836, in Perry county, Ala., where his parents had settled, coming from Virginia, in the previous year. He graduated at the State university, studied law at Lebanon university, and began the practice at Uniontown in 1858. His Confederate military service began in January, 1861, with a company at Fort Morgan. Then he went to Virginia as a private in

the Fourth Alabama, fought as a private at First Manassas, and was promoted to lieutenant. Returning to the west in 1862, he was elected, at Corinth, captain of a company of the Ninth Alabama battalion, at the reorganization became lieutenant-colonel, commanding, and when two companies were added, completing the Fifty-eighth regiment, was promoted to colonel. He was distinguished for gallantry at the battle of Hoover's Gap, winning honorable mention in the report of General Bate, and was equally conspicuous on the bloody field of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost 149 killed and wounded out of 288 engaged, and at Missionary Ridge, where his horse was shot under him. In command of the Fifty-eighth and Thirty-second regiments, consolidated, he did gallant service at Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca and New Hope Church, and ably commanded Holtzclaw's brigade at the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro. After going through the Nashville campaign, he was again in command of Holtzclaw's brigade in the heroic defense of Spanish Fort, in the spring of 1865. Returning home after Taylor's surrender he became probate judge, and served until ousted by the reconstruction laws. Thereafter he was in the active practice of his profession until his death, September 27, 1872. The wife of Colonel Jones was a sister of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, of Mobile.

Captain Cadwallader Jones, of Greensboro, is a native of Hillsboro, North Carolina, and during the war of the Confederacy, was a soldier of the South Carolina troops. His enlistment was made at the age of sixteen years in June, 1861, in the Washington light infantry of the Hampton legion, the original command of Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, organized in South Carolina. He fought with this command at the battle of First Manassas, July 21, 1861, and subsequently was transferred to Company H, Twelfth South Carolina infantry, of McGowan's brigade, A. P. Hill's corps, with which he served until the close of the war. Among the battles in which he participated were those of the Seven Days before Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Frayser's Farm and Spottsylvania Court House. On the Petersburg lines he took part in numerous combats with the enemy until he was wounded in the fight at Jones' Farm, and being granted a furlough while dis-

abled, he was at home when the army evacuated the Confederate capital. He entered the army as a private and was elected first lieutenant, the rank which he held till the end of the war. Removing to Greensboro, Ala., after the war, he engaged in farming until appointed deputy sheriff. After holding this position three years he was elected sheriff, an office he held for four years. At the expiration of that service he was appointed register in chancery of Hale county, in which capacity he has ever since continued in office. The wife of Captain Jones was Emmie S. Johnston, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Johnston, of Raleigh, N. C., and they have two daughters, Fanny Erwin Jones and Mary Campbell Jones.

Colonel Egbert J. Jones was born in Limestone county, Ala., and was reared without the advantages of wealth or ancestral distinction. He was graduated in the law school of the university of Virginia about 1842, and began the practice at Athens. In 1844 he was elected to the legislature. His first military experience was in the Mexican war, for which he raised a company of the regiment of which R. M. Echols was colonel, Jones M. Withers lieutenant-colonel, and Jere. Clemens major. Returning with honor from that foreign war, he practiced his profession at Athens, and from 1853 at Huntsville, until the beginning of hostilities in 1861, when he was chosen captain of one of the first companies that left Madison county. This was assigned to the Fourth Alabama infantry, of which he was elected colonel. The regiment went to Virginia and became part of Gen. Barnard E. Bee's brigade of Gen. J. E. Johnston's army in the Shenandoah valley. It is related that just before the battle of First Manassas some of his officers and men, with the freedom of newly enlisted volunteer soldiers, and doubtless for trifling cause, asked him to resign, but in a very noble manner he expressed his intention to command during the coming engagement, after which he would submit to their pleasure. He and his men found an opportunity for fully testing their soldiership in the battle of July 21st, and both commander and regiment fought bravely against great odds. Colonel Jones sat calmly in his saddle, under heavy fire, directing his men, winning universal admiration, until he was severely wounded in the thigh. A few weeks later he died at Orange Court House, aged

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forty-one years. He was the first prominent Alabamian to fall in battle, and his funeral at Huntsville was the occasion of imposing ceremonies.

Colonel Robert Tignall Jones, one of the ablest of the Alabama soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the early campaigns, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., October 8, 1815. He was appointed to the United States military academy in 1833 and graduated in 1837, No. 13 in the class of which Braxton Bragg was No. 5, and Generals Early, Elzey and W. H. T. Walker of lower grade. As second lieutenant of artillery he served in the Florida war, and in the transfer of the Indians to the west in 1838; was promoted to first lieutenant, but resigned after a year's service. Subsequently he was a planter in Perry county, Ala., was captain of militia, 1849-50, and had charge of the survey and construction of the Cahaba & Marion railroad, of which he became president. Early in 1861 he declined the rank of brigadier-general and a seat on the military board of the State, and going to Fort Morgan, took command of a battalion of artillery, and for a time was in command of the fortress. In July, 1861, he was elected colonel of both the Twentieth and Twelfth regiments, and accepted the latter. Taking command at Richmond, Va., he became associated with Robert E. Rodes, John B. Gordon, C. C. Pegues, A. M. Gordon, E. L. Hobson, and the other gallant men who made Rodes' brigade famous, and was referred to by Rodes as "the most accomplished officer in the brigade." At the battle of Seven Pines his regiment was seriously engaged, and suffered heavy loss, none more regretted than that of the devoted colonel, who, as Gen. D. H. Hill reported, left a sick bed to find a bloody grave on the battlefield. "He was one of the very best officers and purest men in the army."

Thomas G. Jones, a gallant staff officer of the Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, afterward colonel of the State Guard, and governor of the State, 1890-94, was born at Macon, Ga., November 26, 1844. He is the eldest son of Col. Samuel G. Jones, an eminent civil engineer, whose wife was Martha Goode, of Mecklenburg county, Va. He was reared at Montgomery, Ala., whither his parents moved in his boyhood, and in 1859 he entered the Virginia military institute at Lexington. In 1861 he began his military ser-

vice for the Confederacy with his fellow cadets as a drill master at Richmond, and was commissioned as a cadet in the Confederate States service. In the spring of 1862 he took part in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign under Stonewall Jackson, and subsequently returning to Alabama was made a first sergeant in the Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry. With this command he was distinguished for gallantry at the battle of Thompson's Station, was part of that day in command of battalion, and though wounded, refused to quit the field. While still serving with the Fifty-third Alabama, Governor Watts, then attorney-general at Richmond, brought his merits to the attention of Gen. John B. Gordon, who had about that time attained command of a brigade in Jackson's division, and as General Jackson was also acquainted with the young soldier as his professor at Lexington, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to duty on the staff of General Gordon. Throughout the war he continued in the military family of that famous leader, as he rose successively to division and corps command, and as the merits of the young aide-de-camp were made manifest he was promoted to captain in 1863 and to major in 1864. While with General Gordon he was wounded at the battles of Second Kernstown, Spottsylvania and Hare's Hill, and was commended for conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Bristoe Station, Cedar Creek and Hare's Hill. He was personally thanked by Gen. R. E. Lee for his service at Bristoe, and the great leader sent his "thanks to the brave young Alabamian" for gallant conduct under his eye before Petersburg. He was with the army to the last day and at Appomattox bore one of the flags of truce sent into the enemy's lines just before the surrender. It was said of him by General Gordon, in introducing him to an audience at Montgomery on the occasion of a lecture on the army of Northern Virginia:

> I think I may truthfully say, without one particle of exaggeration, that if the bare facts connected with his services in the Confederate army were written out, it would furnish as thrilling a romance as one ever read. Let me relate to you one or two instances which I recall at this moment:
>
> On one occasion, at Bristoe, I directed him as a staff officer to carry an order several miles, through an unbroken forest, to another portion of the army, from which we had been detached. The sun was just setting. At nightfall he still found himself in the forest and in the midst of the Federal pickets; but by the instrumentality of his cool bearing—genius I am pleased to term it, and

I think I am doing justice to him in saying so—the captive became the captor, and marched to my tent nine Federal soldiers. As to how he did it I had his simple story at the time. I have often related it, and I have never found a listener who did not say it showed great personal heroism.

On another occasion during the fearful attack on Hare's Hill, near the close of the war, at Petersburg, it became necessary for an order to be carried to the troops in front, and across the most deadly portion of the field, where it had been utterly impossible to move large bodies of men. So fearful was this fire that I hesitated to designate any one of my staff for the service; and I asked if there was any one who would volunteer to carry the order. No sooner had I uttered the words than this boy, not yet out of his teens, sprang to his feet with the words: "General, I will carry your order." He carried it, but left his track in his blood in doing so.

When he returned from the war Major Jones engaged in planting, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and in the same year was married to Miss Gena Bird, of Montgomery. His planting operations resulted disastrously, and as a young lawyer he was burdened with debt, but even under such circumstances he indulged his love for the life of a soldier by organizing and commanding the "Governor's Guard." Meanwhile he gained fame as an orator and this was made widespread by his Memorial Day oration of 1874, which was extensively published in the North, and created a profound impression favorable to better feeling between the sections. From 1875 for nine years, he was of great service to the city as a member of the board of aldermen, and from 1870 to 1880 he held the office of reporter of the supreme court. In 1884 and 1886 he was elected to the legislature, and during his second term served as speaker of the house. His military service continued during this time, as a member of the governor's staff, 1874-76, during the next three years as captain of the Montgomery Greys, and from 1880 to 1890 as colonel of the Second regiment Alabama State troops. He was repeatedly commended in orders by Governors Houston, Cobb, O'Neal and Seay for services while in command of State troops during riots, and especially for his conduct in the Howes and Posey riots at Birmingham. In 1890 he was elected governor of the State, and re-elected for a second term in 1892, the highest honor in the gift of the people of Alabama. As an officer of the State troops, and as commander-in-chief by virtue of his office as governor, he was in personal charge of the troops during every serious

riot in the State from 1874 to 1894, and on each occasion vindicated the laws without the shedding of blood. On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair the rank of brigadier-general of State troops was created in the hope that he might accept it, but he was compelled to decline for business reasons.

Timothy L. Jones, of Montgomery, Ala., a veteran of Morgan's Kentucky cavalry, was born in Logan county, Ky., May 5, 1845. He was reared on a farm in his native county and in the summer of 1862 enlisted in a company which was raised by Capt. John B. Dortch behind the Federal lines, the meetings of this company being held at night in swamps and thickets far away from public thoroughfares. As soon as the United States garrisons were weakened in the district of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee by reason of the advance of General Bragg into Kentucky, this company came out of its hiding and was for several months connected with the command of Col. T. G. Woodward in his various operations in that section of country. In one of the fights near Clarksville, Tenn., young Jones was wounded in the face by splinters torn from a rail fence by a shell. On the retirement of General Bragg from the State, Gen. John H. Morgan came out of Kentucky to Springfield, Tenn., and there Captain Dortch, who commanded two companies, joined the regiment of Col. R. M. Gano, and Mr. Jones was a participant in all the affairs of middle Tennessee up to the raid into Kentucky during the battle of Murfreesboro, at which time he was so enfeebled by illness that he was ordered to the sick camp, but by using strategy and conspiring with the surgeon he managed to get ordered back to his company for duty and successfully made the trip, thenceforth being engaged in all the campaigns of Morgan, including the Ohio raid. A very desperate fight was made by a part of Johnson's brigade at Green River bridge, Ky., Gano's regiment holding the center of the line and charging, first, the rifle-pits and then up to the abatis of the reserve line of the enemy. In this charge the two men at Jones' right and the one on his left were killed. He participated in all the fighting of the brigade on the Ohio raid, including that at Buffington's Island, and he remained with the regiment in its further attempts to cross the Ohio river until the sending out, by Colonel Cluke, of the white flag which surrendered the command. At this junc-

ture, Jones, with a messmate, took to the woods, as many others did, intending to hide out and swim the river at night. They soon fell in with Captain Jones, of Duke's old regiment, and some of his men, and for two days and nights they raided southward so as to get behind the enemy. This they finally did and seventeen of them successfully crossed the river and made their way to Saltville, Va. Here Mr. Jones reported at the headquarters of Gen. "Cerro Gordo" Williams, who commanded at that place, and at the request of General Williams and staff gave a detailed account of Morgan's raid and capture. The seventeen were furnished transportation to Knoxville, Tenn., where they reported to Gen. S. B. Buckner and found all the convalescents and the camp equipage which had been left behind by General Morgan. A sufficient number was found to organize two battalions of Morgan's men, and Captain Dortch, having been left with this contingent, was put in command of one battalion. These troops were finally merged in the Kentucky brigade of Wheeler's command, and Gen. "Cerro Gordo" Williams commanded them, under Wheeler, until the close of the war. At Knoxville Jones was detailed to serve at General Buckner's headquarters as scout and he and another chosen man crossed the Cumberland mountains together and obtained full details of Burnsides' advance out of Kentucky to join Rosecrans. For this a high compliment was paid him by the adjutant-general of Buckner's staff. On arriving at Chickamauga he requested Gen. Buckner to allow him to go into the fight with Morgan's men under his old captain, which was granted. After Chickamauga the Kentucky brigade was commanded by Colonel Grigsby and finally by General Williams, who came to it on the opening of the Atlanta campaign. Jones, being assigned to duty one day at brigade headquarters, made himself known to Adjutant-General Labouisse as the soldier who dined at brigade headquarters at Saltville and told them of Morgan's capture, and Labouisse at once took him into the tent and made him known to General Williams, who ordered the adjutant-general to take down his name and company, General Williams saying that the information given of Morgan's raid and capture had been so fully verified in detail that he was sure a young man who could so correctly report events might be used in that line, so Jones was a short time afterwards ordered to a permanent place as scout at brigade headquarters. During the Atlanta

campaign, while filling this position, he made frequent trips behind the lines of General Sherman and the information furnished by the eight men kept at General Williams' headquarters was noticed officially by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in a communication to Williams, which was delivered to these men. Young Jones took part in all the fighting of the Atlanta campaign as courier, etc., often being more exposed than if he had been in the ranks. He was at his post at the capture of General Stoneman near Macon and was allowed to volunteer under Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge to pursue the fleeing part of Stoneman's command. Being well known to Colonel Breckinridge, he was chosen as advance vedette in the all-night march and was the first man in the enemy's camp in the charge at daylight, near Athens, when 750 of the enemy were taken by 250 men, Jones, with Clark Johnson, of Tennessee, having captured the enemy's vedettes without permitting them to alarm the camp. Jones and Johnson first secured the two advanced pickets and then, dismounting, slipped up to the base of ten men who were worn out by the raid and overcome with sleep and made them prisoners. This success permitted Colonel Breckinridge to charge into the camp without alarm and practically the whole camp was made prisoners by 250 men. A short time after this an advance into middle Tennessee was begun by Wheeler's command. Passing up around Knoxville and crossing the Cumberland mountains they entered McMinnville. During this raid Jones, with his old captain, in command of a squad of a dozen men, crossed the Cumberland river and entered southern Kentucky, and while on a night excursion he and a companion ran upon a company of the enemy at Allensville, Ky., and were fired on by about thirty men at less than fifty yards' range, Jones' horse receiving so many bullets into his broadside that he was instantly killed. Other balls went through the clothes of the rider, but the only hurt he received was a badly mashed nose from striking the ground as his horse fell. It being dark he successfully made his escape. On the advance of General Hood into Tennessee in 1864 Jones was sent with a small company into West Tennessee to assist Brigadier-General Lyon, who was operating against the shipping on the Cumberland river. His scouting qualities being made known to General Lyon, he was assigned to duty at headquarters and assisted in the destruction of quantities of shipping. As Hood approached

Nashville the brigade of General Lyon crossed the Cumberland in one of the captured steamers and advanced to Hopkinsville, Ky. Hood's precipitate retreat forced General Lyon to raid the whole length of the State via Greenville, Elizabethtown, Campbellsville and out at Burksville, thence across Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee river at Guntersville, Ala. General Lyon moved thence to Mississippi via old Elyton (now Birmingham) from which point he furloughed Jones for thirty days that he might visit Montgomery, where he had friends. The result of this visit was that, after the close of the war, in January, 1866, Jones returned and settled in Montgomery, where he has since made his home, having married and raised a family there.

Captain W. A. C. Jones, of Livingston, a veteran of the Fortieth Alabama infantry, is a native of Kentucky and was educated at Nashville, Tenn. In early manhood he followed the profession of civil engineering, placed the first level for the construction of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, and when the war began in 1861 was in charge of the construction of the Northeast and Southwest Alabama railroad. He raised a company for the Fortieth regiment organized at Mobile in May, 1862, and was elected captain, under Col. A. A. Coleman. His first duty in the field was with General Moore's brigade under General Pemberton in Mississippi, and he took part in the campaigning about Vicksburg and the defense of that city during the siege, and was surrendered and paroled in July, 1863. Subsequently he was in parole camp at Demopolis for several months, and upon his exchange he was transferred to the engineer corps, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he served with the army in Mississippi under General Polk, and after that army was united with the army of Tennessee at Resaca, Ga., participated in the campaign of May to September, 1864, including the siege of Atlanta, and the many battles that were fought during the advance of Sherman. In the fall and winter of that year he was with the army under General Hood, had charge of the pontoon bridge on which the troops crossed the Tennessee river in the advance on Nashville, and afterward moved the bridge down the river to Barton's Ferry, and held it ready for the recrossing on the retreat. After this he was ordered to Columbus, where he erected fortifications along the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and from there went to Meridian,

where he was engaged in fitting out troops for the Trans-Mississippi department when the war came to an end. At the close of his service he was senior captain in the Second regiment of Engineers, C. S. A. After the close of hostilities he was engaged in engineering and farming for many years; making his home at Livingston, became one of the leading men of the county, and was twice elected to the State senate, and in 1887 was elected clerk of the circuit court, an office he has ever since been retained in by his fellow citizens. He is president of the board of trustees of the Alabama normal college, and was for several years superintendent of education of Sumter county. Captain Jones was married in 1857 to Miss Houston, a cousin of Governor Houston, and they have four children: Fred H., district passenger agent at Memphis of the Cotton Belt railroad, Aline, wife of Walter A. Sims, Harden L., and Hettie.

Marshall W. King, of Montgomery, was born at Fort Gaines, Ga., April 6, 1842, son of Leonidas King, a lawyer, and grandson of Dr. John King, a native of North Carolina, who served during the war of the Revolution as assistant surgeon of "Light Horse" Harry Lee's legion. His mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Williams, moved to Eufaula, Ala., after the death of her husband, and there Marshall King was reared from infancy. He was at school in Tennessee when the formation of the Confederacy began, but returned home and joined the Eufaula Rifles, under Capt. Alpheus Baker, and with that company marched in the escort of President Davis at the inauguration. The company was mustered in as Company B, First Alabama infantry, February 9, 1861, under Col. H. D. Clayton, who held the senior commission as colonel in the Provisional Army, Confederate States, and served for a year at Pensacola, after which it was mustered out. Mr. King then returned home and joined the Eufaula light artillery, recruited by Capt. John W. Clark, former commander of Company A, First infantry. This famous artillery company was mustered in early in 1862, and proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn., where it was supplied with horses and equipment. In June the battery went to Cumberland Gap and was on garrison duty there two months, took part in the battle of Tazewell, and joined the army under Gen. Kirby Smith in the invasion of Kentucky. After the return to Tennessee

it took part in the battle of Murfreesboro and subsequently was on duty with Bragg's army on the Tullahoma line. When Rosecrans attacked this line at Hoover's Gap, General Bate took a Tennessee and a Georgia regiment and the Eufaula artillery to the point of danger, and a brisk fight resulted, gradually involving all of Bate's brigade, known as the battle of Beech Grove or Hoover's Gap, June 24, 1863. The Eufaula battery was especially distinguished and was accorded by General Bate a large part of the credit for holding the enemy at bay. At Chickamauga it was again distinguished, opening the fighting on Friday evening, and closing it on Sunday evening. Corporal King took part in all this service, and afterwards fought at Missionary Ridge and in the opening of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign until badly wounded at Resaca, about the middle of May, 1864. He was sent to Atlanta, and from there to Montgomery, and honorably discharged on account of disability, but after two weeks at home he re-enlisted in Capt. R. F. Kolb's battery, also organized at Eufaula, and also with a gallant record. With this command he took part in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, served during the siege of Atlanta, and participated in the Tennessee campaign under General Hood. In the spring of 1865 he was with Kolb's battery in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and at the end was paroled at Augusta, Ga. At the close of this gallant military career Mr. King returned to Eufaula and was engaged in mercantile business until 1877, when he was appointed United States mail transfer clerk at Montgomery, the position he has since held. He is an active member of the United Confederate veterans. By his marriage, April 30, 1872, he has one son, Marshall King, Jr.

Captain William Newton Knight, of Greensboro, was born in Russell county, Ala., February 18, 1840, son of Ephraim Knight, who came to Alabama from Laurens district, S. C., in 1839, and became a prosperous planter. When Alabama seceded Captain Knight was a mercantile clerk at Mobile, an occupation he promptly abandoned to enlist as a private in Company I of General Rodes' gallant regiment, the Fifth Alabama infantry. He served with this command one year, in Virginia, fighting at Fairfax Court House before the battle of First Manassas. Then returning to Alabama he re-enlisted in the Thirty-sixth infantry, of General Clayton's brigade, army of Tennessee, and was

elected orderly-sergeant of his company. He took part in the battle of Hoover's Gap and the Tullahoma campaign in the summer of 1863 and after the army fell back to Chattanooga was promoted to a lieutenancy. He fought also in the battle of Chickamauga, commanded the left company of the regiment at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and passed the following winter at Dalton, Ga., where he was promoted to captain. In this rank he went through the Hundred Days' fighting in Georgia, the siege of Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro, and marched with Hood through North Georgia and Alabama to Florence. Just after crossing the Tennessee river for the campaign to Nashville, he was taken with pneumonia, which disabled him during the remainder of the fighting of that year. In the spring of 1865 he served with the garrison of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, and escaping at the capture of that fort, subsequently surrendered at Cuba Station. Returning to Greensboro, he was married in December, 1865, to Eva Happel, and engaged in planting, an occupation in which he has prospered during the subsequent years. He has served two terms as commissioner of his county, and in 1886 was elected to the State legislature. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Seay as the State's representative to the Farmer's National Congress at Chicago, a fit recognition of his standing as an enterprising farmer and public spirited citizen.

Richmond Townley Knight, of Jasper, Walker county, was born May 12, 1845, son of W. S. Knight, who was in the Confederate service in 1864-65 as a member of Company B, Tenth Alabama cavalry. R. T. Knight, the oldest son, also enlisted in the Tenth cavalry, under Col. R. O. Pickett, and served in Mississippi and Tennessee with Gen. N. B. Forrest, and in Georgia with Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In April, 1865, he was captured near Selma, Ala., by the Federal raiders of Gen. James H. Wilson's expedition. He escaped four days later, but the war soon came to an end. Returning to Walker county, he was married in December, 1865, to Elizabeth Sides, and engaged in farming. Since 1876 he has ably performed the duties of justice of the peace. He has five sons living: Lafayette, John, Masel, R. T. J. and Grover Cleveland, all engaged in mining, and one daughter, Eugenia, wife of I. P. Boshell, of Walker county.

Major Samuel L. Knox was a native of Talladega, born March 20, 1840, son of Dr. James C. Knox, the foremost surgeon of Northern Alabama in the antebellum period. His mother was the daughter of Chancellor A. W. Bowie. As a young man he was the classmate and intimate friend of the poet, Sidney Lanier, with whom he shared first honors at his graduation by Oglethorpe college, Ga. After leaving college, he pursued his studies under the direction of his uncle, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and was ready for admission to the practice of law when he answered the call of patriotism, and entered the Confederate service as first sergeant of the Talladega Rifles, which was mustered in with the First Alabama regiment. He was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and at the reorganization in 1862, was elected major. The regiment served as artillery at Pensacola, Madrid Bend and Island No. 10, and at Port Hudson during the siege, under Cols. H. D. Clayton and I. G. W. Steedman. A large part was captured at Island No. 10, and the entire command was surrendered at Port Hudson. After the exchange, which did not include the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, the regiment, under Major Knox, was on duty at Mobile, and was sent to Johnston's army in the brigade of General Quarles. Major Knox commanded the regiment during the Atlanta campaign. At Kenesaw mountain the First regiment, under his command, was the picket line of the brigade, and without assistance received and repulsed the Federal attack. General Quarles called this the most brilliant affair he had ever witnessed and earnestly recommended the promotion of the gallant major, calling him one of the most promising officers in the army. At the battle of Ezra Church, July 28th, he was severely wounded in the beginning of the action. Returning to duty in the fall he participated in the battle of Franklin, in command of his regiment, and was mortally wounded while leading his brigade against the enemy's works. He died soon afterward, at the age of twenty-four years.

Captain Robert B. Kyle, of Gadsden, was born in Rockingham, N. C., May 24, 1826, son of James Kyle, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1820 and married Elizabeth Jones, of Virginia. After the death of his father, in 1836, Captain Kyle was reared by Col. Joseph Kyle, a merchant of Columbus, Ga. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A of the Thirty-first regiment Alabama infantry, at the

organization of the company was elected first lieutenant, and when the regiment was mustered in was appointed captain and quartermaster. The regiment was sent to East Tennessee in the summer of 1862, and was engaged in the fighting at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell. Subsequently it fought with credit in Mississippi, went through the siege of Vicksburg, and in 1864 shared the gallant record of Pettus' brigade, army of Tennessee. But Captain Kyle became unfit for duty by reason of failing health while the regiment was in East Tennessee, and was assigned to post duty in the quartermaster's department at Columbus, Ga., where he remained until the surrender of the armies, faithfully performing the duties assigned him. Before the war he had been one of the contractors who built the railroad from Opelika, Ala., to Columbus, Ga., in 1852, and had embarked in business as a merchant at Gadsden in 1857, becoming interested in steamboat trade and contributing much to the growth of the town. Since the war, under changed conditions, he has continued to be one of the leaders in development of his city and Northeastern Alabama. He had an important part in the construction of part of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad, and the branch to Attalla, built up a trade in lumber of gigantic proportions, and led in many organizations of capital and enterprise for the improvement of the city and the development of the resources of the country. He was married in 1848 to Mary Thornton, of Columbus, Ga., and after her death, seven years later, to Mary V. Nuckolls, of Columbus, Ga. In 1894 he married Mrs. Sarah H. Huguley. Five of his daughters are living, and one son, Thomas Stonewall Kyle, now in charge of the great lumber business founded by his father.

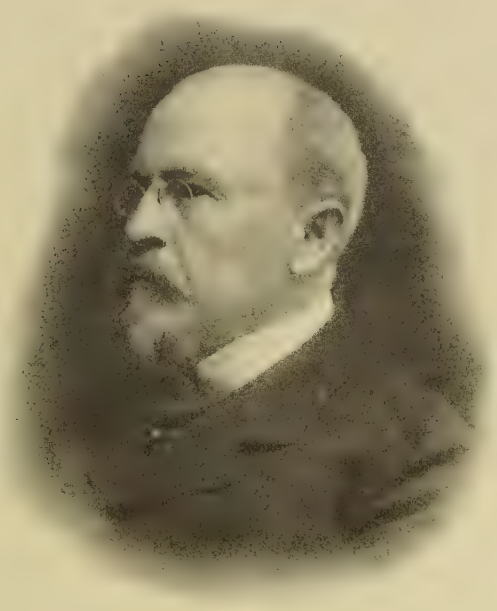
James Knox Polk Lacy, of Birmingham, was born in Tallapoosa county, Ala., March 18, 1848. He is the grandson of Rev. Williamson Lacy, a Baptist clergyman of Murray county, Tenn., the native county of President James K. Polk, and a great friend and admirer of that gentleman. Abner Wise, son of the latter, was born in Murray county, Tenn., came to Alabama when a young man, and married Martha Ann Brewster, of Tallapoosa county, and at the time of his death was probate judge of St. Clair county. James, son of the latter, was reared from infancy in St. Clair county. He was thirteen years of age when the war began, and exempt from service during its progress, but toward the close

he volunteered and was made first sergeant of Capt. William Goodwin's company of Hill's brigade, and after such service as fell to his command to perform, was paroled at Talladega at the end of hostilities. He is now a member of W. J. Hardee camp, and a true friend to the Confederate soldier. When the war was over he farmed and did business as a merchant at Ferryville, Ala., until 1887, when he made his home at Birmingham, where he is now reckoned among the successful and enterprising business men. On December 24, 1867, he married Edna T. Watson, of Harris county, Ga., daughter of Thomas P. Watson and first cousin of Thomas E. Watson, candidate for vice-president in 1896. Twelve children have been born to them, of whom four sons and six daughters are living. One of the sons, Abner B. Lacy, served in Cuba in 1898 in the Seventy-first New York regiment, and took part in the battle of Santiago.

William Henry Lawson, of Montgomery, a veteran of the Thirteenth Alabama infantry, was born in Chambers county, Ala., May 12, 1845, son of David and Martha Jane (Lyle) Lawson, who were both natives of Georgia. He was reared in Coosa county until sixteen years of age, when, on July 19, 1861, he volunteered for the Confederate States service as a private in Company C, Thirteenth regiment Alabama infantry. The regiment was commanded successively by Colonel Winston, Birkett D. Fry and James Aiken, and served under Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill in the army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox, fighting with particular distinction at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Private Lawson shared this service from beginning to end, never missing a day on duty except one furlough of thirty days—granted at the expiration of three years' service. Among the battles in which he participated were Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days before Richmond, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the fighting about Petersburg. At the end he marched with Lee's heroic army to Appomattox, and thence returned to his home to resume the duties of civil life. He has been a resident of Montgomery county for twenty-five years, and has taken an active part in politics; was one of the leading spirits in wresting the country from negro domination; for a long time was chairman of the Democratic county com-

mittee, and a member of the State committee and two years chairman of the congressional committee. In 1878-79 and 1884-85 he was a member of the State legislature, and for the past four years he has been in the service of the State as chief clerk of the convict bureau. Meanwhile he has prospered as a farmer, with his home twenty-one miles from the city. Mr. Lawson has been twice married: in 1871 to Ellen Ready, who died in 1885, and in 1886 to Virginia Lee Steagall, and has living six sons and four daughters.

William Bibb Leedy, of Birmingham, was born at Aberdeen, Miss., December 25, 1846. His parents were Lorenzo Dow Leedy, a native of Abingdon, Va., and Sarah Garrett Bibb, daughter of William Bibb, of Huntsville, Ala. He was reared at Aberdeen, passing his boyhood there, until, on account of the death of his mother in 1851 and of his father in 1862, he went to the home of his mother's people at Huntsville. As will be remembered, that place was occupied by the Federal troops, and young Leedy was not able to gratify his inclination to join the Confederate troops. Being offered a position as a clerk under a Federal quartermaster at a salary of $100 a month, he accepted it on condition that he should not be required to take the oath of allegiance, and was so engaged along with several boy friends and schoolmates and was clerically employed until the troops were withdrawn previous to Hood's advance in Tennessee in November, 1864. Then being free to act as he pleased, and being nearly of military age, he took part in the immediate organization of a cavalry company for the Confederate service. Scarcely before the Federal troops were out of the county his company was mustered in as Company I, Colonel Russell's Fourth Alabama cavalry, of N. B. Forrest's corps. Of this company he was made second sergeant. In the first fight he took part in, on Hood's retreat to the Tennessee river, young Leedy was captured, with a number of his comrades, and was imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville. The fact that he had held a clerical position under the Federal quartermaster at Huntsville was soon discovered, and he and eighteen others, similarly situated, were charged with being spies, bushwhackers, etc., and tried before a "drum head" court martial. The oath of allegiance was offered, and it was promised if they would go North till after the surrender they would be released and charges withdrawn; if they refused the terms of-



WILLIAM B. LEEDY

fered they were to be at once convicted and sentenced to death. Leedy obtained the legal assistance of Judge Jordan Stokes of Nashville, but of no avail, as the accused and his comrades, nineteen in all, were really condemned before trial. Of the others Mr. Leedy recalls the names of Capt. Thomas B. Jordan, Maj. Clinton Douglas, Rev. John A. Young (now a minister of the Presbyterian church), Capt. W. H. Moore, of Memphis, and Capt. Frank B. Gurley, who killed General McCook. Before the sentence could be carried into effect General Forrest sent an officer to Nashville under flag of truce with the warning that he should hang a Federal officer for every one of these nineteen that were executed. This served to stay proceedings and influential friends laid the matter before President Lincoln, who gave orders which resulted in the exchange of the whole nineteen for Federal prisoners in Libby prison, under sentence of death for various charges. Sergeant Leedy obtained his freedom at Richmond in March, 1865, and with a furlough for sixty days he then started for home, making the greater part of the distance, through the Carolinas and Georgia, on foot, and through the country which Sherman had laid waste. On reaching Montgomery he learned of Lee's surrender, and then gave himself up at Meridian, Miss., and was paroled, and given transportation to Huntsville. Subsequently he resided at Memphis from 1866 to 1870; engaged in banking at Huntsville until 1887, and since then has been prominent as a real estate dealer at Birmingham. He is a member of W. J. Hardee camp, U. C. V. By his marriage in 1873 to Kate Stratton, of Memphis, he has two sons and a daughter. No man stands higher socially and in the business world than Mr. Leedy. He has never sought any civil or political office, persistently declining such honors. He is strictly a business man, devoting all of his time to business pursuits.

Captain Alto V. Lee, a prominent lawyer at Clayton, Ala., was born in Barbour county, December 28, 1843, son of Lovard Lee and Susan Lovelace. His father, a native of Georgia, came to Alabama in childhood, served in the Indian war of 1836, was a general of militia prior to 1860 and in the Confederate service commanded a company under General Clanton in 1864-65. Capt. A. V. Lee began his service in the Southern cause in January, 1861, as a member of the Clayton Guards, a company of the First

regiment Alabama State troops, a command which was in the military works about Mobile some time before the actual beginning of the war. His company was the first to be sworn into the Confederate service as part of the First regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. H. D. Clayton, in March, 1861, and he was made orderly sergeant. With his command he served for one year at Pensacola, toiling in the construction of works and serving as an artillerist in the bombardments of Fort Pickens and the Federal fleet. At the expiration of his twelve months' enlistment he went home and assisted in the organization of another company, known as the Lee Guards, of which he was elected a lieutenant. This company was mustered in as part of Thorington's battalion of Hilliard's legion, and Lieutenant Lee participated with this command in the Kentucky campaign of 1862. His health failing as a result of the fatigue and exposure of that great march, he resigned his commission and was appointed a cadet at the State university. He remained at the university several months, and then returning to his home, raised a company for the Sixty-third Alabama, known popularly as the "boy regiment." As captain of this company he participated in the operations about Mobile in 1864-65, and was one of the garrison at Blakely when it was assailed by the Federal army. At the surrender of that post, April 9, 1865, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Ship Island and held for several months. Then being paroled he returned home, to undertake, in his twenty-second year, the duties of civil life. Choosing a career in the profession of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice at Clayton. In the following year he was elected solicitor of Barbour county, a position he held for six years. From 1876 to 1880 he was solicitor of the Eighth judicial circuit, and during the succeeding twelve years he performed the same duties for the Third circuit. In 1865 Captain Lee was married to Lillie Lawrence, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Their children are, Lawrence H., lawyer and editor of the Clayton Record; Vela, wife of G. W. Beach, Clayton; William L., lawyer at Columbia, Ala.; H. Fitzhugh, probate clerk at Eufaula; Alto V., Jr., principal of the school at Attalla, Ala., Tennent L.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Lee, of Birmingham, was born in Cherokee county, Ala., November 30, 1839, at a place which has borne the name of Leesburg since his father,

Isom Lee, and his brother, William Lee, were in mercantile businesss there, 1834-40. Subsequently Isom Lee and his family removed to Pittsburg, East Texas, where James W. was reared upon a farm and educated at the Pittsburg high school. In the spring of 1861 he volunteered in the first company that left Upshur county, Tex., and was made lieutenant at the organization. This was Company H, Third Texas cavalry, first commanded by Colonel Greer and later by Colonel Mabry. The Third was one of the most famous of the Texas regiments, first attracting attention by its gallant conduct under the command of Gen. Ben McCulloch in the hard-fought Western battles of Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn Tavern. In the spring of 1862 it was dismounted and sent into Mississippi, where it participated in the defense of Corinth, and in September as a part of General Hebert's brigade bore the brunt of battle at Iuka. Lieutenant Lee, who was promoted to captain in March, 1862, was with his regiment in all the operations described, having his horse killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was already in command of his company as captain, when he was wounded at Iuka and captured. After an imprisonment of about two months at Camp Douglas, Chicago, he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, which was about this time remounted and assigned to the Texas cavalry brigade, which became famous under the leadership of L. Sullivan Ross. Captain Lee was with this command until the close of the war, winning promotion to lieutenant-colonel, served at Thompson's Station under General Van Dorn, in Mississippi under Generals Forrest and S. D. Lee, in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign under Gen. W. H. Jackson, and was wounded on the 14th day of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, Ga., and under Forrest in Hood's Tennessee campaign. At the time of the surrender at Appomattox he was in command of outposts on the Big Black river before Vicksburg, and was the first to receive and forward the news to Gen. Richard Taylor. He was paroled at Jackson, Miss., in May, 1865, and then returned to civil life, engaged in agriculture and mercantile business. In 1894 he made his home at Birmingham, where he is a member of a prominent wholesale grocery house, the McMillan-Lee company. He was married in 1863 to Morgia Reynolds Word and they have one son, Sidney Wood Lee.

Robert M. Lee, of Clio, commander of Barbour county camp, United Confederate veterans, was born in Barbour county, Ala., August 19, 1846. He was the youngest soldier in the Forty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, in which two of his brothers were also enlisted. One of these, Jefferson F., was discharged before the close of the war on account of physical disability and the other, Lycurgus T., a lieutenant, was dangerously wounded at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. All were members of Company A, in which Robert M. enlisted as a private, March 10, 1862. His first service was in Mississippi, at Tupelo, whence he accompanied Bragg's army to Chattanooga and from there on the long march into Kentucky and back to Knoxville. On December 31, 1862, he participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and on account of gallantry in action was granted a forty days' furlough. He fought at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in the brilliant battle of Cleburne's command at Ringgold Gap, on the retreat to Dalton, by his bravery won a trophy offered by the brigade commander, Gen. M. P. Lowrey. This trophy was not one of particular elegance, nor was it something to be cherished for succeeding generations, but it was an immediate necessity, dear to the hearts of the ragged Confederate soldier—a pair of warm socks, knit by the fair hands of some Southern woman. Private Lee fought through the Georgia campaign of 1864, from Dalton to Atlanta, with Cleburne's division, and at the battle east of the latter city, July 22, 1864, was captured. The main feature of this battle, it will be remembered, was the flank attack of Hardee's corps upon General McPherson's Federal corps, in which the men fought hand to hand over the breastworks that had been hastily thrown up in the pine forests. Private Lee captured a Federal soldier early in the assault and after taking him to the rear and returning to the firing line found his colonel, H. D. Lampley, on one side of the breastworks and the Federal colonel, W. W. Belknap, afterward secretary of war under President Grant, on the other, each calling on the other to surrender. Lee, who had just fired his gun at a Federal battery a little way off, ran to the rescue, capping his gun, and called on Belknap to surrender, and on his refusal fired on him, but the Federal officer dropped in time to save himself. As Lee was stooping down to reload, Lampley fell badly wounded, and Belknap and his adjutant, E. H. King, mounted the embankment and pulled Lee to their side of the

works, wresting the latter's gun from him. Colonel Lampley was made a prisoner also, and many others of the regiment who followed their gallant leader in the charge. Private Lee was sent North soon afterward and held as a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, until March 2, 1865. Then being paroled he was sent to Richmond, where he was granted a furlough for thirty days, before the end of which the war ended. On his return to Alabama he attended school three years, after that taught for a while, and subsequently until 1896 was engaged in business as a cotton warehouseman. Of late he has given his attention to farming. In 1881 he was married to Annie T. Reynolds, and they have two sons: George Greer and Huey Reynolds Lee.

Captain William J. Lee, M. D., of Abbeville, is one of five brothers who were commissioned officers in the Confederate service. They were the sons of Charles S. Lee, a native of Greene county, Ga., who became a citizen of Alabama in 1834, served in the rank of captain in the Indian war of 1836, and during the war of the Confederacy, though too old for campaigning, effectively aided the cause. He was a participant in an encounter between six citizens and four deserters, at Elba, in which four citizens and three deserters were killed. Of his sons, the oldest, Moses J., was captain of one of the cavalry companies of the Home Guards, and is yet living at Elba. Charles S., Jr., was captain of a company in the First Alabama cavalry, and after re-organization commanded a company of the Sixth Alabama cavalry until near the end of the war, when he was captured between Mobile and Pensacola, and imprisoned at Ship Island. He is now a resident of Escambia and a member of the Alabama senate. John H. entered the service as a private in the Sixth Alabama cavalry, was promoted to lieutenant, served throughout the war, and died at Greenville, Ala., in 1895. William J. was born in Chambers county, Ala., October 27, 1838, and in 1860 was graduated at the medical department of the university of Louisiana. Subsequently he was graduated also at the university of Nashville, in 1861, and thereupon began the practice of his profession in Coffee county, an occupation which was soon interrupted by the war. In the fall of 1861 he organized a company in Coffee county, of which he was elected

captain, and this was mustered in as Company K, Thirty-third regiment Alabama infantry. He commanded his company during the siege of Corinth, and the Kentucky, Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns, and during the Atlanta and Nashville campaigns was acting major of the regiment. Among the principal battles in which he took part were Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta (July 22d and 28th), Jonesboro, Spring Hill and Franklin. In the latter battle he fell with severe wounds in the right elbow and left leg, and when the army retreated from Nashville he was captured by the enemy. Three months later he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held until after the close of hostilities. After his return to Coffee county, it was several months before he was able to resume his medical practice. He has practiced since with much success, in Coffee county until 1882, and subsequently until his retirement in 1896, at Abbeville. He has been twice married, in 1861 to Emma Horton, who died in 1874, and in 1876 to Mrs. Mary Price. One child is living, Mrs. Robert Newman, of Abbeville.

Lieutenant Edward David Lee, another of the five brothers, was born in Macon county, Ala., November 24, 1841. In the spring of 1861 he left school and joined Company A, First Alabama cavalry, with which he served a short time until disabled by being thrown from his horse. Receiving an honorable discharge, he was out of the service until his recovery, when he enlisted as a private in his brother's company, K, of the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, Lowrey's brigade, Cleburne's division, army of Tennessee. A year later he was elected to a lieutenancy, and after his brother was wounded and captured at Franklin, Tenn., he had command of the company until the surrender at Greensboro, N. C. Lieutenant Lee was first in battle about Corinth, Miss., and next at Perryville, Ky., where he was severely wounded just above the heart, and was made prisoner. After a few months at Camp Chase, Ohio, he was exchanged at Vicksburg, and when he had recovered he rejoined his regiment and fought at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was slightly wounded in the head. He afterward took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta, the battles about Atlanta, Jonesboro, Columbus, Franklin,

Nashville and Bentonville. Since the war he has been engaged in farming in Coffee county, and by his marriage to Mary E. Hammond has eight children living.

Captain John R. Lee, of the Fourth Alabama infantry, was born at Livingston, Sumter county, Ala., was given a good education and graduated at the university of Alabama in 1853. Soon afterward he married Mary E. Henson, and became a planter. When the war began he promptly offered his services to the State and was mustered into the army of the Confederacy as an officer of the Fourth Alabama infantry regiment, and was soon promoted to captain of his company, the rank in which he served in the army of Northern Virginia until he met his death at the battle of Union Mills. The body of Captain Lee was brought home by his widow and interred in Sumter county. Three sons of this gallant Confederate soldier are yet living: William R., and John H., citizens of Alabama, and James H., residing in Texas. William R. was born at Livingston, Ala., October 31, 1854, and was educated at the university of Alabama, which he entered at the age of nineteen years. After leaving college he spent a few years upon the home plantation and then entered the employment of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, with which he is now engaged in the mercantile department. He is a highly respected citizen of Pratt City, and holds in honor the memories of the great struggle of the South, in which his father gave his life. Mr. Lee was married in 1876 to Mary E. Patton, deceased, and in 1893 to Dovie E. Hayes, and has eight children.

Burwell B. Lewis, a gallant officer of the Second Alabama cavalry and at the time of his death president of the university of Alabama, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., July 7, 1837, son of Dr. Paul Hamilton Lewis, a native of South Carolina, and eminent as a physician in Alabama. Mr. Lewis was left an orphan at the age of eight years, and was reared at the home of his uncle and guardian, Judge George D. Shortridge, a distinguished lawyer and a member of the constitutional convention of 1861. At the age of eighteen years he was graduated at the university of Alabama, after which he read law with Judge John Haralson, of Selma. When the war began he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and had recently been married,

in 1860, to Rose Garland, of Tuscaloosa, but he sacrificed the delights of home to the call of duty, and turned his attention at once to the organization of a company of cavalry for the Confederate service. Of this he was offered the captaincy, but declined it and became second lieutenant, an office from which he was soon promoted to first lieutenant. The command was mustered in with the Second regiment Alabama cavalry, as Company B, and served during the war in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas. Lieutenant Lewis was during the greater part of his service in command of his company, and occasionally of a battalion. In 1863 he fought under Gen. S. D. Lee in Mississippi, in the brigade of Gen. S. W. Ferguson, and during the Georgia campaign of May to September, 1864, was with the cavalry corps of Gen. W. H. Jackson. During Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas he served under General Wheeler, and after many skirmishes and battles in which he displayed the cool judgment and daring of a born soldier, he was surrendered with the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. Though never wounded, his clothing was frequently pierced by bullets and two horses were killed under him. After his return to his Alabama home he resumed the practice of law, at Shelby, and in 1870 was elected to the legislature, though he had no desire for a political career. In 1874 he was elected to the United States congress as a representative of the State at large, and in 1878 he was again chosen as a congressman, but resigned the office before the end of his term to accept the presidency of the university of Alabama. This honorable position he held until his death in 1885, rendering great service to the cause of education in Alabama by his able and scholarly administration of its crowning institution. The widow of President Lewis is a daughter of Dr. L. C. Garland, of Tuscaloosa, one of the founders of Vanderbilt university and its first chancellor, a position he held for more than twenty years, his services being terminated by death in 1895. She is of a family that made great sacrifices for the Confederacy, thirteen of her cousins having lost their lives in the army, and is enthusiastically devoted to the cause and its heroic memories. She is a former president and corresponding secretary of the Pelham chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and a member of Sumter chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Robert Fulwood Ligon, jurist, officer in the Mexican and Confederate wars, congressman and lieutenant-governor of Alabama, was born at Watkinsville, Ga., December 15, 1824. His ancestors came from Virginia and England. His father, Robert Ligon, who married Wilhelmina Fulwood, a kinswoman of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was a lawyer and soldier in the Seminole war, and died at the age of thirty-seven years. Robert Fulwood Ligon came to Alabama in 1846, read law under David Clopton, of Macon county, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He raised a company for the war with Mexico and went to the front as its captain, and after a creditable service returned to Alabama and resumed his legal business at Tuskegee in partnership with David Clopton, afterward associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama. In 1849-50 he represented his county in the legislature. When the Confederacy was formed he was hearty in his support of the government, and entered the service as captain of the Macon Guards, which became Company F, of the Twelfth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Robert T. Jones, one of the gallant Alabamians who fell in the battle of Seven Pines. He served the period of his enlistment, two years, in the Virginia campaigns, after which his service was cut short by an affection of the spine, which compelled his return home. In the meantime he had been elected to the State legislature, and during the remainder of the war period he served in the senate of Alabama, where he loyally supported the policy of the government. Afterward he practiced his profession at Tuskegee, and was elected lieutenant-governor of the State in 1874, on the ticket with George S. Houston, with whom he canvassed the State. Their election resulted in redeeming the State from carpet bag rule, and gave Alabama the first Democratic administration following the war. After four years in this office Captain Ligon was elected to the United States congress, 1878-80. In 1886 he became a citizen of Montgomery. He was for many years a trustee of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, and for forty years was president of the board of trustees of the Alabama Conference female college. By his marriage in 1847 to Emily, daughter of Edward Paine, an eminent lawyer of Georgia, he has three children living, two daughters and a son. The latter, Robert F. Ligon, Jr., was born at Tuskegee, September 24, 1864, was graduated at the Agricultural and Mechanical college in 1883, and

studied law in the university of Virginia under John B. Minor, and was admitted to the bar in Tuskegee. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected mayor of Tuskegee. He was the law partner of Gen. George P. Harrison, at Opelika, from 1888 to 1892, and then removing to Montgomery, was for six years associated in the practice of law with Hon. Tennent Lomax under the firm name of Lomax & Ligon. Being elected adjutant-general of the State in 1896 he held that office through the war with Spain, and raised and equipped Alabama's quota of troops for the Spanish war, to-wit: Three regiments of infantry. He has also served, by appointment, on the military staffs of Governor Jones, Governor Oates and Governor Johnston, of Alabama. He is now clerk of the supreme court of Alabama, by election in 1898. Colonel Ligon was married in 1895 to Aileen, daughter of Dr. T. A. Means, late surgeon Confederate States army, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas A. Means, for many years president of Emory college at Oxford, Ga.

Colonel George Little, Ph. D., of Tuscaloosa, formerly an officer of the Confederate army and in later years eminent as a scientist, was born at the city where he now resides, and there grew to manhood. He was graduated at the State university as bachelor of arts in 1855, and as master in 1856, and afterward continued his studies at the university of Gottingen, Germany, gaining the degree of doctor of philosophy. In 1860 he was appointed professor of natural science at Oakland college, Miss., and he was engaged in the duties of that position until the summer of 1861, when he returned to Tuscaloosa, and enlisted in the battery of light artillery organized at that place by Capt. C. L. Lumsden. As first sergeant of this command he reported with it at Mobile in November, and afterward was on duty at Tupelo and in Tennessee. After one year's service as sergeant he was promoted to first lieutenant of artillery and assigned to ordnance duty, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war on the staffs of Generals Cleburne, D. H. Hill, Breckinridge, John C. Brown, Cheatham and Hardee, at the close ranking as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Hardee. He was with the army of Tennessee in all its campaigns, participating in the battles of Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the many engagements of the campaign from

Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro, and the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. At the latter Colonel Little was badly wounded in the breast by a fragment of shell, and on the retreat he rode in an ambulance from Nashville to Corinth, and thence returned to his home. In the spring of 1865 he started for the Carolinas to report for duty on the staff of General Hardee, but on reaching Macon, Ga., was assigned to the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb. He served at that city for a time as executive officer of the Confederate States laboratory, and was surrendered with the garrison and works to the Federal raider, Gen. James H. Wilson, after the capitulation of Generals Lee and Johnston. Subsequently he resumed his duties at Oakland college, and in 1866 was appointed State geologist of Mississippi, a position he held until 1870, at the same time holding the chair of geology at the State university and continuing in the latter position until 1874. Afterward he was State geologist of Georgia from 1874 to 1881, professor of geology and agriculture at the university of Georgia 1878-79, professor of geology at the university of Mississippi, 1881 to 1889, and mining expert in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee 1889-92. Since the latter date he has been engaged in business as a druggist at Tuscaloosa. By his marriage in 1886 at College Hill, Miss., to Carrie Patillo Doak, he has four sons: Daniel Doak, a graduate of the Presbyterian theological seminary at Louisville; George Kerr, civil engineer in charge of Fort Gaines, Mobile bay; James Waddell, in charge of engineer's office, Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, and John Golding, civil engineer, class of 1900, university of Alabama, engaged as inspector of locks in the United States river survey of the Black Warrior river; and one daughter, Maggie Carolyn, student in Tuscaloosa high school.

J. H. Lively, a gallant Alabamian who gave his life for the cause of southern independence, was born at Morristown, in eastern Tennessee, June 24, 1834, and was reared at Jacksonville, Ala. He enlisted in Company K of the Forty-eighth regiment Alabama infantry in the spring of 1862, and going to Virginia, was attached to Stonewall Jackson's old division, and had his first battle at Cedar Run, August 9, 1862. Subsequently he participated in the battles of Second Manassas, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg. The regiment was then made a

part of Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, and was on duty in southeast Virginia during the Chancellorsville campaign. On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg the regiment suffered terrible loss, and among the wounded was Private Lively, who fell with a gunshot wound through the left lung. In spite of the serious nature of this injury, he recovered, in the hands of the enemy, and after lying in hospital eight months was exchanged. Heroically returning to duty he took his place in the lines at Cold Harbor, doing his part in administering a terrible defeat to Grant's army, but yielded his own life as a sacrifice. A ball passed through his body a few inches below the former wound, and caused his instant death. He left a wife and two sons and two daughters. His sons, J. R. and S. F. Lively, are now among the leading business men of Jacksonville, Ala.

Colonel Samuel Henry Lockett, distinguished in the engineering service of the Confederate army, was a native of Mecklenburg county, Va., and was appointed from Alabama to the United States military academy in 1854. After his graduation in 1859, with the rank of second lieutenant of engineers, he served as an instructor at West Point and in the construction of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, until his resignation, which immediately followed the secession of Alabama. He served with General Bragg, constructing the defenses of Corinth, succeeded Gen. J. F. Gilmer as chief engineer of the army, upon the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and at the battle of Shiloh acted with gallantry on the field. Promoted to major he served on the staff of General Pemberton as chief engineer, participating in the battle of Baker's Creek, constructing and improving the defenses of Vicksburg, and performed important duty all through the siege. Subsequently he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel. After his exchange as one of the Vicksburg garrison, he served with distinction on the staff of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and at the close of the war surrendered with the troops of Gen. Richard Taylor. He was professor of mathematics at Marion, Ala., 1865-67; professor and commandant of cadets, Louisiana university, 1867-73; director of the Louisiana topographical survey, 1869-73; colonel of engineers in the Egyptian army, 1875-77; and afterward professor in the East Tennessee univer-

BRIG.-GEN. TENNENT LOMAX

sity. He aided in the construction of the pedestal for Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, in 1888 engaged in railroad contracting in Chili, and died in October, 1891.

Brigadier-General Tennent Lomax, of Alabama, sprang from two colonial families: the Lomaxes, who came from England and settled in Maryland and the Carolinas, and the Tennents, Scotch-Irish in origin, who made their home about Neshaminy, Pa. The original colonial ancestor of General Lomax in the latter branch was Rev. William Tennent, a Presbyterian minister, who, in 1727, established the Log college, which, as Judge Joseph Allison said, "bloomed into Princeton college," and the great Princeton university of to-day. So important was this educational work of William Tennent that Dr. Thomas Murphy, of Philadelphia, in his history of the Presbytery, says: "He should be considered as one of the chief of the founders of the Presbyterian church in America." Four sons of William Tennent were Presbyterian preachers, and from one of these, William Tennent, Jr., founder of Tennent church at Freehold, N. J., was lineally descended through four generations of Presbyterian ministers the lady who married William Lomax, a lawyer and legislator of South Carolina, and became the mother of General Lomax. The latter was born in Abbeville district, S. C., September 20, 1820, and was educated at the famous schools of his native State and at Randolph-Macon college. After graduation he removed to Alabama and began the study of law, which was interrupted by the Mexican war, for which he raised a company in the "wire-grass" region of the State, and was chosen as its captain. Joining Seibel's battalion, he enlisted for the war, and went with his command to Orizaba, Mex., where he was made military governor. While there he led an expedition of sixty men to scale the summit of the extinct volcano of Orizaba, and all his men dropping behind from exhaustion he reached the summit alone and planted there the stars and stripes. Humboldt, who claimed to have been the first white man to make the ascent, was not there until several years later. After the close of the Mexican war, Captain Lomax returned to Eufaula and his law studies, and married a sister of Gov. John Gill Shorter. She died soon afterward, and he abandoned the law and became editor and proprietor of the Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel. In a few years he was made State printer, and presided over the

convention that first nominated Joseph E. Brown for governor. Returning to Alabama in 1857, he married Mrs. Carrie Billingslea Shorter, and for a time neglected politics for farming, until 1860, when he returned to public affairs as a State rights Democrat and intimate friend of Senator Yancey, and made eloquent public addresses for the Breckinridge ticket. In this period he was captain of the Montgomery True Blues, and organized the Second regiment Alabama State troops soon after the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, of which he was made colonel. Under his command this was the first regiment to leave Alabama for the Confederate service, going to Pensacola by order of the governor to take possession of the public works. The navy yard and Forts Barrancas and McRee were given up to him without a struggle, but Fort Pickens was held defiantly by Lieutenant Slemmer, with hardly more than a corporal's guard. Colonel Lomax insisted upon seizing the fort by force, but was overruled by the Florida authorities, with the result that it was soon reinforced and was never gained by the Confederate government. At the request of the colonel his regiment, the Second Alabama, was withdrawn, and at the end of its two months' enlistment, was disbanded. His original company, almost intact, re-enlisted in the Third Alabama infantry, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was sent to Norfolk, Va., and upon the promotion of Colonel Withers, soon afterward, to brigadier-general, Lomax was advanced to the rank of colonel. In May, 1862, the military situation brought his command to Richmond, where the regiment paraded on Capitol Square, and by its perfection in drill excited the wonderment of the city, and the great pride of Attorney-General Watts and other Alabamians who were witnesses. Two days later, at the battle of Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, the regiment was almost cut to pieces and its gallant colonel was killed while leading it in attack. But a short time before he had been promoted to brigadier-general, but had declined assignment to a brigade until he had led his regiment in battle. His brigade commander, Gen. William Mahone, wept like a child when informed of his death. He was the first of wide fame in Alabama to fall, and the wave of grief that swept over the State is well remembered by the survivors of that period. Twenty years after, Col. John W. A. Sanford, in addressing a reunion of Confederate veterans, chose Tennent Lomax as his theme,

and aroused his audience to enthusiasm unequalled at that gathering. The late Col. R. H. Hardaway, himself one of the purest and noblest of men, declared that the hardships and perils of the Mexican war were made worthy of endurance to him by the privilege of forming the friendship of Tennent Lomax, and Senator John T. Morgan, upon recently being presented to an audience by the son of General Lomax, turned to him and said: "The legacy left you, sir, by your distinguished father, in the name you bear and the fame that clings to it, is the most splendid legacy that could be bequeathed from sire to son, because it is made illustrious by his glorious deeds as a Confederate soldier and his death in the sacred cause of liberty for which he fought and died." To these may be added the tribute of Col. R. H. Powell: "He enjoyed the respect and confidence of his command to an extent surpassed by no other officer of any grade. Alabama mourns him as one of the brightest of the many jewels she gave to the cause of southern independence." Tennent Lomax, son of the foregoing, and founder and commander of Camp Holtzclaw, Sons of Confederate veterans, at Montgomery, was born at that city April 29, 1858. He was graduated at the university of Alabama in arts in 1878 and law in 1879, and in the latter year began the practice of law at his native city, in which he has achieved notable success. He was assistant solicitor of the Second judicial circuit from 1880 to 1886, and since the latter date has held the office of solicitor of the county of Montgomery. He is also known in his profession as the author of Lomax's Digest, covering the 64th to 100th Alabama reports. In political affairs he has taken part from youth, as secretary of the Democratic State executive committee from 1878 to 1888, as president of county and congressional conventions, and as a delegate to the national conventions of 1888 and 1896, in the latter acting as chairman of the Alabama delegation, and was chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions in the Democratic State convention of 1898. He has been urged to become a candidate for congress and for the governorship, but has declined. He was nominated as delegate-at-large from his senatorial district to the recently proposed constitutional convention, and would likely have been chosen president of the body, had it not been abrogated by act of the special session of the legislature. He has served his city, also, as chairman of the committee for securing subscriptions and

building the magnificent auditorium, and as president of the Auditorium society; remained at his post as a member of the citizens' relief committee during the yellow fever visitation of 1897, was one of the prime movers in the building of the People's cotton factory, and holds various important positions of trust and influence.

John T. Long, born in Covington county, Ala., March 12, 1829, died at Greenville, November 27, 1879, was one of seven brothers in the military service of the Confederate States. He was a merchant at Greenville in early manhood and afterward engaged in farming, his occupation when the war began. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, First Confederate infantry, and thereafter was actively on duty in the field, participating in some of the most famous and desperately fought battles of the war, receiving honorable wounds at the front of the fighting. He was in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and at the battle of Peachtree Creek, before the latter city, July 20, 1864, received a wound in the leg which disabled him for sixty days. When he was fit for duty again Atlanta had been given up to the enemy, and General Hood was about to set out on his march through north Georgia and Alabama into Tennessee, in which he participated. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, he was again wounded, seriously, and was captured inside the enemy's works, before which so many thousands of his comrades fell killed or disabled. During the remainder of the war, until midsummer of 1865, he was imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, and then was brought to his home on a litter. In 1866 he was elected sheriff of Butler county, an office he held for three years. Subsequently, until his final illness, he was one of the leading merchants of Greenville. His brothers in the army were: James, a private in the Alabama cavalry, who died in Texas several years after the war; Elias, Benjamin L., Isaac, and Jacob, who served in the same Alabama infantry regiment in the army of Northern Virginia, and Joseph, a private of the Twenty-seventh Alabama infantry, who died a few days after returning from the war. Benjamin L. was a prisoner of war at Elmira, N. Y., Isaac was severely wounded at the Wilderness, and died a few years after the war closed, and Jacob lost his life in one of the Virginia battles.

Wilie P. Long, of Dothen, Henry county, is a native of middle Tennessee, born August 11, 1834, and was reared from boyhood in Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming when the war of the Confederacy began. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company I, First regiment Mississippi cavalry, commanded during the greater part of the war by Col. R. A. Pinson, and with this command he served under Generals Chalmers, William H. Jackson, N. B. Forrest, and Stephen D. Lee, until the close of the war, operating mainly in Mississippi. At first he served as a private, and during the last two years he was detailed in the commissary department. About the close of the war he was captured and paroled at Selma. Mr. Long was one of five brothers in the Confederate army. Minos G. was in Wheeler's cavalry throughout the war; Thomas C. was enlisted but was prevented by disability from much service in the field; William C. was a member of Company C, First Mississippi cavalry, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Britton's Lane, and Richard T. was also a member of the same company and regiment throughout the war. These four now reside in Texas. Their mother was an ardently patriotic spirit, and it is remembered that she once said proudly, "I have five boys, in the army," and added, as she thought of the unequal struggle, "I wish it were five thousand." Her brother, Capt. John E. Turner, of Company I, First Mississippi cavalry, was a gallant soldier, who enlisted as private and won the captaincy by meritorious service. He was shot through the thigh at Britton's Lane, where his brother was killed, and lost his own life in the fighting around Atlanta, in July, 1864. Wilie P. Long, after the war, was engaged in farming for several years. In 1883 he went to Florida and was occupied in orange growing until his grove was destroyed by the great frost of 1895. He then embarked in business as a merchant, and in 1899 opened the store which he is now managing with much success at Dothen. In 1865 he was married to Trunie Turner, of Mississippi, and they have four children living: Robert B., Charles S., Mabel and David.

John F. Lowman, a prosperous farmer of Crenshaw county, made a gallant record as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate army throughout the war. He was born in South Carolina, August 4, 1844, and when eleven years of age moved with his parents to Alabama. In February,

1862, though yet several months under the prescribed age for enlistment, he entered the service as a corporal of Company C, Thirty-seventh regiment Alabama infantry, Col. James F. Dowdell commanding. This regiment began its gallant record in Mississippi, under Gen. Sterling Price, and Mr. Lowman participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, under that famous westerner, fought at Chickasaw Bayou under Stephen D. Lee, and when Grant began the last campaign against Vicksburg, participated in the battles of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek. He was on duty in the trenches of Vicksburg throughout the siege, and afterward in parole camp until exchanged. With the army of Tennessee he fought at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Marietta, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta (July 22-28, 1864), and Bentonville, N. C., finally surrendering under Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., then having the rank of orderly sergeant of his company. Soon after the surrender, his brother, J. W. E. Lawrence, who had served with him in his company, died at Greensboro, from the effects of his devoted service for the Confederacy. After the close of his military career, covering the territory from the Mississippi river to the ocean, Sergeant Lowman returned to his Alabama home and engaged in farming, which has occupied him during the past thirty-five years. By his marriage in 1868 to Matilda Rowell he has six sons and three daughters living.

James B. Luckie, M. D., of Birmingham, was born in Newton county, Ga., July 16, 1833, son of William Dickerson Luckie and Eliza, daughter of Tilghman Buckner, both natives of Georgia. The father of Dr. Luckie, for many years judge of the court of ordinary, of Newton county, Ga., was the son of James Luckie, one of seven brothers who served in the Continental army under General Washington, and the family has been prominent since colonial times. Dr. Luckie, after his academic studies were completed at the Gwinnett institute, read medicine under Dr. J. B. Headrick, and attended lectures at Augusta, Ga., and in 1855 was graduated with honor at the Pennsylvania medical college. He practiced one year in his native county, and then made his home at Orean, Pike county. Early in the history of the Confederacy he organized a company of infantry for service in the Confederate States army, and reported at Montgomery. But the government was then unable to

equip more than one company, and the choice lay between Captain Luckie's company, the "Pike Volunteers," and Capt. John B. Gordon's "Raccoon Roughs." Gordon won the prize, and began there his famous career which ended with the rank of lieutenant-general. Captain Luckie, on the other hand, could only disband his company, and accept a commission as assistant surgeon. In this capacity he went on duty in east Tennessee, and accompanied Gen. E. Kirby Smith into Kentucky as medical purveyor. When the army reached Lexington, Ky., he was made inspector of hospitals, his line of service until the return to Knoxville, when he was appointed chief of the bureau of smallpox and vaccination for the army of East Tennessee. At a later date General Smith was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi department, and Dr. Luckie, at his own request, was assigned to field duty with General Gracie's brigade. First, with Hilliard's legion, then the Sixtieth and later with the Forty-third Alabama, he served with credit until the close of the war, in some of its most fiercely contested battles. At Chickamauga, Col. J. W. A. Sanford reported: "Asst. Surg. James B. Luckie, by his promptness and skill, rendered invaluable service, and merits promotion," words of praise that were echoed in the reports of Brigadier-General Gracie and Major-General Preston. After the surrender at Appomattox Surgeon Luckie resumed his medical practice in Montgomery county, and in 1872, removed to Birmingham. In the cholera epidemic of the following year, his faithful devotion and skill endeared him to the people and gave him an honorable place in the history of the city. He has served as councilman, organized the fire department of the city and was its first chief, organized and commanded the Birmingham Rifles and Birmingham artillery, and represented the county in the legislature in 1880-82. He occupies positions of honor in the various medical associations, and in Freemasonry has attained exalted stations. Dr. Luckie was married first to Eliza Imogen, daughter of James F. Fielder, of Georgia. She died, leaving one son, James B., Jr., and in 1866 he married Susan Oliver, daughter of James R. Dillard, of Montgomery county, Ala., and by this union has eight children.

Robert A. McAdory, of Birmingham, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., October 14, 1845. His father, Col. James McAdory, a native of South Carolina, was an early

settler of Jefferson and one of its wealthiest planters, owning several fine plantations and a hundred slaves. He served in the Creek war of 1836 as captain of the only company which went out from Jefferson county on that occasion, and subsequently had the rank of colonel in the State militia. Colonel McAdory was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his wife, Nancy Tucker Saddler, was a native of North Carolina and related to the Tucker family of Virginia. In 1862 Robert McAdory entered the university of Alabama, and in June, 1863, he went out on military duty as a private in Captain Storr's company of the University cadets. Six months later, in December, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-eighth regiment Alabama infantry, with which he served in Manigault's brigade, Hindman's division, Hardee's corps, army of Tennessee, until the close of the war. He took part in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, including the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta (July 22), Ezra Church and Jonesboro, and commanded his company at the memorable battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., at Franklin carrying the colors of his regiment after the color-bearer was wounded. Lieutenant McAdory was the only one of five brothers to go unscathed through the perils of war. Alions T. was killed at Dranesville, Va.; William R., captain of Company H, Twenty-eighth Alabama, lost his life at Missionary Ridge; Chambers, now a resident of Bessemer, Ala., was wounded at Corinth; and James S., a graduate of the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-sixth regiment Mississippi infantry, died as the result of exposure in the service, in 1865. In 1868 Lieutenant McAdory was graduated in law at the university of Mississippi, where he was under the tutorship of L. Q. C. Lamar. He began his practice at Elyton, and in 1868 removed to Birmingham, where he now resides. In 1869 he was married to Harriet E. DuPuy, daughter of Alfred DuPuy, of Jefferson county, and granddaughter of Col. John M. DuPuy, of French Huguenot descent.

David L. McAllister, of Rockford, a veteran of Gracie's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, was born in Abbeville county, S. C., July 19, 1839. His father died in 1846 and in 1850 the mother and her children settled in Talladega county, Ala. There were seven sons, including himself,

who performed military duty for the Confederacy. Joseph Leslie, now living in Texas, served with the Alabama reserves; Andrew M., of Greenville, acted as a drill master in south Alabama; Nathan Lynch served in the Fourteenth Mississippi infantry, and was killed at the battle of Franklin; James Wilson, a resident of Texas since the war, was a cavalryman in Hilliard's legion, and afterward under Gen. Joseph Wheeler; Alexander Campbell was a non-commissioned officer in the Thirteenth Alabama, was captured at Gettysburg, imprisoned eighteen months at Camp Lookout, and finished the war with the Sixtieth Alabama. He and a comrade, Isaac Newman, were firing on the skirmish line at Appomattox when General Gordon rode up and ordered firing to cease because the army had been surrendered. William Marion, a private in the Fourteenth Alabama, died in the service at Winchester, Va. David L. enlisted June 9, 1863, in Hilliard's legion, which later in the same year was reorganized as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama infantry. He became then a member of Company B, Sixtieth regiment, with the rank of first sergeant. Among the battles in which he participated were Cumberland Gap, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Beans' Station, Drewry's Bluff, and the fighting before Petersburg and Richmond for three weeks preceding the siege. During the progress of the siege he took part in the battles of the Crater and Hatcher's Run, and performed his share of duty in the trenches under constant fire. On March 31, 1865, in the fight on White Oak road, south of Petersburg, he was severely wounded, a minie-ball piercing his right shoulder and ranging down into the right lung, where it yet remains. Being taken to Farmville, he came into the hands of the Federals when General Lee retreated, and on April 16 he was taken to Point of Rocks, near Petersburg, where he remained until able to go home on May 10, 1865. After the war Mr. McAllister engaged in farming until 1886, in Coosa county, and then made his home at Rockford, where he has prospered in the business of milling. In 1859 he was married to Susan Jane Radford, who died in 1898. Seven children are living: Joseph Madison, of the Nineteenth regiment United States infantry, now on duty in the Philippine islands; Leola Calhoun, Louisa J. (wife of James Morrison), William Marion, James Lewis, John Lindsay and Cora.

Charles S. McCalley, of Huntsville, was born at that city in 1844, son of Thomas S. McCalley, a native of Spottsylvania county, Va., and his wife Caroline M. Landsford, who was born in Alabama. His grandfather was Charles McCalley, of Virginia, and his great-grandfather was an Episcopal minister in Revolutionary times and a personal friend of Gen. George Washington. The father of this latter ancestor came to Virginia from England, and was prominent as an educator and literary man. Thomas S. McCalley gave two other sons to the Confederate army. Thos. S. served in the Fourth Alabama cavalry, was captured at Resaca, Ga., and imprisoned at Rock Island for about 18 months; Robert L. served in the army of Northern Virginia until severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and unfitted for further service with the infantry. He was afterward captain of scouts in Alabama, and when the war closed he returned to the Washington and Lee university, Virginia, and was graduated. Charles S. McCalley enlisted in Company I of the Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, in 1863, the command being then a part of Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, but before that for a year he had been with the regiment, with his brother. He was in battle with the regiment at Chickamauga, in the Knoxville campaign, and in the fighting of 1864 from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and served in the works before Richmond and Petersburg during the eight months' siege. He was wounded in the battles of Seven Pines, Chickamauga and Darbytown Heights, and except when in hospital on account of these injuries was always on duty with his regiment. He was highly complimented for his soldierly record by Gen. E. M. Law, commanding division, and by Colonel Bowles and Lieutenant-Colonel Scruggs, and when the regiment was near Spottsylvania Court House, and leave of absence was positively forbidden, he was granted permission to visit his aunt who lived near there as a special favor, Colonel Bowles telling him that his record was so good, and his fidelity so well known that he should be granted the desired leave, though orders were to the contrary. The muster roll made out December, 1864, shows he was in 34 battles and skirmishes, and after that he was in one battle and several skirmishes. Mr. McCalley surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox Court House, and then returned to his home and farmed for a few years. Subsequently he was in business for ten

years at Huntsville as a merchant, after which he retired from commercial pursuits and resumed farming, his present occupation. He is highly respected as a Confederate veteran and worthy citizen.

Joseph C. McDiarmid, of Hollins, is one of the two survivors of six sons of Daniel McDiarmid, of North Carolina, who were soldiers of the Confederacy. He was born in Robeson county, N. C., October 30, 1836, in childhood accompanied his parents and family to Alabama, and was reared in that part of Talladega county now known as Clay. The father of Mr. McDiarmid, although more than sixty years old, supported the cause of the south, and served in the ranks as a soldier in the Home Guards. On April 13, 1861, Joseph C. enlisted in Company D, Fifth Alabama infantry, Gen. Robert E. Rodes' old regiment, with which he served throughout the war, with the army of Northern Virginia, for a time acting as color bearer for the regiment. Among the battles in which he took part were First Manassas, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He marched with Early's command from Lynchburg to Harper's Ferry and through Maryland to Washington, in July, 1864, and afterward, in the Shenandoah valley went through the famous campaign with Sheridan, participating in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, and other engagements. Returning to Petersburg in the winter he was on duty in the trenches until the line was broken April 2, 1865, when he was captured. He was a prisoner of war at Point Lookout, Md., until paroled June 23, 1865, and he reached home July 18. After two years in mercantile pursuits he was engaged in farming in Clay county until 1887, when he made his home at Hollins, and for eight or nine years was occupied as a timber inspector and purchaser. By his marriage in 1880 to Fannie C. McNeal, he has three children; Duff, Effie N., and Mary M. The brothers of Mr. McDiarmid in the service were: Alexander, an artilleryman at Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, who was captured and died in prison at Governor's Island, N. Y.; Murdock, a private in Company K, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, who was missing at the battle of Shiloh, and was never afterward heard from; John, a private in the same company, who died immediately after the battle of Shiloh; Archie,

also a private in the same company, who died at Marietta, Ga., in 1864; and Angus, a private in Hardy's cavalry battalion, was captured at Selma, and is now a physician at Hollins.

Captain John R. McDonald, M. D., of Courtland, was born near Athens, Ala., March 6, 1843. He is in the sixth generation of descent from the ancestor of his family in America, Bryan McDonald, a native of Scotland, who was banished from Great Britain in 1686, and settled in Pennsylvania. When the war began in 1861 Dr. McDonald was a student in the junior year of his course at Florence Wesleyan university, but he promptly laid aside his books to become a Confederate soldier. His enlistment was as a private in Company H, commanded by Captain Houston, a son of Governor Houston, of the Ninth regiment Alabama infantry, first commanded by Col. Cadmus M. Wilcox, and he was mustered in at Lynchburg, Va., June 10, 1861. At the organization he was made second lieutenant, though but eighteen years of age. In his first battle, at Williamsburg, on the Virginia peninsula, May 5, 1862, Lieutenant McDonald was shot through the right arm while waving his sword at the conclusion of a gallant charge in which he had been conspicuous, resulting in the capture of a battery of eight guns and seven caissons. Special mention was made of his heroism in the accounts of the battle published at that time, and in recognition of it he was promoted to captain. But he was disabled for a considerable time, and when fit for service was ordered to report to General Pillow, in northern Alabama. A year later he was assigned to command of Company C of Williams' battalion of cavalry, and after Major Williams was killed he succeeded to command. Joining General Forrest in Mississippi in June, 1864, he participated in the battle of Tishomingo Creek, or Brice's Crossroads, June 10, and early in that famous action was wounded in the breast by a fragment of shell. He was seriously hurt and at first reported dead, but recovered and shared the subsequent service of his command. In the following November his battalion and Major Warren's were consolidated to form a regiment, with Warren as colonel and McDonald as lieutenant-colonel, but their commissions as such were delayed and never received. Being separated after the battle of

Selma, Major McDonald surrendered at Columbus, Miss., and Major Warren at Warm Springs, Ala. At the consolidation mentioned above, Dr. McDonald's brother, Sterling P., was promoted to captain of his old company, and he surrendered as captain of Company E. Another brother, Thomas J., in the army of Northern Virginia, was promoted to captain after the battle of Sharpsburg, and another, Joseph B., prominent in the practice of law before the war, had the rank of colonel, with headquarters at Dadesville. After hostilities ceased Captain McDonald began the study of medicine, and in 1867 was graduated at the university of Nashville. Beginning the practice in Limestone county, he afterward resided in Arkansas four years, then returned to Limestone, and in 1884 made his home at Courtland, where he has high standing in his profession and in popular esteem as a gentleman and good citizen. In 1868 he married a granddaughter of Lighthorse Harry Lee, who died in 1890, leaving children, of whom three are now living. In 1893 Dr. McDonald was married to Mrs. Tillie Foster.

John Porter McFerrin, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church South, of Birmingham, was born at Triune, Tenn., February 24, 1843, and educated at the Bandusia seminary, near Nashville, under Nathaniel Cross. At Nashville, a youth of eighteen years when the war began, he promptly enlisted in April, 1861, in the Second regiment Tennessee infantry, under Col. W. B. Bate, afterward distinguished as a major-general, governor and United States senator. He was on duty with this command in its early service on the Potomac river. On account of typhoid fever he was unable to be with his command at the first battle of Manassas. In the early part of 1862, he re-enlisted for the war and was transferred to the west where he fought at Shiloh, Richmond and Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. In the last great battle he was severely wounded in the right hip, disabling him for active service. In the fall of 1864, about a year later, without his solicitation, he was made chaplain of his regiment, and served in that capacity until the end of the war. After the conclusion of hostilities he continued in the ministry of the Methodist church, serving first at Columbia, Tenn., where he was married in 1867 to Julia, daughter of George and Carrie

Patton. In 1895 he was appointed to the pastorate of the Broadway Methodist church at Louisville, Ky., and from that post was transferred to the one he now holds.

Addison F. McGehee, of Anniston, brigadier-general commanding the Fourth brigade, Alabama division United Confederate veterans, was born in Sumter county, Ala., July 15, 1847. While "boys" is a term often applied indiscriminately to soldiers, he was a boy soldier in the full signification of the words. Like many other Confederates he had earned the title of veteran before he was of military age. Enlisting May 10, 1864, in the Mississippi battery of Capt. William B. Turner, attached to Maney's brigade of Cheatham's division, army of Tennessee, he served through the Atlanta campaign and in the Tennessee campaign of November and December, 1864. At Nashville the company lost its guns, and they were subsequently assigned to duty at Mobile in charge of siege guns. He was paroled May 10, 1865. For the last ten years Mr. McGehee has been a resident of Anniston, and prominent in the legal profession. He has taken a great interest in the cause of the Confederate veteran organizations, and when four brigades were established in the Alabama division by order of General Gordon, November 24, 1899, he was appointed commander of the Fourth brigade.

Taylor F. McGowen, of Union Springs, was born within the present limits of Bullock county, Ala., June 9, 1846. In April, 1864, before he was eighteen years old, he enlisted in Company D of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, then under command of Col. Charles Forsyth, in Rodes' old brigade under Gen. C. A. Battle, Ewell's corps, army of Northern Virginia, and on May 5 the young soldier had his first experience of battle in the tremendous conflict opened by his corps in the Wilderness, checking the advance of Grant's army toward Richmond. This bloody fight raged through the 6th and was renewed on the 9th before Spottsylvania Court House, where it continued with increasing violence until the awful climax of carnage on May 12, ending finally in General Lee and his ragged veterans holding their lines against all the tremendous resources of General Grant. In the terrible battle at Spottsylvania Mr. McGowen was severely wounded in the right arm, and when he had partially recovered, being disabled for duty

on the field, he was transferred to provost duty at Danville, Va., where he remained until the end of the war. After his return to Union Springs he was variously engaged until 1884, when he was elected tax assessor of Bullock county, an office he has ever since been entrusted with save one year. He is a member of R. H. Powell camp, United Confederate veterans, and popular with his surviving comrades. In 1871 Mr. McGowen was married to M. Eugenia Stinson, of Butler county, and they have six children living: Fisher, Olive (wife of G. A. Tompkins), Emma (wife of Oscar Johnson), Estelle, Anna and Edith.

James D. McKenzie, of Pratt City, Jefferson county, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., April 27, 1846, and was reared and educated at the town of Pine Level, about twenty-eight miles from the State capital. In April, 1862, he and his father, Alexander McKenzie, both enlisted as privates in Company A, First regiment Alabama cavalry, and in that command they fought side by side for three years under those gallant Alabama generals, James Hagan, commanding their brigade, W. W. Allen, commanding the division, and Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry corps. He took part in all the battles and campaigns of his regiment, including the Kentucky campaign, Murfreesboro, Wheeler's raids in Tennessee, the Atlanta campaign, the fighting from Atlanta to Savannah and the operations in the Carolinas. His last battle was before Aiken, S. C., February 11, 1865, where he was severely wounded. He was hit three times in this fight, and one of the bullets shattered the bones and lacerated the flesh of his left arm so desperately that after great suffering it was necessary to amputate the arm on the thirteenth of the following month. This put an end to his service, very near the close of the war, and he returned to his home. Subsequently he attended school and engaged in teaching, earning the money necessary to complete a course in Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was graduated November 11, 1868. In 1872 he entered the railroad service, and thus engaged with gratifying success for fifteen years, rising from freight clerk through various positions to that of superintendent. Removing to Pratt City in 1887, he accepted the responsible station which he now occupies with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company. He is a member of both the W. J. Hardee and Jeff Davis

camps, United Confederate veterans, and is an active worker for this patriotic association. In 1871 Mr. McKenzie was married to Aurelia V. Nall, of Union Springs, Ala., and they have four sons and five daughters.

John F. McLaughlin, of Birmingham, a veteran of the gallant Tenth Alabama infantry, Wilcox's brigade, Longstreet's and Mahone's division, A. P. Hill's corps, army of Northern Virginia, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., September 16, 1842. He was reared on the plantation of his parents, Duncan S. McLaughlin, and his wife, Caroline Addington, with an education in the oldfield schools. In the spring of 1861 he went out with the first company organized in his county, which was assigned as Company B to the Tenth regiment upon its organization at Montgomery, and mustered in June 16. With this command he served as a private throughout the war, taking part in nearly all the great battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, including Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, the Crater, Ream's Station and Five Forks. At Gettysburg, in the second day's fight, he was severely wounded, and after the return of the army to Virginia was granted a three months' furlough, one of which he spent in hospital and two at his home. This was his only absence from the regiment. He surrendered with General Lee's army at Appomattox, and then returned to his home, where he has since been engaged in farming and school teaching. In August, 1896, he was elected to the office of tax assessor of Jefferson county, and in 1900 was re-elected. He is an active member of Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, and has attended the reunions at Birmingham, Nashville and Atlanta. In 1871 Mr. McLaughlin was married to Ella Meredith, of Shelby county, and they have a son and three daughters living.

J. H. G. Martin, of Alabama, during the past decade associated in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., with Gens. C. M. Shelly and M. C. Butler, was born at Eufaula, Ala., September 30, 1844. In his seventeenth year he became a member of the Eufaula Rifles, entering the State service February 8, 1861, and going into rendezvous at

Pensacola. The Rifles was assigned to the First Alabama regiment of infantry, and being shortly afterward transferred to the Confederate service, remained at Pensacola during the year of enlistment. While there Private Martin shared the service of his comrades, manning the batteries and engaging in the artillery actions of November 23 and January 1, 1862. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Eufaula battery, a strong and effective artillery organization, which was attached to the army of Tennessee, and participated in its campaigns to the end. Private Martin shared the service of this battery throughout, taking part in the famous campaigns and desperate battles which were waged by the army of Bragg, Johnston and Hood. Among his most notable battles were Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. He was slightly wounded at Hoover's Gap and severely at New Hope Church, during the Atlanta campaign. He has since the war maintained his association with his comrades of the Confederacy, and has memberships in camps of Confederate veterans at Eufaula and Washington. For some years after the close of the Confederate era he was engaged in banking at Eufaula, and since 1892 has been a resident of the national capital and junior member of the legal firm of Shelly, Butler & Martin.

John Massey, LL. D., of Tuskegee, one of the most eminent educators of Alabama, and formerly a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, was born in Choctaw county, Ala., December 16, 1834. He was prepared for college in an old time high school at Pierce's Springs, Miss., and was graduated at the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, in 1862, with the highest honors of his class. During the last half of his senior year he served as lieutenant in command of one of the companies of the cadet corps, by appointment of the governor of the State. At his graduation he was earnestly solicited by Dr. L. C. Garland, president of the university, to remain with the institution as assistant professor and instructor in military tactics. Though this would have been a valuable service for the south, he felt that he should share the dangers at the front. He enlisted in Hilliard's legion, and was appointed adjutant of the First battalion. In the first great battle of this command, Chickamauga, he was distinguished for gallantry, and won a place

on the roll of honor. He was twice wounded in this battle, while leading his battalion in the last charge on the evening of September 20, 1863, up the heights of Snodgrass Hill. Llewellyn A. Shaver, in his history of the Sixtieth Alabama regiment, in which the First battalion was subsequently merged, says in this connection: "It is due to that incomparable soldier and gentleman, John Massey, adjutant of the First battalion, to mention the fact that at a meeting of the battalion some time after the battle, it was the unhesitating sentiment of all that his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga was too conspicuous to pass unnoticed by his comrades or unrewarded by his country, and, accordingly, his name was subsequently forwarded to the war department with an urgent recommendation of promotion." Early in 1864, at the request of the president and trustees of the university of Alabama, Adjutant Massey was permitted to resign from the army, and accept the position of instructor in tactics and assistant professor in the university, at that time recognized as the West Point of the Confederacy. Here he was able to do good work in training young men for the field, and he continued in this duty until the institution was destroyed by the Federal raiders on April 3, 1865, just before the close of the war. Dr. Massey was subsequently engaged in teaching a high school in his native county one year, was principal of the male school at Summerfield eight years, and for two years taught in a high school at Mobile. In 1876 he was elected to his present position, the presidency of the Alabama Conference female college, at Tuskegee, with the great success of which his name will be inseparably associated. In the last fifteen years he has been offered and has declined the presidency of the State university at Tuscaloosa, the presidency of the Southern University at Greensboro, and the presidency of the Girls' industrial school at Montevallo. In 1869 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, of which he is considered one of the most notable alumni. Dr. Massey was married in 1866 to Fredonia A. Taylor, of Jackson, Ala., who died in 1871, leaving two children now living: Louis V. Massey, a teacher in the institution presided over by his father, and Fredonia Eva Massey, a graduate of the New England conservatory of music, who has just completed a two years' course in Europe. In 1873 he was married to Elnora F. Dallas, of Summerfield, and they have one daughter living, Mabelle.

Dr. Massey had one brother in the Confederate army, Drury Massey, a private in the Twenty-third Alabama, who was fatally wounded at the battle of Resaca.

John Fox Maull, of the Jeff Davis battery, was born in Benton, Lowndes county, Ala., in 1843. In May, 1861, he took part in the organization of the Jeff Davis Artillery, at Selma, a famous artillery company, commanded by Captains Bondurant and Reese in the army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Maull was elected second sergeant, his rank during the course of the war. He fired the signal gun that opened the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and afterward participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Martinsburg, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania Court House. On the retreat from Pennsylvania the battery served with the rear guard of the army. He went into battle in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. At daybreak of May 12th, at Spottsylvania, being stationed at the right heel of the "horseshoe" or "bloody angle," he was captured by Hancock's corps. As a prisoner of war he was taken to Point Lookout, Md., and held until August 15, when he was transferred to the prison at Elmira, N. Y. There he and Frank E. Saurine, a Philadelphian who had enlisted at Lowndesboro, Ala., originated a plan of escape by tunneling, which they successfully carried out on the morning of October 7. With two companions Sergeant Maull made his way on foot through part of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland and West Virginia, passing through Sheridan's army at Martinsburg, and rejoined his battery at Newmarket, Va. W. B. Trawick, of Texas, one of the party who escaped from the Elmira prison, in writing of the adventure, gives Mr. Maull much of the credit for the planning and successful execution of the escape. He was at once granted a thirty days' furlough by General Early, which he improved by a visit to his home. He then set about the organization of a cavalry company, but finally decided to return to his battery in Virginia, and had reached Chester, S. C., when he learned of the surrender at Appomattox. He walked back from Chester to his home, and busied himself for a year in farming. Since then he has mainly been engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and has prospered in his enterprises. Since the organization of the United Confederate Veteran Association he

has been active in the formation of camps in each county in which he has resided, except Lowndes, and is now vice-commander of the camp at Robinson Springs, Elmore county. His home is now at Deatsville, where he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. Of his Confederate service a comrade writes: "I will never forget J. F. Maull. He never had an equal in our crowd. He was ready at any hour, day and night, to share his part of the work, and comfort us with his cheering words." Mr. Maull was married in 1864 to Eugenia A. Mock, of Lowndes county, who died in 1868, leaving one child, Eugenia A., wife of R. D. Hawe, of Elmore. In 1871 he married Owen De Jarrett, of Autauga county, and they have a daughter, Annie D.

Colonel Harry Maury, distinguished in the Confederate service, was a native of Virginia, and a scion of the family of Commodore M. F. Maury and Gen. Dabney H. Maury. He was born about 1827, came to Mobile in 1828, and went into the coasting trade in command of a schooner. In 1852 he began a career of considerable prominence as a lawyer and politician, and later was elected marshal of the city. In 1858 he fought and wounded Capt. de Riviere in a duel, and in the following year he commanded an armed vessel in Walker's Nicaragua expedition. At the organization of the Second regiment, Alabama infantry, he was elected colonel, and he continued in command, at Fort Morgan, until the regiment was disbanded a year later. The Thirty-second regiment was then formed, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the actions at Stevenson and Lavergne, in 1862, and commanded the regiment at Murfreesboro, where he was wounded in the side while leading his men, flag in hand. In the summer of 1863 he participated in Johnston's Mississippi campaign and was again wounded, at Jackson. When the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry was organized early in 1864, he became its colonel, and commanded it on the coast until disabled by another wound near the close of hostilities. Subsequently he engaged in business at Mobile until his death in February, 1869.

Allen Hunter Merrill, of Eufaula, a veteran of the Eufaula battery, was born at that city, November 29, 1845. He left school in September, 1863, to enlist as a private in the

famous light artillery company, the Eufaula battery, already distinguished in the campaigns of the army of Tennessee. His first battle was at Chickamauga, where the battery, according to General Bate, opened the fighting Friday evening and closed it Sunday evening. The company served their guns with remarkable rapidity and effectiveness during the decisive and deadly fight on the flank of Thomas's corps, Sunday evening, which after two days of desperate struggle finally assured the Confederate victory. Subsequently Private Merrill shared the service of his command at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and throughout the Georgia campaign, including Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, the battles about Atlanta and Jonesboro, and when the army marched under General Hood into Tennessee he fought at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Before Nashville the battery was stationed on Overton Hill, attached to Gen. H. D. Clayton's division, and during the fighting of December 15 and 16 was ordered to the right or left as need demanded. This part of the Confederate line repelled the assaults of the enemy all day on the 16th, the Federals succeeding only in heaping up their dead before the invincible position. But about the middle of the afternoon Gen. S. D. Lee was informed that the Confederate left was giving away, and he set about protecting the flank of Clayton's division, but the only troops available were the Thirty-ninth Georgia, which was stationed at the Overton House, and the Eufaula artillery was given position on a slight eminence about half a mile to the rear. The break in the Confederate line could be seen rapidly approaching, with the men streaming to the rear, and Clayton was soon compelled to withdraw to save his command. Then arrived the opportunity of the Eufaula artillery. An order came for it to retire, but this General Clayton disregarded and ordered it to open on the enemy. It responded gallantly, holding the enemy in check, saving the retreat of Clayton's division and contributing largely to the fact stated by General Lee in his report, that "the rear guard stood undaunted and firm." In an address on the subject General Clayton has declared: "I do not say that the Eufaula artillery saved the army, but I do say that of the few commands that preserved their organization and thereby saved that routed army, none contributed a more important part, and I speak from personal observation. From the beginning to the

close of the war no command has a prouder record." Private Merrill's last service was at Mobile, and he was surrendered with General Taylor's army at Meridian. Returning to Eufaula he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and since January, 1867, has been successfully engaged in the practice of law. In 1887, upon the organization of the East Alabama national bank, he was elected president, a position he has held to the present time. In 1896 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. He is an active member of Eufaula camp, United Confederate veterans, holding the rank of lieutenant-commander. Mr. Merrill was married in 1876 to Tade S. Bray, of Eufaula, and they have seven children: Elizabeth Aiken, Mary Bray, Tade Terese, Allen Kent, William Hoadley, Eliza Starr and Terese Hunter.

Captain J. B. Merrill, of Edwardsville, was born in Carroll county, Ga., November 12, 1843, son of Joseph B. Merrill, a native of Georgia, and grandson of Joseph Merrill, who was born in South Carolina, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Forsyth county, Ga. Captain Merrill was reared on the farm, and in the winter of 1860 entered Irwin college, Tennessee, but when the war began, he, with about sixty other students, in May, 1861, left the college and Captain Merrill enlisted in Company A, of Capt. John B. Wilcoxon's battalion, Phillips' legion. He served as a private until 1862, was then elected second lieutenant, a year later first lieutenant, and eight months after that was promoted to captain. He was with the legion in its first campaigning in West Virginia, and subsequently on the Georgia coast, while Gen. R. E. Lee was in command of that department, and returning to Virginia when Lee did, was immediately transferred to the cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and after participating in the fight at the Wilderness, Jack's Shop and Yellow Tavern and Gettysburg, and the Seven Days before Richmond and numerous other engagements in Virginia, he went with Wade Hampton to the Carolinas and took part in the last campaign against Sherman, including the battle of Bentonville, N. C. Captain Merrill was paroled at Lexington, N. C., in the spring of 1865. Returning to Georgia he began the practice of law at his old home in 1872, and soon built up a lucrative business. In 1886, having large holdings of mineral lands in Alabama, he made

his home at Edwardsville, where he has continued with much success in the practice, also looking after his real estate and mineral interests. He has never held any office except to serve as mayor of his town for four years. In 1867 Captain Merrill was married in Georgia to Mary E. Faver, and they have five children: Two sons, Walter B. and Hugh D. are in the practice of law at Edwardsville. The eldest daughter, Rosa B., is the wife of John W. Abercrombie, superintendent of education of the State of Alabama; the two youngest daughters, Myrtle and Clyde, are now living with Captain Merrill at his home in Edwardsville.

Fisher H. Merritt, of Montgomery, was born at Hadensville, Todd county, Ky., June 3, 1840, son of Dr. Daniel R. Merritt and his wife, Penelope Hammond. His father was a native of Tennessee; his mother, of Russellville, Ky. Four of their sons were in the Confederate service: Henry C., now a banker and lawyer at Clarksville, Tenn.; Fisher H.; Montgomery, a banker and lawyer at Henderson, Ky., and Philander, a farmer at Hadensville, Ky. Fisher H. Merritt was reared in his native county, and at the beginning of the Confederate era was a student in Cumberland university, A. P. Stewart, afterward a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army, being his professor of mathematics. He was among the first Kentuckians to enter the Confederate service, and going with his company to Virginia was mustered in as a non-commissioned officer of Company K, First regiment Kentucky infantry. This was the only Kentucky infantry regiment in Virginia, in fact, the only Kentucky command of any description in eastern Virginia during the war, and after the close of the term for which it had enlisted, one year, it was disbanded, the members desiring to re-enlist in the western army. Col. Thomas H. Taylor commanded the regiment, and William Preston Johnson was lieutenant-colonel until he was called to the staff of President Davis. The regiment served along the Potomac and on the Virginia peninsula, and participated in the first battle of Manassas and Williamsburg. After the disbandment Mr. Merritt returned to Kentucky and took part in the organization of several companies for the Confederate service, a dangerous duty, as the state was in the hands of the Federal authorities, and frequent raids disturbed the efforts

to gather troops for the Southern army. From these companies were formed the First Kentucky cavalry, under Col. T. G. Woodward, which was part of the first brigade commanded by Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, in the Kentucky campaign of 1862. Previous to that, however, Woodward's command gained distinction by the capture of Clarksville, Tenn., with the Federal garrison, on August 18, 1862. Mr. Merritt participated in this affair and afterward was left at Clarksville, with the two companies detailed as a garrison, under Capt. John Dortch. Subsequently they were organized in a squadron with Dortch as captain, Logan Williamson, first lieutenant; F. H. Merritt, second lieutenant; Henry C. Merritt, third lieutenant, and Montgomery Merritt, orderly sergeant, and joined the cavalry command of Gen. John C. Morgan. Lieutenant Merritt continued on duty with Morgan until, during the famous raid through Indiana and Ohio, he was shot through the right arm and side, at the battle near Buffington Island, July, 1863, and captured. He was afterward imprisoned at Camp Chase three months, and at Johnson's Island until the close of the war. In 1868 Lieutenant Merritt was married at Montgomery to Lucy Grattan, of a noted Georgia family, and since then he has made his home at that city, mainly engaged in the cotton trade, in which he is prominent as president of the Union Warehouse and Mutual Compress companies. After the death of his first wife in 1876, he married her sister, Fannie Grattan.

William E. Mickle, in the late summer of 1864, was employed as a teacher in a large boarding school located in the county of Noxubee, in the State of Mississippi. A boy of seventeen, with all the ardor and patriotism of that age, he declined to avail himself of the exemptions from military service allowed teachers under act of congress, and volunteered for the front, selecting as his command the Mobile Cadets, Company A, of the famous Third Alabama infantry, of the army of Northern Virginia. He joined the command shortly after the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, at once tendered his services to the sharpshooter corps, and had to borrow a gun when he was sent out as a picket on the first night of his connection with the regiment. He participated in all the hard marches and almost daily skirmishes up to the memorable battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of Oc-

tober. After sharing in all the triumphs of our arms during the day, he was, late in the evening, wounded, at first it was thought mortally, by a fragment of shell. As he was leaving the field, weak from loss of blood, with the assistance of a comrade, he was again wounded in the right ankle by a minie-ball. After spending a short time in the hospital at Staunton, Va., he was furloughed, and remained at home with his family for ninety days. At that time he was greatly improved; and, though still on crutches, he rejoined his command in winter quarters near Petersburg. He was summoned before the medical board of Rodes' division, and ordered home, being retired for nine months, and was at home at the time of Lee's surrender. He resumed his vocation as teacher after the close of the war, and for a number of years was principal of the Boys' senior grammar school of the Mobile public schools. He gave up this position to enter the book trade; and, after years of service, he has built up a fine business, being now the leading dealer in second-hand and out-of-print books in the State of Alabama. His dealings embrace all sections of America and Europe; and he is perhaps the best living authority on the bibliography of his State and of the entire south. His collection of war literature is possibly unsurpassed for volume and variety in the world. Many of his treasures have autograph letters from the leading writers (Mr. Davis, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Gen. R. E. Lee, Gen. G. T. Beauregard and others) bound up in the books. He has always been deeply interested in the work of the Union Confederate Veterans, and has the most complete knowledge of all matters pertaining thereto of any one in the State. He is the adjutant of Raphael Semmes camp, No. 11, a position he has held almost continually since the formation of the camp; and, in the words of a leading member of the organization, "He is an ideal adjutant." In addition, he is a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon; and at the reunions is Gen. George Moorman's "right hand man," serving in the capacity of assistant adjutant-general; but he glories most in the fact that he is one of the half dozen surviving privates of the army of Northern Virginia.

William Henry Micou, of Tallassee, a veteran of Hilliard's legion, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., September 25, 1838. He was reared upon the farm in his

native county, and was engaged in agriculture when troops were called for to defend the Confederacy. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A, of the First battalion, Hilliard's legion, and subsequently was promoted to ordnance sergeant. His first service with the legion was in east Tennessee, and his first great battle was Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, fighting with Gracie's brigade in Gen. William Preston's division. In November they left Missionary Ridge to accompany General Longstreet into east Tennessee, where they participated in the siege of Knoxville and the battle of Beans' Station. The legion was then reorganized as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments, Alabama infantry, and Sergeant Micou with his company was assigned to the Sixtieth. Early in 1864, before the regiment went into Virginia he was transferred as a private to Company G, First Alabama cavalry, then on duty in east Tennessee. With the cavalry he served under Generals Martin, Allen and Joe Wheeler throughout the Atlanta campaign, the raid through Tennessee, the fighting with Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, and the final campaign in the Carolinas. Since his return to Alabama, with the exception of one or two years immediately following the war, Mr. Micou has been associated with the Tallassee manufacturing company, filling the office of assistant treasurer from 1891 to the present time. He was married in 1870 to Mary Phinizy, of Augusta, Ga., and they have a daughter, Augusta Louise.

Captain George Knox Miller, of Talladega, was born at that place in 1836, son of George Miller, a native of South Carolina, and grandson of John Miller, a journalist of London, Eng., who came to the United States in 1798. Captain Miller was a graduate in classics at the university of Virginia and a student of law there when the war began. Returning home he enlisted in Company A, Eighth regiment Confederate cavalry, in which he rose from private to captain, and participated in all the record of the command, except when a prisoner of war three months following his capture at Shelbyville, Tenn., in January, 1863. Since the war he has been a prominent citizen of Talladega, holding the offices of register in chancery, mayor and probate judge. Company A, in which he served, was organized before the war at Talladega, and tendered its services upon the seces-

sion of the State. It was accepted about the time of the first battle of Manassas, and ordered to report to General Polk at Corinth. At Decatur, Ala., August 15, 1861, it was mustered into the Confederate States' service, with A. W. Bowie as captain; John L. Stockdale, first lieutenant; Micah Taul, second lieutenant; John H. McElderry, third lieutenant. The officers and men were armed with six-shooter revolvers and sabers furnished by the State, while the men, as was the rule with Confederate cavalry, supplied their own mounts. The company reached Union City, Tenn., in September, 1861, and rode in the advance guard of General Polk's army when it entered Tennessee. With Company B, Capt. Jefferson Faulkner, from Chambers county, Ala., and Captain Coles' company, from Louisiana, it formed Brewer's battalion, commanded by Maj. Richard H. Brewer, a West Point officer who had come from Utah with Gen. A. S. Johnston, and the battalion was attached to Gen. John S. Bowen's division, at Mayfield, Ky., Polk's right wing. They engaged in scouting and outpost duty until after the fall of Fort Donelson, and when Polk evacuated Columbus in March, 1862, they spiked and threw in the river the guns abandoned there, burned the winter quarters, and followed the infantry as rear guard to Mississippi. At Shiloh the battalion took an active part in the two days' fighting, and was part of the rear guard on the retreat. Soon after it was united with Bell's Alabama battalion and Baskerville's Mississippians to form the First Mississippi-and-Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. William B. Wade. On June 4, in a brisk fight at Blackland, an outpost of Bragg's army at Tupelo, the command repulsed an attack of the enemy. About this time Company A having lost all its original officers by resignation, promotion or disability, Sergt. George K. Miller was appointed captain by order of General Bragg. The regiment was then changed in name to the Eighth Confederate and assigned to the brigade just formed for Gen. J. R. Chalmers. After two weeks of scouting Gen. Joseph Wheeler was put in command of the brigade. The company was reorganized August 13, 1862, at the expiration of the year's enlistment, and Captain Miller was elected to the same rank; M. S. Curry, first lieutenant; Belton O. Nabors, second lieutenant, and Jasper N. Wade, third lieutenant. William B. Wade was retained as colonel, Capt. Jefferson Faulkner was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Lieut. John S.

Prather, major. The last named became lieutenant-colonel after Bragg's retreat from Kentucky, and commanded the regiment from soon after Chickamauga to the close of the war. The Eighth was with Bragg's advance guard in the invasion of Kentucky, and afterward was with Wheeler in all his campaigns. It was with him at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, took part in the capture of the gunboats and transports in January, 1863, and fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, the battles around Atlanta, Saltville, Va., the battles on the front, flank and rear of Sherman's march to the sea, at Savannah, and in the Carolinas at Hardeeville, Aiken, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averasboro and Bentonville, and surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865, being on the advance line through which the flags passed between the armies. During its service Company A had enrolled 146 men, many of whom were killed and wounded. Many sleep in unmarked graves in the States they defended, and many in graveyards of the northern prison camps. Not one was ever charged with cowardice or courtmartialed. Five of the company's ten commissioned officers were alive at the opening of the year 1900: Bowie, Wade, Morris, Stockdale and Miller.

Major Willis Julian Milner, a gallant Confederate soldier who in the past thirty years has been prominently identified with the founding and building of the city of Birmingham, was born at Barnesville, Ga., May 3, 1842. His father was Willis Jay Milner, a railroad contractor and builder, who founded the town of Milner, Ga., and resided in Florida from 1856 until Pensacola fell into the hands of the Federal army, when he removed to Greenville, Ala., where he died in 1864. The father of the latter was Rev. John Milner, a Baptist clergyman, son of Capt. John Milner, who served under General Pickens in the war of the Revolution; and through the wife of Rev. John Milner, Major Milner is descended from another Revolutionary hero, Richard Calloway, one of the early settlers of Kentucky and among the defenders of Fort Boone. Mary A. Turner, a native of North Carolina, was the mother of Major Milner. He was reared in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, in the various fields of activity to which his father's business called him, and in the latter State, in the spring of 1861, began his

WILLIS J. MILNER

service for the Confederacy by assisting in raising a company, of which he was elected first lieutenant. But it appearing that he had no immediate prospect of duty in the field with this command he resigned and enlisted as a private in the Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, Ga., which had already been assigned as Company A to the Fifth regiment Georgia infantry, then stationed at Pensacola. He served with this regiment in the Kentucky campaign under General Bragg, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was wounded, fighting with Jackson's brigade of Breckinridge's division. Meanwhile, he had made application for transfer to the Thirty-third regiment Alabama infantry, and while in hospital at Greenville, Ala., the order of transfer reached him. On his recovery he reported to the Alabama regiment, in Wood's brigade of Cleburne's division, army of Tennessee, and was assigned as a private in Company D. In April, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and put in command of Company K, of his regiment, the capacity in which he served during the Tullahoma campaign, the retreat to Chattanooga and the Chickamauga campaign. At the battle of Chickamauga he was again wounded, but was soon on duty again. The adjutant of the regiment having been killed he was appointed to that position, which he held during the early part of the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. Gen. M. P. Lowrey, of Mississippi, was now the commander of the brigade, and one day Adjutant Milner received a summons to come to headquarters. He went, wondering what failure he had made in his duty, and was gratified to learn that he was appointed to the staff of General Lowrey, with the rank of captain. He served thus during the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, and in General Hood's Tennessee campaign, receiving a slight wound at Spring Hill, and taking part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Upon the death of General Cleburne at Franklin, General Lowrey took command of the division, and Captain Milner was made adjutant-general of Lowrey's brigade, a duty he continued to perform until the army reached North Carolina. After the battle of Bentonville the Sixteenth, Thirty-third and Forty-fifth Alabama were consolidated as the First Alabama, in the brigade of Gen. C. M. Shelley, and Captain Milner was promoted to major of the consolidated regiment. His service ended with the surrender of the army at Greensboro, April 26, 1865. After his appointment on General

Lowrey's staff he was told by General Lowrey, who had become his warm friend, that his promotion to staff duty was due to the fact that his record before the examining board was the best that General Lowrey had known. With the restoration of peace Major Milner made his home at Greenville. In 1871 he removed to Jefferson county, and became one of the founders of the city of Birmingham, as secretary and treasurer of the Elyton land company at the time the city was platted, and afterward as general manager. He established the water works plant, and was its chief engineer for twenty-five years, built the Highland Avenue & Belt railroad, and founded the Milner & Keltig company, in which he is still largely interested. Many other interests engage his attention as one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city. His wife, Gustrine Key, is of the family of the composer of the Star Spangled Banner. They have two children, a daughter, Mary Clare Milner, and Henry Key Milner, secretary and treasurer of the Milner & Keltig company.

Jacob G. Michael, M. D., of Citronelle, formerly surgeon, Confederate States army, was born at Mobile, Feb. 21, 1840, son of George Michael, a native of Germany, who subsequently made his home at Demopolis, and was a merchant and planter. Dr. Michael received his literary education at Green Springs and the Georgia military academy, Marietta, Ga., and in 1858 began the reading of medicine at Demopolis. He subsequently attended lectures at the university of Louisiana, and at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and concluded his studies at Richmond, Va., under Dr. Hunter McGuire, who left the university of Pennsylvania after the John Brown raid. At Mobile, during the early days of secession, he was house surgeon of the marine hospital, and as a member of the Mobile Rifles took part in the capture of the Mount Vernon arsenal. Under the Confederate government he was appointed post surgeon at the arsenal, the capacity in which he served until the fall of 1864. Subsequently he did special service at Mobile and at Spanish Fort and Blakely until the evacuation of the city, after which he was surrendered and paroled at Meridian under the capitulation of Gen. Richard Taylor. Upon the close of hostilities he engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, and afterward was for eleven years at Belmont, Sumter

county, removing in 1877 to Citronelle, where, in 1882, he established the Hygeia hotel, one of the best known establishments of the kind in the South. Until his retirement from practice he was widely known as an able and successful physician. In the civic affairs of Citronelle he has taken an active and enterprising part, serving as the first mayor of the city, and as a member of the council since it was organized, and contributing with such zeal and effectiveness to the establishment of the school system that he was made an honorary member for life of the board of trustees. In 1862 Dr. Michael was married at Mount Vernon to Margaret, daughter of Maj. B. D. Simison, of Pennsylvania, and they have four sons and three daughters.

William H. Monk, Sr., formerly a prominent business man of Mobile, was a veteran of Gen. Jones M. Withers' old regiment, the Third Alabama infantry. He was born in Alabama in 1843, enlisted in the Third Alabama regiment in the spring of 1861, and served throughout the war, winning promotion to lieutenant. The Third was one of the best regiments of Rodes' brigade, and demonstrated its valor and patriotism on such historic fields as Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Winchester and Cedar Creek, finally surrendering with the army under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Monk was a color-bearer through all the above battles, and was wounded at Gettysburg and Winchester. After his return from Virginia Lieutenant Monk had a successful business career for many years, from which he finally retired to his plantation home on the Gulf coast. The wife of Lieutenant Monk was Amanda St. Cheron, of New Orleans, La. Their eldest son, William H. Monk, Jr., is now prominent in business at Mobile, where he was born June 18, 1871. He was graduated at the Barton academy in 1891, and then began his business career. He is a member of the Commercial club, and notable among the young business men of the city. In 1896 he was married at Louisville, Ky., to Lillian E. Sigler, and they have one child.

Felix Montgomery, a veteran of Gen. John H. Forney's old regiment, and now a wealthy land-owner of Jefferson county, was born near his present residence, October 28, 1832, the son of James and Martha (Reese) Montgomery,

natives respectively of Tennessee and South Carolina. He was reared upon the farm where his home now is, near East Lake, and where he has been engaged in agriculture throughout his years of manhood except the time he gave to the defense of the Southern Confederacy. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the first company to leave the county—Company B, Tenth regiment Alabama infantry—and throughout the war he fought with this command in General Wilcox's brigade of the army of Northern Virginia. Beginning as a private he was promoted in 1862 to orderly sergeant, the rank he held until the end. He was in the first brigade of his regiment at Dranesville, Va., December, 1861, in the spring of 1862 fought under Gen. J. E. Johnston at Williamsburg and Seven Pines, and afterward participated in all the great campaigns of the army under Robert E. Lee, including the battles of the Seven Days before Richmond, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the many months of fighting in the trenches and about Petersburg, finally marching out with the army and surrendering with Lee at Appomattox. During his service he was three times wounded, at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill and Petersburg. Since his return to civil pursuits he has been honored by the people of the county with the office of county commissioner for eight years. Mr. Montgomery was married in 1866 to Catherine Waldrop, and they have five sons and a daughter.

Alfred Moore, of Huntsville, was born December 23, 1848, at that city, son of Dr. Alfred Moore, a surgeon of the war of 1812, and his wife, Jane Watson, a native of Richmond, Va. Elder sons of Dr. Moore by a previous marriage were Col. Sydenham Moore, born in 1817, who was a prominent lawyer at Huntsville prior to 1860, commanded a company in the Mexican war, was representative in congress when Alabama seceded, went to Virginia as colonel of the Eleventh Alabama, and was mortally wounded at Seven Pines; and John Edmund Moore, yet older than Sydenham, who was a lawyer at Florence before the war and for many years judge of the circuit court, who died in 1864, soon after being appointed judge advocate on the staff of General Hardee. A sister of these married Edward A.

O'Neal, then a young lawyer, who earned promotion to brigadier-general in the army of Northern Virginia, and afterwards became governor of Alabama. Alfred Moore was also in the military service of the Confederacy, though his years did not permit enlistment until September, 1864. He was wounded in the head by a sabre cut at the battle of Indian Creek and captured in the following December, and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, until June 19, 1865, when the war was at an end. In his brief service he was permitted to show the same patriotic fidelity to country that has always characterized his family from colonial times. Since the war Mr. Moore has been a citizen of Huntsville, enjoying the esteem of his associates as a public spirited and enterprising citizen. For fourteen years he was bookkeeper and teller of the First national bank, a position he resigned at his election in April, 1899, as mayor of the city.

Rev. Henry Dannelly Moore, D. D., a leading member of the Alabama Conference and a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South, now stationed at Eufaula, was born at Abbeville, S. C., October 13, 1838. His father was Rev. James Moore, of Scotch-Irish lineage, a native of Charleston, S. C., who entered the ministry of the Methodist church about 1830, and was prominent for many years in church work at Abbeville. Dr. Moore in 1853 entered the South Carolina military academy at Columbia, and later was a student at the Citadel academy at Charleston, from which institution he was graduated in 1857 in the same class with General Capers, bishop of South Carolina, William J. Davis, of Louisville, and the famous artilleryman, Captain Hart, of Hart's battery. In December, 1857, he was admitted to South Carolina conference of the Methodist church, and assigned to the pastorate at Union, and in 1859 he was married to Caroline Bartlett Thomason, of Georgia. In 1861 he was pastor at Manning, S. C., and also acted as drill master for Confederate volunteers, a duty for which he was fitted by his work at the military schools. Ill health at this period prevented his enlistment in the cause which was ever near his heart, but while serving as pastor at Sumter, S. C., in July, 1863, he accepted the appointment of chaplain of the Twelfth Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. Samuel B. Pickens. With this regiment, of Battle's brigade, Rodes' division, army of Northern Virginia, he was

in the field during the remainder of the war, and was present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Mechanicsville, during the campaign from Rapidan to James rivers; and was with General Early's army in the Shenandoah valley in the battles of Winchester, Bunker Hill and Cedar Creek, and the raid through Maryland to Washington, D. C. After the close of the war he was transferred to the Florida conference and in 1869 to the South Georgia conference. From 1869 to 1872 he was president of the Levert female college at Talbotton, Ga., and during the next four years was president of the Alabama Conference female college at Tuskegee. After his transfer to the Alabama conference he served as presiding elder 1876-78, was delegate to the general conference of the church South in 1878, and was stationed as pastor successively at Mobile, Prattville, Montgomery, Selma, Knoxville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky. In 1899 he was stationed at Eufaula. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1880 by the State university of Alabama in recognition of his scholarly attainments and his prominence in the sacred ministry. Dr. Moore's first wife died in 1873, leaving three children who are now living: Mrs. Carrie Belle Smith, of Prattville; Henry D. Moore, Jr., druggist at Montgomery; and an unmarried daughter, Miss Marie. In 1874 he married Caroline, daughter of Hon. Felix Tait, of Wilcox county, and they have four children: Narcissa, Victor Ivan, Ruth and Alberta. Dr. Moore is a member of Eufaula camp, United Confederate veterans, which he represented at the Charleston reunion of 1899. Two of his brothers were members of the cavalry of Hampton's Legion: Edwin W. Moore, who became a lieutenant, survived the war and died in Texas, in 1874, and William C., now a resident of Abbeville, S. C.

Colonel Sydenham Moore, a gallant Alabamian who was one of the early victims of the war, was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1817, and was graduated at the State university. While a law student he volunteered in Captain Otey's company during the Cherokee troubles in 1838, and a year later began the law practice at Eutaw. Being elected county judge in 1840 he held that office until he went into the war with Mexico, as captain of a company. After his return he again served as county judge until 1850, in 1857

was elected to the circuit bench, and a few months later to Congress. He served as representative of his district until the secession of Alabama, when he promptly engaged in the organization of troops, and was elected colonel of the Eleventh Alabama infantry. The regiment was organized at Lynchburg, Va., and was on duty in that State throughout the war. Colonel Moore and his men were in battle at Yorktown early in 1862, but had their first severe fight at Seven Pines, where three companies under command of Moore were sent by Gen. D. H. Hill to dislodge the enemy at a point in the Federal lines that was very annoying to the Confederates. Colonel Moore succeeded in performing this duty, but was struck by three minie balls, and sixty-six of his men were killed or wounded within a few minutes. His wounds were not apparently dangerous, and he seemed about to recover a few weeks later, when he suddenly grew worse and died. He was a man of slender and graceful figure, chivalrous, generous and brave. His wife was a sister of Colonel Hobson, of the Fifth infantry.

Captain Lewis A. Morgan, of Uniontown, a veteran of the army of Northern Virginia, is a native of Alabama, born near Marion, Ala. He enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company D, Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, Col. Egbert J. Jones commanding, accompanied this regiment to Virginia, and fought at the battle of First Manassas July 21, in the brigade commanded by General Bee. Bee and Jones were both mortally wounded in that engagement; and E. M. Law became colonel and later commander of the brigade until he was disabled and succeeded by Gen. W. F. Perry. Captain Morgan served in the line at the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days before Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the Suffolk campaign, and Gettysburg, and coming west with Longstreet's corps fought at Chickamauga. General Perry then took command of the brigade, and Morgan was appointed inspector-general on his staff, with the rank of captain, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the war, including the Knoxville campaign, and the operations about Richmond and Petersburg. He was surrendered with the army at Appomattox, returned to Alabama, in 1865 made his home in Selma for two years, and in 1867 engaged in business as a merchant at Uniontown, where he resided until

1876. Since that date he has given his attention with much success to cotton buying. He is one of the leading men of his city, is president of the school board, and served as mayor in 1876-79 and 1897-1900.

George W. Morris, of Montgomery, a veteran of the Tenth Alabama infantry, Gen. John H. Forney's old regiment, was born at Oxford, Ala., October 27, 1838, and was reared from the age of nine years in Talladega county, Ala., where his parents then made their home. His father, John M. Morris, was born in Knox county, Tenn., in 1812, was in the Confederate States' service as a member of an engineering corps in Virginia, and survived until 1899. On June 1, 1861, George W. Morris entered the service as a private in Company E of the Tenth Alabama regiment, and soon accompanied it to Virginia, where he took part in the battle of Dranesville toward the close of that year. Afterward he was identified with the gallant record of his regiment and of Wilcox's Alabama brigade of the army of Northern Virginia until the last day at Appomattox, when he was among the few members of his company who remained to lay down their arms at the bidding of their great chieftain, Robert E. Lee. He fought at Yorkstown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and on the Petersburg line, including the battle of the Crater and Ream's Station. At the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded, and disabled for several weeks, but rejoined his command before he was fully recovered and was on duty to the end. Since 1865 he has been a resident of Alabama, and beginning in 1866, at Selma, has been in the railroad service. For about twenty years he has held the responsible position of car inspector for the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Montgomery. By his marriage in 1878 to Sallie Young Chapman, of Georgia, Mr. Morris has two children, a son and a daughter.

James T. Murfee, LL. D., commandant of the University of Alabama Cadets, 1862-65, is a native of Southampton county, Va. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Virginia military institute, where he was graduated with first honors and as senior captain of cadets, in 1853. Beginning

at once the career of educator, to which he had decided to devote his life, he was professor of natural sciences at Madison college, Pennsylvania, 1854-55, and professor of natural sciences and commandant of cadets at Lynchburg college, 1855-57. Soon after this time the universities of Louisiana and Alabama were preparing to introduce military training in their work, and when representatives called upon the Virginia military institute for advice, Professor Murfee was recommended to them. He was forthwith appointed professor of mathematics at the university of Alabama. Beginning his work as professor of mathematics and assistant commandant in September, 1860, he speedily established military discipline among the students, and displayed such vigor and ability in his duties that when the commandant was sent to Europe for the purchase of arms, he was made commandant, his rank being colonel. Under his instruction about one thousand cadets were qualified for service as drill masters and officers in various commands, greatly to the advantage of the general service. Colonel Murfee remained at the university in performance of this duty throughout the war. He and his battalion of cadets also did service in the field within the borders of the State. Early in April, 1865, the Federal cavalry brigade of General Croxton approached Tuscaloosa, under orders from Gen. J. H. Wilson to "destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university (military school) and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause." Colonel Murfee, in command of the cadets, who were well armed and disciplined, but only about 250 strong, took an active part in preparing to check the invaders, but under direction of the Confederate officer in command of Tuscaloosa the corps of cadets were posted to meet the enemy on the road east of the university and of the city of Tuscaloosa. This was contrary to Colonel Murfee's own judgment, which anticipated the movement that was actually made by Croxton, who, not caring to fight his way to Tuscaloosa, eluded the Confederates by crossing the river and approaching secretly on the west side, seizing the bridge by a sudden dash just as the flooring was being removed by a few members of the home guard. On hearing of the capture of the city, Colonel Murfee marched his battalion into town to recapture the city, and after a skirmish in which Capt. J. H. Murfee (his brother) and several of the cadets were wounded, took possession of the town and drove the enemy

back down to the river with loss to their numbers—wounded and killed. At this juncture Captain Hume, of Nashville, who had been captured by the enemy and was on temporary parole, informed the commandant that the odds were so heavy against him (the Federals numbering two thousand) that an attempt to hold his position would only result in loss of life, and he consequently retreated across Hurricane bridge, and took position to resist any further advance of the enemy. From this point they witnessed, next morning, the destruction of the university building. Subsequently Colonel Murfee marched with his cadets to Marion, where they learned of the fall of Selma, and soon afterward of the surrender of General Lee. They then disbanded and returned to their homes. Professor Murfee assisted in the rehabilitation of the university as architect, 1867-69, and wrote a scheme for reorganization of the university which was adopted by the board of trustees. In 1871 he accepted the presidency of Howard college, which he held until 1887, when it was removed to East Lake, Ala. He then founded the Marion military institute, of which he has ever since been the superintendent. For over a third of a century he has been one of the prominent educators of the South, and the genius of his work and the originality of his methods have gained attention among all who are interested in the advancement of education. Some of the brightest intellects of the Southern States have been trained under his direction at the university of Alabama, at Howard college and at the Marion military institute.

Joel D. Murphree, Sr., of Troy, Ala., was born in Smith county, Tenn., November 5, 1827. His parents, James S. and Matilda (Dyer) Murphree, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, came to Alabama with their family and settled at Troy, in 1845. The father was a merchant and Joel D. was reared to that business, when of age operating a store of his own. In 1857-58 he represented his county in the State legislature. When the war began between the States he was earnestly solicited by his brothers and brothers-in-law, nine of whom enlisted in the Confederate army, to remain at home and care for their families. Accordingly he supplied a man not then subject to enlistment, K. E. Nichols, who served faithfully as a sharpshooter until wounded early in 1864, when he was discharged. Mr.

Murphree then went to the front, enlisting at Montevallo, April 23, 1864, in the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, of Jackson's brigade, Lowrey's division, and was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. In this capacity and also as commissary-sergeant he served at the battle of Resaca, May 10, 1864, and throughout the Atlanta campaign, often being exposed to the enemy's fire when supplying the soldiers in the entrenchments. There was no place of safety in that great campaign, and Sergeant Murphree was fearless in the discharge of duty. At the battle of Peachtree Creek, Capt. Bailey Talbot, one of his brothers-in-law, was killed, and a few days later Maj. Shep Ruffin, another brother-in-law, was killed a few miles east of Atlanta. He served about Atlanta after Hood took command and the skillful maneuvers of Johnston gave way to the fatal offensive policy of General Hood. He marched with the army through North Georgia and Alabama, and into Tennessee, witnessing the disastrous failure to attack the Federal army after it had been flanked at Spring Hill, but instead was allowed to march past the Confederate army at night, and was present at the bloody and lamentable assault upon the enemy at Franklin, and the investment of Nashville, from which General Hood, after losing his opportunity for attack, was driven with as much disorder as the Federals had shown in retreating from Franklin. Then the army fell back across the Tennessee, feeling that no care was being taken of their lives nor comforts provided for their bodies, so that many fell out as the army made its weary and disheartened progress through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, and returned to their long neglected families. A remnant was brought together in North Carolina, under General Johnston, to fight the last battle, at Bentonville. After that there was a reorganization and consolidation of regiments and companies, and Colonel Cunningham, of the Fifty-seventh, and many other officers, were left without command. Three regiments were brought into one as the Twenty-seventh, and at the earnest solicitation of his old command Sergeant Murphree was retained as quartermaster-sergeant on the staff of Col. Ed McAlexander, a position he held until paroled under the surrender of General Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. He had been in service something over a year and had not lost a day from duty. The Confederate money was worthless,

and all he received that was of value in assisting him to his home was his allotment of one dollar and a shilling from the silver of the Confederate treasury. Since the war he has prospered as a merchant and is one of the leading men of his county. He was again a member of the legislature in 1872-73, and in 1875 represented his county in the convention that framed the present State constitution. For fifteen years he was chairman of the county executive committee of the Democratic party, and in 1884 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention. By his marriage in 1855 to Ursula A. Mullins, Mr. Murphree has five children: Josephine, wife of C. B. Goldthwaite, Thomas E., Alice, wife of J. S. Carroll, Joel D. and Nettie.

Thomas M. Murphree, of Troy, adjutant of Camp Ruffin, No. 320, United Confederate veterans, is a native of Tennessee, and a grandson of James Murphree, a native of Ireland, who came to America in colonial times and was a patriot soldier during the Revolution. He was born in Wilson county, Tenn., January 4, 1843, and when two years old was brought by his parents to Troy, Ala., where he was reared and educated. When war was inaugurated against the Confederate States, he and four brothers went to the front. Joel D., who became quartermaster-sergeant of the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, is yet living at Troy; Capt. James K. Murphree, quartermaster of the Fifty-seventh, resides at Gallatin, Tenn.; Daniel B., a private of Company I, Fifteenth Alabama, was seriously wounded and crippled for life in one of the Virginia battles, and died at Troy, Ala., in 1890, and Edwin D., who served as a lieutenant in Company K, Thirty-seventh Alabama, until captured at Vicksburg, after which he was a prisoner at Johnson's Island until the close of the war, died in West Florida in 1888. Thomas M. Murphree enlisted in April, 1861, in the Independent Rifles, which went to Virginia as a company of the Sixth Alabama infantry, the regiment first commanded by Col. J. J. Seibels, and afterward by John B. Gordon. Mr. Murphree served with this regiment as a private at the battles of First Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg, and until February, 1863, when he was transferred to Company H, Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was

on duty with this command on the Alabama coast region for about a year, when he was transferred to Company H, Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, with which he took part in the Georgia campaigns under Gen. Joseph Wheeler, including all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta, except Resaca, and the general engagements about Atlanta. After about eight months with the cavalry he returned to the Fifty-seventh infantry, then in Scott's brigade, army of Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and Bentonville, N. C. Some time after the surrender of General Johnston he was paroled at Montgomery, Ala. Lieutenant Murphree is now one of the leading citizens of Troy, and since 1896 has held the office of tax collector of Pike county. He was married in 1872 to Lizzie J. Howell, of Georgia, and they have nine children living: Kirkpatrick, Howell D., Blanche, Murray, Kate C., Thomas M., Jr., Fannie Gordon, Lottie and Ewell.

Captain William H. Musgrove, of Bangor, Ala., a veteran of General Clanton's old regiment, the First Alabama cavalry, is a native of Alabama, born near his present residence. He entered the Confederate service in the fall of 1861, as a private soldier in Company C, commanded by his kinsman, Capt. W. H. Musgrove, Twenty-ninth regiment Alabama infantry. After about a year's service at Pensacola, Fla., he re-enlisted in the First Alabama cavalry, and was elected second lieutenant of his company, a rank from which he was promoted to captain in September, 1863, by the resignation of the former captain and the death of the first lieutenant. Captain Musgrove served under Generals Martin, Hagan and Joseph Wheeler in the great campaigns of the army of Tennessee, including numerous engagements, and in all the raids in which his regiment had a part. The First was a part of General Wheeler's original brigade in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, and was with him at the front in every position of danger until the close of hostilities. Among the great battles in which Captain Musgrove took part were Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, and Peachtree Creek. Throughout his career he fortunately escaped wounds, and he also had the good fortune, though in many a dangerous situation, to avoid capture by the enemy until near the end of the war, when he was made prisoner in North Carolina. His captivity was brief, as he was re-

taken by General Wheeler's forces about ten days later. Since the war Captain Musgrove has resided in his native county, where he is held in high esteem as a citizen. He has served several terms as justice of the peace, and now has the position of deputy clerk of the county. He was married September 27, 1866, to Rhoda Chamblee, of Blount county, and they have had ten children, of whom two daughters and five sons are living.

Captain Edwin Napier, of Union Springs, is one of six brothers, of Macon, Ga., who served in the cause of the Confederacy. One of these was Col. Leroy Napier, who commanded a regiment of General Wade Hampton's cavalry brigade, and died in 1867. Another, Captain N. C. Napier, of the Third Georgia cavalry, is now living in Walker county. Captain R. H. Napier, who served in Stevens' brigade, army of Tennessee, died in 1890; H. V. Napier, a private in the Sixth Georgia cavalry, has resided at Macon, Ga., since the war, and George C. Napier, of Young's brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, is living at the same city. Captain Edwin Napier was born at Macon, in 1842, and when the war began was a student at the Wesleyan university there. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth regiment, Georgia infantry, which went to Virginia in the spring of 1862 as a part of the brigade of General Lawton, afterward commanded by Generals John B. Gordon and Clement A. Evans. His early rank was second lieutenant, and after commanding his company eighteen months he was promoted to captain in 1864. He reached Virginia in time to participate in the great Seven Days' struggle before Richmond, and in August and September he fought at Bristoe Station, Second Manassas, and Sharpsburg, in the latter desperate combat receiving a wound in the bowels that kept him from the front for about three months. Subsequently he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Spottsylvania Court House, and all the fighting of the campaign against Grant from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor. After the Federal repulse at the latter place his corps under General Early was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, marched from Lynchburg to Harper's Ferry, thence to Washington, fighting a battle at Monocacy, and returning to the valley campaigned against Sheridan. At the famous battle

of Winchester, September 19, 1864, Captain Napier's right arm was broken by a bullet, causing his disability for several months. Returning to Macon on furlough, he started back to the army in February, 1865, and meeting Wade Hampton in North Carolina, reported to him, and was given a command, which he held until captured by General Stoneman in April. Escaping soon afterward at Salem, N. C., he was the only one who attempted to pass the Federal lines who was not killed. Upon hearing of the surrender of General Lee he was paroled at Charlotte. A short time after returning home he removed to Bullock county, Ala., and engaged in planting, and in 1880 was married to Emma L. Wimbish, of LaGrange, Ga. They have three sons living—Leroy, Stanley and Briggs.

W. S. Neal, of Brewton, Ala., a veteran of the Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, was born at Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., March 31, 1843. When the war began he was a student at the male department of Centenary College, Summerfield, Ala., which he left in the spring of 1862 to enlist as a private in Company G, Forty-fourth regiment Alabama volunteers, which afterwards formed a part of Law's brigade, army of Northern Virginia. His regiment did first service at the Seven Days' battle at Richmond, though not actively engaged in fighting. He fought with the regiment in the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, and was afterward, as a reward of distinguished service at the battle of Sharpsburg, detached and assigned to the signal service of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. In this capacity he participated in the Suffolk and the Pennsylvania campaigns, the battles of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Knoxville, Bean's Station, Bull's Gap and Sweetwater, the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg and the Appomattox campaign, finally surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Four of his brothers were also in the armies of the Confederacy. Theodore F. joined an Alabama cavalry company, was seriously wounded at Holly Springs, Miss., and died soon afterward in the hospital; George W., a private in Company A, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, was killed at Shiloh; Francis Marion, a private in Company A, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, was captured at the battle of Shiloh, and died as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas,

Chicago; David Wesley, a sergeant in Company G, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, shared all the record of his regiment until he was killed in the assault on Round Top, in the battle of Gettysburg. William Shaeffer Neal, the only survivor of these five patriotic brothers, on his return home found employment as a school teacher, and for three years was a teacher and student at the noted Stonewall Institute, near Selma, Ala., founded by the Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, after which he taught in Monroe county three years, and in the Barton Academy in Mobile two years. On account of failing health he resigned his position in the Barton Academy in the fall of 1873 and returned to Monroe county, where he engaged in farming and teaching until 1881, when he moved to Brewton, his present home. Here he devoted himself to the work of his profession, and from 1884 to the present time he has ably performed the duties of superintendent of the public schools of Escambia county. In the year 1898 he drafted a special school bill and secured its passage by the legislature for Escambia county, which is recognized as having the best county school system in the state. Mr. Neal was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Morton, of Monroe county, who died in 1878, leaving two sons, William Thomas and Eugene Morton, both of whom are now married and engaged in prosperous business. In 1880 he married Miss Sallie Slaughter, of Perdue Hill. They have one son, John Slaughter, and two daughters, Maude and Sadie.

B. H. Nicholson, of Attalla, Ala., was born in DeKalb county, Alabama, May 13, 1846, son of Lemuel M. Nicholson, who was major-general commanding the Alabama militia at the time of his death in 1855. Mr. Nicholson entered the Confederate service August 13, 1863, as a private in Company B, Third Regiment Confederate cavalry, Harrison's brigade, Wharton's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps. With this command he participated in many battles, and at Chickamagua, September 19-20, 1863, was promoted to lieutenant for gallantry on the field. Subsequently being captured by the enemy, he was sent north and held for ten months at Rock Island, Ill. After his return to Alabama the young soldier attended school for three years, and then studied law with his cousin, David L. Nicholson, at Lebanon, Ala., where he began his practice in 1870. Re-

moving thence to Arkansas, he remained in that State four years, and then established himself in Alabama, where for more than a quarter of a century he has been a leader in his profession. In December, 1869, he was married to Mary C. Majors, of DeKalb county. Colonel Nicholson has done as much for the regeneration and upbuilding of his State as any man in it. It was such men as he that made the achievements of the Confederate army the admiration of the world. It is such men as he lends brilliancy and luster to civil government.

John M. Niolon, of Mobile, entered the Confederate States service in 1861, and going to New Orleans, was appointed drill master of the Louisiana militia. When the Beauregard regiment, Louisiana State troops, was formed he was appointed adjutant, and he served in this capacity until the fall of New Orleans, when the militia regiment was disbanded. He then enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh regiment Mississippi infantry, with which he was first in battle at Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862. In this engagement the gallant Gen. Henry Little, the "right arm" of Gen. Sterling Price, led the Thirty-seventh Mississippi into battle and fell instantly killed by a minie-ball, which passed through his head. About two weeks later Mr. Niolon participated in the two days' assault on Corinth, and in December he took part in the campaign against Grant on the Mississippi Central railroad. During the operations in 1863 he was in the garrison at Snyder's Bluff until Pemberton's army was driven into Vicksburg, after which he was on duty in the trenches about that city from May 17th to the surrender July 4th. After about four months in the parole camp at Enterprise, Miss., he was exchanged, and was for some time on duty at Mobile, Pollard and in the vicinity of Pensacola. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign he joined the army of Tennessee, with Cantey's brigade, afterward commanded by Gen. C. W. Sears, and which became a part of General Walthall's division, Polk's corps. Beginning with the battle of Resaca, he participated in all the battles which followed until the fall of Atlanta, including the final engagement at Jonesboro. In the autumn of the same year he was with the army in its movements through North Georgia and Alabama, as far as Decatur, where he was detailed as book-

keeper for the brigade commissary. Continuing in the performance of this duty, he surrendered, at the conclusion of hostilities, at Meridian, Miss. Subsequently he gave his attention to mercantile business, mainly as accountant, residing successively at Enterprise and Meridian, Miss., and Selma, Ala., until he embarked in business at Mobile. He has prospered in his affairs, and is the owner of an extensive tract of land in Dallas county. By his marriage in 1865 to Sally Desha, Mr. Niolon has five children: Desha, Sally Desha, Pearl Agnes, John M., Jr., and Mattie E.

Colonel William C. Oates, Confederate soldier, and since the war prominent in the history of Alabama as a legislator, representative in Congress and governor, is a native of the State, born in that part of Pike county now known as Bullock, December 1, 1835. His father, of Welsh descent, came to Alabama from South Carolina in 1825, and married Miss Sellers, of French-Irish ancestry, who came with her father from North Carolina to Pike county in 1830. His ancestors came to the Carolinas before the Revolution, and took a patriotic part in the war for American independence. In his childhood he had no opportunities to obtain an education except to attend an old field country school a few months at a time. His father was poor, and he labored with him on the farm until after he was 17 years of age. He then found employment at carpentry and house painting for two or three years, and afterward taught a country school, by which he was enabled to attend Lawrenceville academy, and by repeating this process he obtained a fair English education, and some knowledge of Latin. His advantages in the struggle for a foothold in life were very poor. He says that he never obtained anything in life worth having except by his own exertions. He relied on his natural energy, indomitable courage and strict integrity for his success in life. Selecting the profession of law as his calling, he studied in the office of Pugh, Bullock & Buford, in Eufaula, sixteen hours a day for four months, and after passing a highly creditable examination was enrolled as attorney-at-law. He began the practice at Abbeville, Ala., in the winter of 1858-9, and at the same time edited and conducted a weekly newspaper, and was meeting with notable success in these pursuits when Alabama withdrew

from the Federal Union. In the summer of 1861 he organized a large company of infantry, which became a part of the famous Fifteenth Alabama regiment. Entering the service as captain, as such he led his regiment after the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., until May, 1863, when, at the instance of General Hood, he was appointed colonel and assigned to the command of his old regiment over the field officers, who were frequently absent from duty. He continued in command of this regiment until July, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the Forty-eighth Alabama, in the same brigade. While commanding the Fifteenth Alabama he took part in the Pennsylvania campaign in Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. He held the extreme right of the Confederate line of assault upon the Round Top mountains at Gettysburg. Seven companies of the Forty-seventh Alabama, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bulger, during the advance kept closed to the Fifteenth, and Colonel Oates was ordered with these regiments to turn the left flank of the Federal line of battle and capture Little Round Top. He drove the Second United States sharpshooters over Great Round Top, and one thousand yards beyond, where he encountered Vincent's brigade, advanced his right, enveloped Vincent's left, doubled the Twentieth Maine back on the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, and was within fifty yards of Hazlett's battery, on the top of Little Round Top. He held his ground against five distinct charges of his enemy until almost surrounded by other troops, which forced him to retreat, after sustaining heavy losses. His men had marched twenty-eight miles that day, starting at four o'clock a. m. and went into the battle at four o'clock p. m.—General Longstreet says, in his book, the most unprecedented march in history. If Colonel Oates had been sustained in the position he gained, the key to the situation would have been held by him, and Gettysburg would have been enrolled among the Confederate victories. It proved that Robert E. Lee was the same great general at Gettysburg that he was upon other fields. On July 3d Colonel Oates, with his regiment, was still on the extreme right, and when General Farnsworth led his famous cavalry charge upon Riley's six-gun battery in the rear of the Confederate right wing, Oates was ordered to the relief of the battery, and the gallant Farnsworth fell before the

fire of the Fifteenth. His horse was also killed and the greater number of the men then with him. Colonel Oates kept Farnsworth's shoulder straps until destroyed by moth, intending to present them to his family. He subsequently commanded the Fifteenth in the operations of Hood's division in the West, including the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment behaved with great gallantry. Subsequently his brigade was stationed to the west of Lookout Mountain, where on October 27th they resisted the passage of the river by Grant's army. Among the wounded in this affair, as reported by General Law, "was Colonel Oates, the gallant and efficient commander of the Fifteenth Alabama regiment." Despite this injury he participated in the operations of Hood's division in the East Tennessee campaign, after it left Knoxville, and subsequently returned to the army of Northern Virginia to serve during the campaign of 1864. In command of the Forty-eighth and Fifteenth regiments at Fussell's Mills, near the Darbytown road, Va., August 16th, 1864, this being his twenty-seventh battle, he lost his right arm, an injury which prevented his promotion to brigadier-general, which had been recommended by General Hood, then in command of the army of Tennessee. After the close of the war he resumed his practice at Abbeville, speedily gained prominence as a lawyer and public man, and amassed a considerable fortune, of which he has contributed a generous share to charities and to the education of orphan children. His brilliant career in politics began immediately after the war, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at New York. He was a representative in the legislature of Alabama, and chairman of the committee on ways and means in 1870, 1871, 1872; and in 1875, as a member of the State constitutional convention, held the important position of chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1870 and 1872 he received a flattering support in the State convention for the office of governor, and in 1872 he received the nomination of his district for Congress, but was defeated by the Republican nominee. In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation and easily elected. He was re-elected, practically without opposition, in 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, and in 1892 carried every county in his district over his Populist competitor. In 1890 he was urged for the United States senatorship, but this he de-

clined to consider in opposition to his friend, Senator Pugh, whom he heartily supported for the office. In 1890 the Farmers Alliance became a considerable factor in the politics of his State, and it was characteristic of his fearless methods in public life that he promptly assailed the then popular "sub-treasury" scheme of that organization in a letter that was so able and convincing that it was reprinted all over the United States and widely circulated in pamphlet form. In Congress he served principally upon law committees, and gained a splendid reputation as a constitutional lawyer. He opposed the alien ownership of land, favored the limitation of foreign immigration and the revision of the naturalization laws, and contended for amendment of the national banking laws, and the liberal coinage of silver, though always in favor of sound money. He aided in the codification of the general statutes, opposed the inter-state commerce bill, on grounds subsequently taken by the Supreme court; frequently offered and advocated measures for the return of the "cotton tax," and favored liberal improvement of natural waterways. His vigor as a leader was manifested most notably in the opposition to the direct tax refunding bill, which he defeated at one session of Congress by the longest "filibuster" on record, keeping the House in a deadlock for eight days and nights. In 1894 Colonel Oates was nominated by the Democrats for governor of Alabama, and his campaign against Kolb, the nominee of the Populist party, attracted the attention of the nation. In August he was triumphantly elected by a majority of over 27,000. He held the chief magistracy of the State one term, declining re-election. In 1896 he was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by Gen. E. W. Pettus. He then resumed the practice of his profession at Montgomery until May, 1898, when President McKinley, who knew him as a fellow-member of Congress, appointed the ex-governor a brigadier-general in the volunteer army of the United States. General Oates qualified at once, saying: "Times change and we change with them. I believed implicitly in the righteousness of the cause of the Confederacy, and served it to the best of my ability until it went down in smoke and blood. The United States is now my government, and with my one arm I will serve it as faithfully as I did the Confederacy. I now don the uniform and wave the flag upon which many times from

1861 to 1865 I ordered my command to fire." "I am now a Yankee general, formerly a Rebel colonel, right each time." He commanded three brigades at different times, composed altogether of northern men, who learned to love and admire their commander, but like many others enlisted for the war with Spain, was disappointed of service in Cuba. After commanding his brigade at the peace jubilees, at Philadelphia and Atlanta, he tendered his resignation in February, 1899, while encamped at Athens, Ga., and this was accepted in a complimentary order, No. 8, to take effect in March, 1899. Since then he has been in the practice of his profession at Montgomery. He takes an active part and is quite a factor in the politics of his State.

Captain William B. O'Brien, of Dadeville, a gallant soldier of the Fourteenth Alabama infantry, was born at Lafayette, Ala., April 21, 1837, and was reared in Tallapoosa county, where his parents made their home in his infancy. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company H of the Fourteenth regiment Alabama infantry, Col. Thomas J. Judge commanding, and was elected third lieutenant at the organization. In June, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and soon afterward was advanced to the rank of captain. He was on duty with his regiment in northern Virginia in the winter of 1861-62, in the following spring was transferred to Yorktown, where he was first engaged with the enemy; on the retreat was present at the battle of Williamsburg, and took part in the battle of Seven Pines. At the battle of Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862, in the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond, where his regiment was particularly distinguished and suffered heavy loss, he was shot through the face. The wound was serious and he was not able to return to duty until just after the battle of Sharpsburg. In December of that year he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and early in May, 1863, he shared the fighting of Wilcox's brigade at Chancellorsville. Here he received two wounds, being shot through the right shoulder and side, and in the left side. In consequence he was disabled for further service in the field, though he remained with the army for some time, on duty in the quarantine camps in Virginia. Afterward he was detailed as enrolling officer in Barbour county, Ala., until the close of the war. Since then Captain O'Brien has been engaged in

farming in Tallapoosa county, also at the present time doing business as a merchant at Dadeville, where he is a leading citizen. He has rendered public service as justice of the peace and as sheriff of the county in 1876-79 and from 1896 to 1900. In 1870 he was married to Anna E. Doss, and they have three children living: William D., Bessie K., wife of Robert Greer, and Thomas B. Captain O'Brien had one brother with him in his company of the Fourteenth Alabama, John T. O'Brien, who enlisted as a private, and died of disease in hospital at Richmond early in the war.

Captain D. B. Oden, a prosperous farmer of Talladega county, and a veteran of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Dallas county, Ala., August 15, 1831. He was reared amid the difficult but manly struggles of pioneer life, and was thoroughly qualified for good soldiership when he enlisted for the defense of the South in 1861 as second lieutenant of Company K of the Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, of which a kinsman, John Oden, was captain. Afterward he was promoted to first lieutenant, a rank in which he was often in command of the company. Leaving home June 24, 1861, he reached Virginia in time to be with Kirby Smith's brigade at the battle of First Manassas. His next encounter with the enemy was at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861, under the gallant J. E. B. Stuart. His regiment fought like veterans and lost severely, and he was one of the wounded, a minie-ball piercing one leg. In the spring of 1861 he was in the battles of Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gainesville, Frayser's Farm and Malvern Hill, and at Frayser's Farm was wounded in the side. Afterward he took part in the campaigns of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, then resigning his commission as first lieutenant in the Tenth regiment, he returned home and served as captain of a company in Stansel's brigade, and was on scouting duty under Gen. Richard Taylor, and at the last under Gen. N. B. Forrest. Since the war Captain Oden has been busied with his agricultural interests, in the management of which he has been very successful. From 1876 to 1884 he served as county commissioner. He was married in 1859 to Laura A. Kidd, who died in 1893, leaving five children. J. W. is in the lumber trade; D. A., a railroad agent in Georgia, and J. A., railroad agent at Childersburg, Ala.

Columbus Washington O'Hara, of Columbiana, Shelby county, was born at Wilsonville, Ala., August 19, 1845, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted in Company I of the Eighteenth regiment Alabama infantry. His service began in March, 1862, when the regiment was at Corinth, Miss., under Col. Eli S. Shorter, and he took part in the battle of Shiloh, in the following month, after which his regiment had the distinction of marching Prentiss' captured division to Corinth. They were subsequently on duty at Mobile, in 1863, when they rejoined General Bragg's army and fought in the great battle of Chickamauga, where they lost 297 men out of 527 engaged. Mr. O'Hara, then a corporal, by his gallantry in this battle, won a place on the roll of honor, read before the regiment and preserved in the War Records of the nation. He was with the army on Missionary Ridge, participated in the battle there, November 25th, and spent the winter in camp at Dalton, Ga. Throughout the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro he was disabled and absent from his command on account of a surgical operation. At the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, he was acting as color-bearer of the regiment and was severely wounded, a minie-ball passing through the upper part of his left arm. Being captured by the enemy, he was taken to Nashville, where his arm was amputated December 27th, and from there he was carried as a prisoner of war to Camp Chase, Ohio, and held until the close of the war. Returning home as soon as paroled, in June, 1865, he addressed himself to the duties of civil life, not yet twenty-one years of age. For many years he has been one of the leading citizens of his county, active, public spirited and successful in business. He served as tax collector in 1878-84, and is now agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Columbiana, city clerk and county registrar, and a member of the committee on the Chickamagua national park. In 1867 he was married to Miss S. E. Hurt, and they have five sons and a daughter living.

Colonel Theodore O'Hara was born at Danville, Ky., February 11, 1820. His father was Kean O'Hara, an Irish gentleman of education, who was a famous school teacher at Danville and at Frankfort, where he died in 1852. The son was graduated with honor at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, during his senior year acting in the position of

professor of Greek. Afterward he practiced law for a time, until appointed to a position at Washington in 1845. In June, 1846, he was commissioned captain in the United States army. Going to Mexico, he won the brevet of major by gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He subsequently practiced law at Washington, but his adventurous spirit led him to join in the expedition of Lopez for the liberation of Cuba, and while leading a regiment at Cardenas he was severely wounded. At a later date he went with Walker's expedition to Central America. After his return he edited newspapers at Mobile, Frankfort and Louisville with remarkable brilliancy. When his comrades of the Mexican war were buried in a lot set apart for them at Frankfort by the State he read at the dedication of the monument the immortal poem, beginning:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their solemn tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

In November, 1860, he organized at Mobile the Alabama Light Dragoons, for the State service, and when the forts on the mainland near Pensacola were evacuated by the United States troops he was sent with his company to occupy Fort McRee and mount heavy artillery. There, on March 4, 1861, the day of Lincoln's inauguration, he fired a broadside of blank cartridges to give notice of his readiness for action. Upon the organization of Confederate troops his command was disbanded, but he soon found a position on the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston. He was with his great chieftain when he died on the field of Shiloh, and subsequently served with Gen. J. C. Breckinridge. After the close of hostilities he engaged in business at Columbus, Ga., and later retired to a plantation in the adjacent part of Alabama, where he died of fever, June 7, 1867.

Major Allen C. Oxford, of Birmingham, was born in Pickens county, Ala., January 3, 1835. His father, John Oxford, a farmer and native of Tennessee, married Elizabeth Russell, of the same State, and emigrated to Ala-

bama previous to the birth of Major Oxford. The latter was reared upon the farm in Pickens county, with such educational advantages as the old field schools afforded. At an early date in the war period he enlisted as a private in Company D, Eighth Confederate cavalry, and rising through the various grades in the course of the four years, was major of the regiment at the end. His first battle was Shiloh, and during subsequent operations about Corinth and Tupelo, Miss., he was in active service, the regiment on one occasion defeating the cavalry of Col. Phil Sheridan. Before the close of 1862 the regiment came under the command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and thence until the termination of hostilities they followed that gallant leader in constant fighting and almost invariable victory. Space hardly admits of enumeration of the engagements in which Major Oxford took part with his regiment. At Perryville, Crab Orchard, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the raids in Tennessee, the Atlanta campaign, and the fighting with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, he did his duty, never missing an opportunity for service. Fortunately he escaped wounds, though on one occasion his horse was shot under him. He was never sick and never absent on furlough during his career as a soldier. Since his return from war Major Oxford has been mainly engaged in the profession of photography, in which he has been very successful. Making his home at Birmingham in 1872, he has witnessed the wonderful growth of the city, and contributed his share to its advancement. Now he is retired from business, enjoying the fruits of his industry and economy in earlier years. He has taken great interest in the present organization of his old comrades, is corresponding secretary of Hardee camp and adjutant of Jeff Davis camp, United Confederate veterans, and a member of the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, and has attended the reunions at Chattanooga, Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville and Charleston. In 1869 Major Oxford was married to Alethea Whitlow, who died in 1880, and in 1883 he wedded Fannie Spiva, of Camden, Ala. He has one daughter living, Josephine, sponsor for Jeff Davis camp.

John Parr, of Demopolis, formerly of the Confederate artillery service, is a native of England, and came to America in 1858, landing at New Orleans. In the spring of

1862 he enlisted in Capt. J. J. Cowan's company of the First Mississippi regiment light artillery, and with this command, under the gallant Col. William T. Withers, participated in the campaigns about Vicksburg. The battery took part in the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion's Hill, and afterward served in the works about Vicksburg during the siege, and was surrendered with the army under General Pemberton. The service inside the beleagured city from May 18th to July 4th was one of constant danger on account of the bombardment from the enemy's batteries and gunboats and the incessant rifle fire, and aside from these dangers many suffered from the exposure day after day in the trenches, from insufficient food, bad water and want of shelter. Private Parr's health was wrecked by this experience, and he was no longer able to serve with his battery. During the remainder of the war he was on hospital duty at Demopolis, Ala., which was the site of the camp of paroled prisoners of Vicksburg, and afterward at Rome, Ga., New Hope Church, and other points, with the army of Tennessee. Since 1865 he has had a successful business career at Demopolis, and is now retired from active affairs. He is one of the substantial men of his city and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Thomas Patterson, M. D., of Louisville, Barbour county, was born in Dale county, Ala., August 25, 1841, son of John W. Patterson and grandson of Robert M. Patterson, a native of Georgia, who settled in Alabama in 1816. He entered the Confederate service in the fall of 1861 as a private in Company F of General Clanton's regiment, the First Alabama cavalry. With this command he was on duty in Tennessee before the battle of Shiloh, participated in that famous battle, and afterward took part in the fighting about Corinth under Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and the engagement at Booneville, Miss., after the evacuation of Corinth. He was with the regiment in Wheeler's brigade during the Kentucky campaign, in frequent combat with the enemy, and after the return to Tennessee went through the Murfreesboro campaign, including the fight at Lavergne. Subsequently he served in various engagements, including those at Middleton and Shelbyville, Tenn., and in the spring of 1863 was transferred to Capt. J. H. Wiggins' battery of horse artillery, attached to Wheeler's corps, with which

he served during the remainder of the war, participating in numerous engagements. Among the more important battles in which he participated were Chickamauga and Atlanta, and he was also in the fights at Mossy Creek, Tenn., and Calhoun and Pace's Ferry, Ga. After the evacuation of Atlanta he was stationed at Savannah until late in December, 1864, when that city fell into the hands of Sherman, and after that until the surrender at Greensboro he was in various skirmishes in the Carolinas, finally being paroled at Milledgeville, Ga. Not long after his return to Dale county, Mr. Patterson began the study of medicine, and in 1869 he was graduated at the Atlanta Medical College. Thereupon he began the practice in Louisville, in his native county, where he has ever since resided, meeting with pronounced success in his chosen line of work and gaining a firm place in the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In January, 1867, he was married to Jane Murdoch, of Dale county, who died in 1877, leaving five sons: John D.; William P., a druggist at Louisville; Thomas M., a lawyer at the same place and member of the State legislature; James E., a farmer in Texas, and Robert B., in the medical profession at Louisville. By his second marriage, in 1878, to Christina McKay, Dr. Patterson has four daughters, Bertha, Lelia F., Una Rosa and Sue Merlin.

William J. Pearce, of Ashland, judge of the county court of Clay county, was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., January 20, 1840. Seven years later he came with his parents to Alabama, and was reared in Talladega and Randolph counties. About July 21, 1861, he volunteered in Company D, Thirteenth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Birkett D. Fry, and accompanying the regiment to Virginia, was on duty at Yorktown until October, 1861, when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability, a diseased limb rendering him unfit for duty as a soldier. He returned home and taught school nine months, and in the summer of 1862 went back to Richmond and was assigned to duty in the quartermaster's department, where he remained until the fall of 1863. He then obtained permission to return home, and after teaching school a short time at Lineville, accepted a position with the Franklin Academy at Montgomery. When the great Federal raid was made by the troops under Gen. James H. Wilson he joined

the Confederate forces under General Forrest, and took part in the battle at Selma, April 2, 1865. Two days later he was captured by the Federal troops at Plantersville and taken back to Selma, where he was paroled about the time of General Lee's surrender. He resumed school teaching for a short time, and then, at the suggestion of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, began the study of law at Selma under Judge John Y. Heflin. He was admitted to the bar in Talladega county in 1867, and began the practice in Clay county, where he remained until 1881. He subsequently resided in Calhoun county, practicing in partnership with Chancellor R. B. Kelly, until 1894, when he retired for a year to his farm in Clay county. After this he made his home at Ashland, and was engaged in the active practice there as an attorney until 1898, when he was appointed judge of the county court for a term of six years. While a resident of Clay county he held the office of solicitor, by election, but resigned before the expiration of his term. Judge Pearce has seven children living by his marriage in 1868 to Eldorado J. Kerley: Jefferson K., John W., Clowers, Clara, Scott, Davis Hill and Woods. He had one brother in the Confederate service, John Y., now a resident of Oxford, Ala., who was a private in the same company until wounded at Seven Pines, after which he organized a company, was elected lieutenant, and served near Mobile the remainder of the war.

James Madison Pearson, formerly an officer of the Thirtieth Alabama infantry, General Shelley's old regiment, and now a resident of McKinney, Tex., and brigadier-general commanding a subdivision of the Texas division, United Confederate Veterans, was born in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, in 1843, son of James Madison and Elizabeth E. (Brown) Pearson. Two of his brothers are now prominent in professional circles at Montgomery: Dr. Benjamin R. Pearson, as a physician, and Dr. A. A. Pearson, as a dentist. They are of patriotic stock, their great-grandfather, Enoch Pearson, having served in the Continental army under General Washington, but during the Confederate war the younger brothers were not of age for service at the front. Gen. James M. Pearson was a cadet at the university of Alabama when the State seceded, and early in 1861 was detailed for duty at Talladega as a drill master

with the volunteers. He continued in this duty until the Thirtieth regiment was organized at that place, when he was mustered into the Confederate service as a private in Company E, under Col. Charles M. Shelley, and subsequently promoted to second lieutenant and still later to first lieutenant. He served with his regiment under the brigade command of General Tracy in east Tennessee, participating in the engagements at Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, and marched into Kentucky with Kirby Smith. After that campaign the brigade was sent to Mississippi, where the regiment fought with great gallantry against the army under General Grant, as part of the little force that attempted to check the advance of the Federals after their landing at Bruinsburg, in the night and day battle at Port Gibson, and in the more important battle at Baker's Creek, which soon followed. Pemberton's army was then beleagured in the entrenchments around Vicksburg, and after a gallant defense for nearly fifty days was compelled to surrender. Lieutenant Pearson was in command of his company during this memorable siege, and was conspicuous among the gallant spirits who uncomplainingly withstood the sufferings and deprivations of that trying period. Just before the fall of Vicksburg he was captured, and not being included in the terms of capitulation was confined as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island for twenty-two months, his release coming a few days before the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. At his home in McKinney, Tex., he is prominent as a lawyer, and has served as mayor of the city.

F. M. Peek, of Brandon, a veteran of the Alabama troops in the Confederate service, was born in Hart county, Ga., in 1840; thence moved to Arkansas at the age of seventeen years, and after a brief residence there made his home in Morgan county, Ala. There he enlisted as a private in Company H of the Twenty-seventh regiment Alabama infantry, which was organized at Fort Heiman, Tenn., in the winter of 1861-62, under Col. A. A. Hughes. With this command he was on duty at Fort Heiman, opposite Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, until that post was evacuated on the approach of the Federal army, February 5th, subsequently was under fire at Fort Henry, and then moving to Fort Donelson, the last of the

defenses in that region, was there engaged in the trenches February 11th, and from that time until the surrender, including the battle outside the breastworks on February 15th. The regiment at the time was suffering terribly from the measles, and only a small number were fit for duty. As a prisoner of war, Mr. Peek was confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and a few months later was exchanged. Subsequently the regiment was reorganized, and made a gallant record in Mississippi at Baker's Creek and Jackson, and in the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns of 1864. But Mr. Peek, visiting his home on furlough, had the misfortune to be again captured and sent North, and he was held at Camp Chase, Ohio, until the close of the war. Since then he has been engaged in farming, has a fine property five miles west of Fort Payne, and is one of the influential men of his county. He was married in 1879 to Jane Cynoid, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Colonel Christopher Claudius Pegues, of the Fifth Alabama infantry, was born in Chesterfield district, S. C., August 3, 1823, a descendant of a Huguenot family who settled in that State in 1748. His mother was a daughter of Judge J. J. Evans, United States senator. He was graduated at Columbia, in 1842 removed to Alabama and began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice at Cahaba. He entered the Confederate service in the spring of 1861 as a captain in the Fifth Alabama infantry, whose first colonel was Robert E. Rodes. He served with the regiment at Pensacola until August, 1861, and then went with it to Virginia, where at the reorganization he was elected colonel. At the battle of Seven Pines he commanded his gallant regiment with such ability as to receive hearty commendation in the report of General Rodes. His last battle was Gaines' Mill, nearly a month later, when after an exhausting march under fire through the swamps of the Chickahominy he took a leading part in the fierce onset of three regiments of Rodes' brigade, which almost alone beat back two large bodies of the enemy on the top of the hill and captured a battery, while other parts of the Confederate line were falling back in confusion. In this brilliant action Colonel Pegues fell desperately wounded, crying out to Major Hobson to lead the regiment on, that it had always been in advance and no

other regiment should be allowed to pass it. The order was gallantly carried out. Colonel Pegues' conduct was praised in the reports of Generals Rodes and D. H. Hill. On July 15 he died from his wounds and was buried at Hollywood cemetery.

Major John Pelham, of Alabama, one of the most famous war heroes of the Confederacy, was born in Calhoun county, Ala., September 7, 1838. His father was Dr. Atkinson Pelham, who came to Alabama from Kentucky, and his mother was of North Carolinian descent. In 1856 John Pelham was appointed to the United States military academy, where he was conspicuous in athletics and horsemanship. Leaving West Point at the beginning of hostilities in 1861 he crossed the line at Louisville, disguised as one of General Scott's couriers, and reporting at once at Montgomery, was commissioned as first lieutenant of artillery, and put in charge of the ordnance at Lynchburg, Va. A few days later he was assigned as drill-master to Imboden's battery, with which he served at First Manassas with such skill and daring as to attract the attention of his superiors. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart then entrusted him with the organization of a battery of horse artillery, and in the fall of 1861 he secured the requisite number of men from Alabama, Virginia and Maryland, forty of them enlisting from Talladega county, under Lieut. William McGregor. As captain of this battery, known as the Stuart horse artillery, he was conspicuous at Williamsburg, where, when the cavalry was compelled to retire momentarily, says Stuart: "I ordered the horse artillery at once into action; but before the order could be given Pelham's battery was speaking to the enemy in thunder tones of defiance, its maiden effort on the field, keeping up a destructive fire upon the enemy until our infantry, having reformed, rushed forward." Still further words of praise for Pelham, Breathed and McGregor appear in Stuart's report, and Longstreet joined in the commendation of Pelham and his battery. In his report of the Seven Days' battles Stuart declared that he had displayed such signal ability as an artillerist, such heroic example, devotion in danger and indomitable energy, that at the risk of losing him he must ask for his promotion, "with the remark that in either cavalry or artillery no field grade is too high for his merit and capacity." He was promoted to major.

At Second Manassas he won praise in the reports of Lee and Jackson, the latter noting that when a body of the enemy threatened his wagon train he sent infantry for its protection, but in the meantime "the vigilant Pelham" had unlimbered his battery and dispersed those of the enemy most advanced. Jackson had the young officer ride over the field with him and then directed him to place his guns where he could do the most good, and on the 29th he pushed forward close to the enemy, until batteries supporting him retired, and he was left alone with one gun, exposed to the fire of a long line of Federal batteries, but not until the trail of his only gun was shivered did he retire from the combat. At Sharpsburg he fought on the left, in command not only of his battalion, consisting of his own battery, Hart's and Chew's, but other batteries from every portion of Jackson's command, and held a hill essential to the safety of the Confederate position. "The gallant Pelham displayed all those noble qualities that have made him immortal," said Stuart in describing the battle. After Sharpsburg he commanded the four guns which accompanied the cavalry in the raid around McClellan's army, and he held Pleasanton's cavalry at bay while Stuart made a safe crossing of the Potomac on his return. Commanding Stuart's artillery in the operations about Upperville, preceding the battle of Fredericksburg, he bore the brunt of the Federal attacks, supported only by sharpshooters. "It was during this engagement," said Stuart, "that Major Pelham conducted a howitzer some distance beyond support to a neighboring hill and opened a masked fire upon a body of the enemy's cavalry in the valley beneath, capturing their flag and arms, equipments and horses, as well as some prisoners, sustaining in this extraordinary feat no loss whatever." The climax of his renown was reached at Fredericksburg, where his effective use of a Napoleon gun on the flank of the enemy won the praise of Lee and Jackson, who were watching the scene. He fought his one Napoleon with great coolness and unerring effect under the concentrated fire of five Federal batteries, and maintained his ground for an hour, then retiring to a more commanding position, where a large number of guns were put under his command. Lee, observing him, said: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young!" and Jackson exclaimed to Stuart, "Have you an-

other Pelham, General? If so, I wish you would give him to me." During the famous cavalry campaign which intervened between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, he was the right arm of Stuart, who reported that he exhibited a skill and courage he had never seen surpassed. "I was more than ever struck," said he, "with that extraordinary coolness and mastery of the situation which more eminently characterized this youthful officer than any other artillerist who has attracted my attention." His last battle was at Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863. He and Stuart were witnesses at a court-martial of Col. Thomas L. Rosser's lieutenant-colonel, and the court being broken up by the advance of Averell across the Rappahannock, the officers rode down with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade to meet the enemy. Pelham and Rosser, roommates at West Point, rode together into the battle, the artillery not having arrived, and after Rosser's regiment had been repulsed in a charge, and Rosser badly wounded, Pelham gallantly led his friend's command forward in another attack. In this moment of heroic action he was struck by a fragment of shell, which penetrated his skull. He was put in an ambulance with Rosser and carried to Culpeper, where he died that night, without recovering consciousness. His commission as lieutenant-colonel awaited the confirmation of the senate when his death occurred. In the history of Stuart's cavalry, by H. B. McClellan, it is well said: "Two spirits more congenial than Stuart and Pelham never met on the field of battle. Stuart's fondness for the use of artillery was excessive; Pelham's skill in its management amounted to genius. Stuart and Pelham imparted to their horse artillery an independence of action and celerity of movement which characterized it to the end of the war, and which was nowhere equaled or imitated, except in the same arm of the Federal service."

Thomas J. Pennington, of Rockford, a veteran of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, is a native of Georgia, born in Meriwether county in 1842. His father, Thomas Pennington, dying while he was a child, he came to Tallapoosa county in 1852 with his mother and her family, and was there reared and educated at the Central institute in Coosa county. In the spring of 1861 he volunteered in Company I, Third regiment, and accompanied the com-

mand to Virginia as a private. Throughout the campaigns and battles of the army of Northern Virginia he continued on duty in the line, until at the close of the fighting for two weeks in the Wilderness and about Spottsylvania Court House he was severely wounded, May 19th, a rifle ball piercing his right thigh. He was no longer fit for duty in the field, and was disabled for some time after the war had closed. Five of his brothers were in the Confederate service: Hillary enlisted in a Georgia regiment and died during the war, while at home on sick furlough; James was a member of a Georgia cavalry command, and was missing after the battle of Murfreesboro and never again heard from; Jeremiah served as surgeon of a Georgia regiment, survived the war, and was killed by a drunken man in 1872; Thaddeus was first lieutenant in a Georgia infantry regiment, and falling sick, died at home on furlough; Winn was a private in the Forty-seventh Alabama, died of small-pox at Richmond, Va. Thomas J. is the only survivor of the six brothers, four of whom died in the service. When he had recovered from the effects of his wound he engaged in school teaching for several years, and since 1871 has prospered as a farmer near Rockford. For eighteen years he ably performed the duties of superintendent of education for Coosa county, and during the past twenty years has held the offices of justice of the peace and notary public. He is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, a member of Henry W. Cox camp, United Confederate veterans, and warmly interested in the welfare of his comrades. Mr. Pennington was married in 1870 to Miss Mary L. Bentley, who died without issue in 1889, and in 1890 was married to Miss Fanny Hawle, and has two children living: Jefferson C. and Thomas G.

John W. Perkins, warden of the State penitentiary at Wetumpka, had an adventurous career in his youth as a Confederate soldier. He was born in Marshall county, Ala., November 25, 1845, and enlisted June 22, 1861, as a private in the Woodville Sharpshooters, Company G, Twelfth regiment Alabama infantry. He was on duty with this command in Virginia until April, 1862, when he was discharged by order of President Davis, as being under age and the son of a widow. Two of his brothers were in the same company: Isaac Perkins, who was wounded

at Seven Pines, survived the war and died in Arkansas in 1892, and Jabez Perkins, who was transferred from the Twelfth regiment to Johnston's scouts in 1864, and was killed at Scottsboro, Ala. On his return to Alabama in the spring of 1862, John W. Perkins immediately entered the secret service, and continued in that duty until July 5th, when he was captured on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, near Boyd's Switch, Ala., and held on the charge of being a spy and killing two Federal soldiers. He was tried July 11th, before J. W. Burke, president of the court-martial, at Huntsville, now collector of customs at Mobile, and sentenced to be shot July 17th. But his friends gained a few days' delay and in that time found the men he was accused of killing, prisoners of war, and he was relieved of the sentence and exchanged for the two prisoners. On the same night Mr. Perkins started back to Virginia, and re-enlisted in his old company and regiment, with which he participated in the battles of Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter his collar bone was broken by a minie-ball, and he was disabled until November 8, 1863, spending the time at home on furlough. On his recovery he joined Maj. M. E. Johnston's company of independent scouts, with which he was on active duty until he surrendered at Guntersville, June 5, 1865. While with this company in Tennessee, in September, 1864, he was again wounded, slightly, in the arm. After the close of hostilities Mr. Perkins engaged in farming until 1878, when he was appointed clerk of the circuit court of Marshall county. In 1880 he was elected for a term of six years, and in 1886 he was a candidate for reelection. The vote resulting in a tie, he gave way in favor of his opponent, a crippled Confederate soldier, and resumed farming. In 1892 he was nominated for the legislature, but suffered defeat with his ticket. When President Cleveland was inaugurated the second time, Mr. Perkins was the second man in the United States to be appointed postmaster in the fourth class, being named April 5, 1893, for the office at Guntersville. In May, 1897, he resigned this position to become road supervisor of Marshall county, and on December 5th of the same year he was appointed to his present position, warden of the State penitentiary. Mr. Perkins has seven children living, by his marriage in 1865 to Alabama E. Rollings: Katie, wife of

C. Kirby, of Scottsboro; Lucy, wife of Walter Pritchett, of Montgomery county; Boyd, wife of John Stearnes, of Claysville; Mack, Belle, Melle and William B.

John D. Phelan, journalist, jurist and professor of law, was born at Brunswick, N. J., in 1810, of Irish and New England parentage. He was reared at Richmond, Va., and Huntsville, Ala.; was graduated at the university of Tennessee, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1832. He made his home at New Orleans at first, but soon returned to Huntsville, and was the first editor of the Democrat newspaper. After representing Madison county in the legislature two terms, he was elected attorney-general of Alabama. Removing to Tuscaloosa subsequently he was sent to the legislature from that county, and made speaker of the house. In 1841 he was elected to the circuit bench, and continued in this office, with his home at Marion, until 1852, when he was transferred to the supreme bench for a term of four years. Afterward he was clerk of the supreme court for eight years, justice 1864-65, and clerk again 1865-66. At the time of his death in 1877 he was professor of law at the university of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn. He gave four sons to the Confederate service, all of whom attained the rank of captain, and one that of major. Thomas Phelan, the eldest, went out with the Eighth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. John A. Winston, as adjutant, and was transferred to the line as captain. He was on duty on the Yorktown lines, in Virginia, on May 5, 1862, fought at the battle of Williamsburg with that part of the regiment led by the gallant Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Irby. The latter fell at the first volley of the enemy, but the men stood firm, under the command of Captains Phelan and Loughry, and maintained their ground until the close of the battle. His next battle was Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1, and about a month later began the first of those tremendous struggles which distinguished the war of the Confederacy among all others in the history of the world—the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. In the first assault made by the Eighth regiment upon the enemy, entrenched at Gaines' Mill, of Cold Harbor, the gallant Captain Phelan was killed, and with him many other brave officers and men. Of the brigade of 1,850 men, 580 were killed and wounded, but vic-

tory was won. Capt. Watkins Phelan, the second son, went to Virginia early in 1861, as captain of the Metropolitan Guard, a company of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Jones M. Withers, and became a part of Rodes' brigade. He fought at Seven Pines, where the second colonel, Tennent Lomax, was killed; through the Seven Days' battles and at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville, May, 1863, the regiment captured two Federal flags, and was particularly commended for gallantry under the command of Captains Bonham, Chester and Phelan. In the brilliant charge upon the Federal works, which the regiment made in unbroken line after a long and tedious struggle through the Wilderness, Captain Phelan, in command of the left wing, was wounded. In the words of General Rodes, he "acted most gallantly." In the fall of 1863 he was for a time in command of his regiment. He took part in the campaigns of the Rapidan to the James, the Shenandoah valley under Early, and served on the Petersburg lines until killed there while on duty toward the close of the war. Capt. John Phelan was an artillery officer, having the rank of lieutenant during the early part of the war in Capt. W. H. Fowler's battery. He fought with distinction at Chickamauga, in command of a section of two guns, in such a dangerous position that all the horses of one piece were killed, and all but one of the horses of the other piece either killed or wounded, and many of the cannoneers and drivers of the section were killed or wounded at their posts, fighting the guns to the last extremity. The colors of an Indiana regiment were shot down within thirty yards of the guns. Lieutenant Phelan was subsequently in command of the battery, and, with promotion to captain, commanded it through the Dalton to Atlanta campaign, the Franklin and Nashville campaign, and the defense of Mobile in the spring of 1865. After the war he resided at Birmingham until his death. Maj. Ellis Phelan was a student in the university of Alabama when hostilities between the North and South commenced, being at that date not yet sixteen years of age. He was receiving military instructions at that institution during the first years of the war, and when seventeen years old was engaged as drill master for new regiments with the commission of lieutenant. The Forty-fifth Alabama regiment, in which he afterward served, had been organized in 1862 and was

in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. It suffered heavily at Chickamauga and fought gallantly in the subsequent battles of the campaign in Georgia. Its participation in the fighting around Atlanta was a bloody experience, particularly on the 22d of July, when a hand-to-hand conflict took place. These battles were followed by the fierce encounters at Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Meanwhile Lieutenant Phelan had been commissioned captain at the age of eighteen years, and with the consolidated regiment under Colonel Abercrombie joined Joseph E. Johnston in Stewart's corps, surrendering at Greensboro with the rank of major. Major Phelan stood distinguished among the young army officers. He was gentle and high spirited, accomplished in military tactics and courageous in battle. Returning to Alabama, he entered civil life successfully, and was at length made secretary of state. Moving subsequently to Connecticut, he was chosen probate judge of the Waterbury district. His valuable life ended September, 1897.

Major John W. Pitts, of Columbiana, was born in Dallas county, Ala., August 5, 1836, son of Noel Pitts, a native of North Carolina. He was reared at the farm home of his parents and prepared for the profession of civil engineering, which he followed for five years. Before the war he had the rank of colonel in the State militia, commanding the Fifty-sixth regiment State troops. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I of the Eighteenth regiment Alabama infantry, for the Confederate service, and was elected second lieutenant of his company, but on reaching Montgomery with his command was ordered by the governor to resume his duties as a militia officer and organize and drill the militia. In February, 1862, he organized Company K of the Thirty-first regiment, and was elected captain March 1, 1862. With this regiment he went to east Tennessee and participated in the capture of Cumberland Gap and the battle of Tazewell in the summer of 1862, but received a severe injury while in the Cumberland Mountains, which compelled him to resign his commission and return home. In the fall of 1863 he raised another company, the third which he had a part in organizing. This was assigned to the Sixty-second regiment, a gallant command of boys, as Company C, with Pitts as

captain, from which rank he was promoted to major. During Rousseau's raid in July, 1864, he participated in the battle of Ten Islands, July 14th, and the defense of Talladega, and later was in active service about Mobile, finally taking part in the gallant defense of Spanish Fort, where he was captured April 9, 1865. As a prisoner of war he was taken to Ship Island and held until May 15, 1865, when he was paroled. Returning home, he found that his wife, Calvinia Condon, to whom he had been married in 1859, had died during his imprisonment, leaving his three children motherless. He immediately went to work as a farmer, and since then has followed that occupation. In 1878-79 he represented his county in the Alabama legislature, and he now holds the office of postmaster. He was married a second time, in 1867, to Carrie H. Pitts, who died in 1880, leaving three children, and in 1882 he wedded Mary L. Creswell, who died in 1890, leaving a son and two daughters.

Captain Charles T. Pollard, of Montgomery, was born at that city May 29, 1842. He is the son of Charles T. Pollard, Sr., a native of Fredericksburg, Va., a very prominent railroad contractor, who married Emily V., daughter of John B. Scott, also a native of Virginia, who built the State house at Milledgeville, Ga., and in whose honor Scottsboro, of that State, is named. The elder Pollard is entitled to be honored in history as the pioneer of railroad builders and railroad developers in Alabama. He built a number of important lines, including the Atlanta & West Point, the road from Montgomery to Selma and the Alabama & Florida line, and was president of the companies that managed these roads for many years. He died in 1887 at the age of eighty-two years. Captain Pollard was reared at Montgomery, and when the war began was one of six to go from his home into the service. He was then attending school in Virginia, one of his classmates being Senator John W. Daniel, and returning home he enlisted in June, 1861, as a private in Company A, Third regiment Alabama infantry. He was with this regiment on duty about Norfolk, Va., from the summer of 1861 until the spring of 1862, when he fought in the battle of Seven Pines, and through the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, closing with the assault on Malvern Hill, July 1st, where

his regiment lost 206 killed and wounded out of 345 in action. He was wounded in this battle, causing his absence from the front until he rejoined the regiment at Shepherdstown, on its return from the battle of Sharpsburg. Subsequently he served four months as a drill officer, and when the Sixty-first Alabama infantry arrived in Virginia and was attached to General Rodes' old brigade, then under General Battle, he was appointed its adjutant. In April, 1864, he was transferred to the western army, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. William W. Allen, as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. He served in this capacity through the campaigns of General Wheeler in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, and was paroled with the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston. Others of his family also served with credit for the Confederacy. His brother, Joseph Pollard, a student in the university of Virginia at the beginning of hostilities, enlisted as a private in the Montgomery Blues, was made a lieutenant of Semple's battery, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he fought with distinction in command of a section of the battery, received wounds from which he died. His gallantry was particularly commended in the official reports of the desperate battle of January 2, 1863. A younger brother, John S. Pollard, enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the Seventh Alabama cavalry, and served to the end of the war. At the time of his death of yellow fever in 1873 he was auditor of the Mobile & Montgomery railroad. A brother-in-law, Dr. Paul C. Lee, a cousin of Gen. S. D. Lee, had the rank of surgeon in the army, and died afterward of disease contracted in the service. A cousin, James Boswell, served as a major of engineers on the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville by the same volley that caused the death of his chief. Since the war Captain Pollard has made his home at Montgomery. For more than twenty years he was actively engaged as a planter. He has held the office of sheriff, and is now the tax assessor of the county. In June, 1867, he was married to Rebecca Ann Marks, and they have two daughters and a son. The latter, Dr. Charles T. Pollard, Jr., a practicing physician at Montgomery, served during the war with Spain as surgeon of the Fifth regiment of immunes, United States volunteer infantry.

Chandler M. Pope, M. D., of Goodwater, Ala., formerly of the medical service in the Confederate States army, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., May 30, 1834. He was educated in his native State, attending the university of Georgia at Athens, and in 1853 entered the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1855. He began the practice of his profession at Union Springs, Ala., and was well established in the same when hostilities began in 1861. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Third regiment Alabama infantry, and accompanied the regiment to Virginia, participating as a private soldier in the action of his regiment at Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Sharpsburg. After the latter battle he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company F of the same regiment, and in that rank he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was also in command of Company L of the Third regiment. Subsequently, being commissioned as an assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, he was assigned to hospital duty at Lynchburg, where he remained until the close of the war. In all capacities, as a private, officer of the line and surgeon, he made an excellent record. After his return from the army Surgeon Pope practiced medicine in Lee county, Ga., until 1873. Since then he has been a resident of Coosa county, Ala., where he is widely known and highly esteemed as a citizen and physician. He was married in 1863 to Hassie A. Brown, of Montgomery, Ala., and they have seven children living: Annie N., wife of D. M. White, of Goodwater; May V., wife of J. A. Neighbors, of Goodwater; Maggie B., widow of W. F. Smith; Frances W., wife of John E. Maur, of Greenwood, Miss.; Samuel H.; Lottie C., wife of W. F. McCloud, private secretary to Willis Brewer, M. C., and Lucy B.

Benjamin Faneuil Porter, born at Charleston, S. C., in 1808, the son of a native of the Bermudas, was prominent at the Alabama bar in the ante-war period, and his sons were gallant soldiers of the Confederacy. In the war period, being advanced in years, he was not placed in active service, but on tendering his services to President Davis was appointed colonel commanding the camp of instruction at Greenville. Judge Porter came to Alabama in 1830, and two years later was elected county judge

of Monroe county and representative in the legislature. Subsequently he was appointed reporter of the Supreme court, and fourteen volumes of the State reports bear his name. He afterward served several terms in the legislature, in 1848 to 1858 resided in Georgia and South Carolina, and then returning to Alabama, resided at Greenville until his death in 1868.

His eldest son, John Richardson Porter, M. D., was born at Claiborne, Monroe county, in 1828; was graduated from the Nashville Medical College in 1857, and began the practice of medicine in Noxuba county, Miss. During the war he served as surgeon of the Eighteenth regiment Mississippi infantry, of Walthall's brigade, Hindman's division, army of Tennessee. After a faithful service on many battlefields, it was his fate to meet death bravely leading his company during the desperate attack of the army under General Hood upon the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. One child survives, residing at Lexington, Miss. James Dellett Porter, the second son of Judge Porter, was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., November 24, 1839, and entered the Confederate service in 1861 as adjutant of Blount's battalion. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and then was taken sick, and was honorably discharged on account of disability. He was never able to re-enter the active service, though he served the government in the capacity of special telegrapher. He died in 1880, never having fully recovered his health, leaving four children. Benj. F. Porter, the third son of Judge Porter, was born at Tuscaloosa, April 15, 1842, and was living at Greenville with his father at the beginning of the war. He enlisted in the company of Captain Barlow, of Baldwin county, but soon afterward was detailed for duty in the Confederate railroad service, in which he had previous experience. He was a member of the Forty-third regiment Alabama infantry, and was once captured while in the performance of duty, but soon afterward exchanged. At present his home is at Phoenix, Ariz. His position now is superintendent of the Maricopa & Phoenix railroad. The youngest son, Richard Yeadon Porter, was too young for service in the Confederate army, but is no exception to the patriotism of the family.

This brief sketch of the Porters would be incomplete without mention of the wife and mother, Mrs. E. T. Porter,

whose devotion to her country and to the comfort of the Southern soldiers was second to none in the annals of the brave women of history and surpassed only by her womanly modesty. She declined any compensation for her services as volunteer matron and served the cause from the beginning beyond the end. Judge Porter and Mrs. Porter were the founders of the Soldiers' Hospital, which was kept up from their own means until it became the Confederate Hospital at Greenville. At the close of the war they maintained a "wayside table" for the footsore and weary soldiers, where they shared with them all that was left of their once plenteous store. In the same generous spirit they aided great numbers of negroes, thrown by emancipation into demoralized suffering. It was said that no man, woman or child ever sought Judge Porter's assistance in vain. When Mrs. Porter lay dying in Atlanta, Ga., another gentlewoman wrote: "If the Southern soldiers she has nursed could arise from their graves or their desolate homes to endure her pain, verily an army would enter Atlanta."

Lieutenant George L. Henry, closely connected with the Porter family by marriage, was a son of Judge John Kelly Henry. The Henrys gave two gallant sons to the Confederate service. The youngest, a boy of sixteen years, Cecil Henry, died from exposure on the march from Corinth. The eldest, George L., was one of the most scholarly and chivalrous young men of the period. He entered the army as first lieutenant of the Greenville Guards, commanded by Hilary Herbert, afterward secretary of the navy, and thence was transferred to Clanton's cavalry and promoted to captain of Company H, First Confederate regiment, army of Tennessee. He was captured at Franklin and imprisoned at Johnson's Island for six months. Several years after the war he married Ina M., daughter of Judge Porter, and ten years later died, leaving one child, George C. Henry. On the beautiful monument at Montgomery, erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, on Capitol hill, the following lines are graven, from the pen of Mrs. Henry, now Mrs. Ina M. Porter Ockenden, of Montgomery, secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Memorial Association:

When this historic shaft shall crumbling lie,
In ages hence, in woman's heart will be,
A folded flag, a thrilling page unrolled,
A deathless song of Southern chivalry.

Mrs. Ockenden is an authoress and journalist, who has written many poems commemorative of the South and her heroes. A play of hers, composed when she was in her "teens" for the benefit of the soldiers, entitled "None but the Brave Deserve the Fair," was produced successfully in the South.

Captain Reese B. Porter, M. D., of Town Creek, was born in Franklin county, Ala., December 8, 1836, son of Reese Porter and Elizabeth Taliaferro, natives of Rockbridge county, Va. His father was a soldier under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and in several Indian campaigns, and his grandfather, William Porter, also a native of Virginia, served in the Revolutionary war, being one of the heroes and wounded at Kings Mountain, where he served in the company commanded by his brother-in-law, Reese Bowen, who was killed in that battle, in whose honor Dr. Porter was named. The latter accompanied his parents to Texas when he was eight years old, and returned to Lawrence county, Ala., in 1858. In January, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, and at the organization in April was elected second lieutenant of his company. With the regiment he went to Corinth, Miss.; was assigned to Breckinridge's division, was on duty at Vicksburg during the bombardment of 1862, and took part in the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, and the defense of Port Hudson. With Loring's division they fought at the battle of Baker's Creek, in May, 1863, and took part in Gen. J. E. Johnston's campaign for the relief of Vicksburg and the defense of Jackson, Miss., against Sherman. In January, 1864, Lieutenant Porter was transferred to the cavalry and elected captain of a company in the Fifth Alabama cavalry regiment, commanded by Col. Josiah Patterson and Lieut.-Col. J. L. M. Curry. With this regiment he served during the remainder of the war under the brigade command of General Roddey, and participated in the battles of Hodge's Lane, Newnan, Ga., the skirmishes around Atlanta, Harrisburg, Miss., and Selma, Ala. For much of the time he was on duty with the medical officers of Roddey's brigade. After the conclusion of hostilities he was educated in medicine at the university of Nashville, with graduation in 1867, and he was again graduated at the university of New

Orleans. He began the practice in Lawrence county, and has continued it there during all the subsequent years, gaining an extensive practice and winning the confidence and esteem of the public. He has also, to some extent, carried on farming and a mercantile business. In 1861 he was married to Nettie, daughter of Robert W. Lightfoot. She died in 1891, and he was subsequently married to Fannie, daughter of Benjamin Taliaferro. Dr. Porter has always taken a great interest in the welfare of his comrades, and organized all the veterans of his country two or three years before the organization of the United Confederate Veteran association. Into the latter they entered as Fred Ashford camp, of which Dr. Porter was the first commander, and was afterward five or six times re-elected. He has attended all the reunions of the association except at Houston and Richmond, and now has the rank of surgeon-general of the Third brigade, Alabama division.

William A. Porter, a Confederate veteran now prominent as a citizen of Cleburne county, was born in Hall county, Ga., in February, 1842, son of Benjamin F. Porter, a merchant and farmer. He entered the Confederate service early in 1861 as a private in Company E of the Third battalion, Phillips' legion, Georgia volunteers, and was made sergeant-major of his battalion. He shared the service of his command from the beginning to the end of the war, first campaigning under Gen. John B. Floyd in West Virginia, afterward for a short time on the Georgia coast, and with the army of Northern Virginia from the beginning of the Seven Days' battles before Richmond to Appomattox. With the gallant brigade under Thomas R. R. Cobb, and afterward under Gen. W. T. Wofford, he participated in some of the greatest battles of the war. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11-13, 1862, he was one of the heroes who, in position at the stonewall and sunken road on Marye's Hill, supported by the artillery, repulsed charge after charge of the best northern troops, who finally accepted defeat after covering the field, up to within a hundred yards of the stone wall, with their dead and wounded. After participating in the battle of Gettysburg, the east Tennessee campaign, the desperate fighting of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and the battles and fighting from the trenches around Richmond

and Petersburg, Sergeant Porter joined in the retreat to Appomattox, and three days before the surrender was captured at High Bridge, April 6, 1865. After being held as a prisoner seventy days he was paroled, and he thereupon returned to Georgia to enter upon the duties of civil life. For a number of years he remained in Georgia and became prominent in his county and well known throughout the State. He served as postmaster at Alpharetta, Ga., under President Cleveland; was sheriff of Forsyth county, and was chairman of the first convention of sheriffs ever held in that State. After he made his home at Heflin, Ala., he was elected in 1892 to the State senate for a term of four years from the Seventh senatorial district. In 1865 Mr. Porter was married to Miss O. B. Strickland, and they have two daughters and a son. The latter, William G. Porter, is editor of the Cleburne New Era, at Heflin.

Perry J. Powell, a clergyman at Pratt City, and a veteran of the Thirty-third regiment Alabama infantry, was born in Georgia, June 4, 1841, son of Richmond Powell, who removed to Alabama with his family ten years later. The father served in the State troops during the war, and near its close was captured and paroled by Wilson's raiders at Columbus, Ga. In May, 1862, Perry J. Powell volunteered as a private in Company K, Thirty-third regiment, under Capt. W. J. Lee and Col. Samuel Adams. During his service he was promoted to sergeant, and declined advancement to a lieutenancy, serving in the line until the close of the war. He shared the gallant deeds of his regiment at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, in Wood's brigade of Cleburne's division, and under the brigade command of General Lowrey, in the same famous fighting division, fought at Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and the battles about Atlanta. In the struggle east of Atlanta Colonel Adams was killed July 21st, and on the next day, when the flank attack was made by Hardee's corps, Sergeant Powell fell with a ghastly wound, a bullet striking between his eyes and passing down into his throat, where he felt it choking him when he recovered consciousness. So strong was his vitality that he reported for duty in two months and marched with his regiment through north Georgia, across Alabama and into Tennessee, where he took part

in the great battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. At the close of hostilities he was paroled at Union Springs, Ala., in May, 1865. Subsequently he engaged in school teaching and farming, and was thus engaged for many years, also becoming an ordained minister of the Primitive Baptist church. Since 1896 he has resided at Pratt City, where he is pastor of the Mount Zion church of his denomination, a member of Fred S. Ferguson camp, United Confederate veterans, and serves the community in the office of justice of the peace. In 1868 he was married to Sarah Sellers, and they have two sons and three daughters.

Lieutenant Merrill Edward Pratt, of the First regiment Alabama infantry, was born at Temple, N. H., February 23, 1828. While he was in early childhood his father died, and in 1840 he came to Alabama and settled in Autauga county with his uncle, Daniel Pratt, a native of New Hampshire, who engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins and founded the town of Prattville. As he grew to manhood he became associated with his uncle in this business. In February, 1862, he enrolled fifty men in Autauga county, to complete a company to be organized under Capt. John F. Whitfield for the First infantry, then serving at Pensacola as heavy artillery, and on March 8th they were mustered in at Montgomery as the "John Gill Shorter artillery," with Mr. Pratt as first lieutenant. A few days later they went to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river, but Lieutenant Pratt and Corporal Ellis were fortunate enough to be detailed to return to Alabama for recruits and escaped the disaster that befell the Confederate troops. Rejoining the remnant of the regiment at Fort Pillow, he participated in the operations under General Villepigue, in north Mississippi, and fought at the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862. In the following month he was ordered to Port Hudson, La., where the regiment was reunited, and went on duty part as artillery and part as infantry. Lieutenant Pratt had immediate command of the one heavy gun allotted the company, in the fight with Farragut's fleet, in March, 1863, in which the fleet was prevented from running the batteries, and the Mississippi, on which Admiral Dewey was an officer, was destroyed. During the siege of Port Hudson he continued on artillery duty, commanding a gun in one of

the batteries assailed by the Federal army, and in the assault of May 28th was wounded by a shell which exploded under him as he stood on the parapet and threw him into the battery. When Port Hudson was surrendered, July 9th, Lieutenant Pratt became a prisoner of war, and being taken to New Orleans, was held there until September 20th. Thence he was transferred to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he was in prison camp until paroled September 16, 1864. Returning to Prattville, he began life anew at the close of the war, and for several years was engaged in sawmilling. In 1870 he entered into partnership with his uncle in the Daniel Pratt gin company, of which he became sole owner in later years. He was also for several years president of a local company engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth. For a time he represented his county in the legislature, but in the main abstained from political activity. Lieutenant Pratt died November 23, 1889, leaving surviving his wife, Julia, daughter of Dr. S. P. Smith, of Prattville, and five children: Daniel Pratt, vice-president of the Continental gin company and president of the Prattville cotton mills and banking company; Mary V., wife of J. B. Bell; Dora A., wife of W. H. Barnes; Augusta J., wife of C. E. Thomas, and Henry M. Pratt, assistant secretary of the Continental gin company, with his office at Memphis, Tenn.

Captain S. Franklin Preston, of Mobile, aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Vaughan, commanding the Third brigade, Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, is a native of Mobile, and one of the city's most estimable citizens. His enlistment for the Confederate service was with the Mobile Cadets, Capt. R. M. Sands, with which he was mustered in at Lynchburg, Va., April 23, 1861, the company taking the letter A of the famous Third Alabama infantry. Private Preston continued on duty with this company at Norfolk, Va., about four months, and then was notified of his election as second lieutenant of the Cooper Rifles, an independent company stationed at the Fair grounds, Richmond, Va. The Cooper Rifles were ordered back to Alabama to become the tenth company of the Twenty-second regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Zach. C. Deas, and after remaining at Mobile a few days was sent with the regiment to Corinth, Miss., where Lieu-

tenant Preston contracted typhoid fever. Being sent home, he returned in time to take part in the battles of Farmington and Blackland during the siege of Corinth. Subsequently he participated in the march through Tennessee and Kentucky, and the battles of Munfordville, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Perryville, and after the return to Tennessee took part in the battle of Murfreesboro. Contracting small-pox at Shelbyville, Tenn., he was sent to the camp of detention, and detailed as acting adjutant-general for the district of Atlanta, Ga., a capacity in which he served about four months. Then, at the request of Col. J. C. Marrast, he rejoined his company, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and was promoted to captain. After Chickamauga he was sent to Richmond, Va., in charge of 1,500 Federal prisoners, by command of General Bragg. On his return he took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, spent the winter at Dalton, and in 1864 was in the campaign to Atlanta and Jonesboro, including the battles of Dalton, Cassville, Resaca, New Hope Church and Marietta. Contracting malarial fever after this campaign, Captain Preston was sent to hospital and afterward to his home, where he was confined to his bed when Mobile was evacuated in the spring of 1865. Fearing capture, he was carried aboard a steamer and taken to hospital at Columbus, Miss., and later to Lauderdale Springs, where he remained some time after the surrender of the armies. After the recovery of his health he found employment as purser on the steamboat line between Mobile and New Orleans, and at a later date was in the railroad service. But during more recent years he has been quite successfully engaged in the management of a dairying and gardening business. He also has valuable land interests along Mobile bay. In the Confederate Veteran association he has been an active worker, and enjoys the honor of commanding Jones M. Withers camp, at Mobile.

Captain A. Fuller Prince, of Tuscaloosa, was born in that county in 1845, and educated at the university of Alabama, which he left in 1863 to enlist in August, at the age of seventeen years, in Company F, Eighth Alabama cavalry, under Col. Charles P. Ball. He was mustered in as second lieutenant of his company, and was promoted to first lieutenant and later to captain. In the spring and

summer of 1864 he took part in the engagements with Rousseau's raiders in northeast Alabama, and the attack upon Lafayette, Ga., under the command of General Pillow; was in the campaign from Rome, Ga., to Atlanta and Jonesboro, and subsequently served with the cavalry covering the rear of Hood's army during the march through Alabama. When they reached the Tennessee river in this movement they were ordered to the gulf region, where they combatted the Federal advance on Mobile in the spring of 1865. The last service of the regiment was in fighting Wilson's raiders before Columbus and LaGrange, Ga. It was then ordered to Gainesville, Ala., where it was paroled with the command of General Forrest. Captain Prince was identified with this record of his regiment from the beginning, and is remembered as one of its gallant and able officers. Since the war he has been doing a successful business as a merchant at Tuscaloosa, where he has served several years as a member of the board of aldermen, and is prominent and influential in public and social affairs. In 1866 he was married to Sophia, daughter of Elijah Williford, a planter of Tuscaloosa county, and they have one son, Hugh Prince, who was educated at the State university, and is now in business with his father.

Frank M. Prince, M. D., of Bessemer, Ala., was one of four brothers who rendered conspicuous service to the Confederacy. Their father was Edmund Prince, a native of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Lawrence, of North Carolina; came to Alabama in 1825, gained wealth as a planter, and died in 1861. Of his sons, Capt. Oliver H. Prince commanded a company of Alabama troops, and was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge; Capt. John H. Prince served in the army of Northern Virginia, in recognition of his gallantry was put in command of a battalion of sharpshooters, was a special friend of Gens. John B. Gordon, W. J. Hardee and W. A. Quarles, and after the war resided at his plantation in Marengo, where his hospitality was enjoyed by many Confederate veterans, until his death in 1897. Edmund L. Prince, another son, had the rank of first lieutenant in a company from Tuscaloosa, and near the close of the war died in hospital of disease contracted in the service. Dr. Frank M. Prince, the only survivor, was born at LaGrange, Ala., June 6, 1827, and was gradu-

ated at the State university at Tuscaloosa in 1846. He received his medical education at the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and after his graduation there, in 1849, practiced for ten years in Marengo county. In 1861, then being in the practice of his profession at Tuscaloosa, he was commissioned as a surgeon in the Confederate States army by President Davis, and assigned to duty by the surgeon-general as medical inspector. In this capacity he visited the various military posts and hospitals, and rendered the army valuable and conscientious service until the close of hostilities. Since the restoration of peace his home and the theater of his professional work has been Jefferson county, where he has a lucrative practice. Among his professional associates he has been honored with the vice-presidency of the State medical society and the presidency of the Jefferson county and Bessemer medical societies. He is a charter member of the Surgical and Gynecological society, and was one of the committee that framed its constitution, and is a fellow of the Alabama historical society. In 1850 he was married to Martha G. Jordan, and they have nine children living.

Jacob Henry Pruett, M. D., of Midway, was born near Columbus, Ga., May 10, 1845, son of Alvin H. Pruett and Frances Mealing. He is of Welsh origin and descendant of an emigrant who came to America with Governor Oglethorpe's colony in 1734, and settled at Savannah, Ga. The family was liberally represented in the patriot army of the Revolution, as well as in the Mexican war. Dr. Pruett was reared at Midway, Ala., from infancy. Before he was seventeen years old, he enlisted in February, 1862, in Company C, Forty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, and a few months later marched with the army of General Bragg through Tennessee into Kentucky, where he fought with Walthall's brigade at Munfordville and Perryville. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862, he was slightly wounded, and at the next great battle of the army, Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, he was shot through the right shoulder, a serious wound, which kept him out of the service for a month. On returning to duty he took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in the following May he was in the great Georgia campaign, fighting at Resaca and the following skirmishes until in the battle at New

Hope Church his right forearm was shattered by a minie-ball. He was crippled for life, but notwithstanding his disability he still had some fighting power left and rejoined the army in February, 1865, and took part in the Carolina campaign until the surrender at Greensboro. Throughout his service he fought in the lines as a private. After his return to Midway he took up the study of medicine, attended lectures at Augusta, Ga., and in 1868 was graduated at the medical department of the university of New York. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Midway, where he is held in high esteem as a professional man and a gentleman. In 1868, at the outset of his career as a physician, he was married to Margaret Florence, of Barbour county, three of whose brothers served in the same company with Dr. Pruett. One was killed and another mortally wounded at Murfreesboro, and the third died from disease contracted in the army. A younger brother of Dr. Pruett, Mealing E., was also in the Confederate service, with General Clanton in the vicinity of Mobile.

Major William Henry Pruett, of Clayton, was born in Barbour county, May 20, 1841, son of James M. Pruett, who was brought at the age of two years to Barbour county by his father, John Pruett, son of a Revolutionary soldier who died in the war for independence. The family was founded in America by one of General Oglethorpe's colonists at Savannah, Ga. Major Pruett was a student at the university of Virginia when the war of the Confederacy began, and returning home assisted in the organization of a company for the Fifteenth regiment Alabama infantry, of which he was made orderly sergeant. Soon after being mustered in he resigned and organized Company I, of the First Alabama regiment, of which he was elected captain, at Pensacola, early in 1862. The regiment was soon afterward ordered to Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, where after arduous service under fire of the enemy's fleet and exposed to storm and flood, the main part of the Confederate force was surrendered. Captain Pruett and about 165 others of his regiment escaped across Reelfoot lake to Memphis, and afterward served at Fort Pillow until the fall of that post, when he and his squad were ordered to Grenada, Miss. Joining General Villepigue at Holly Springs, they

participated in the two days' assault upon the Federal works at Corinth, in October, and fought at Davis' Mill, covering the retreat. Soon after this battle the captured part of the regiment was exchanged, and he resumed command of his company, and in 1863 was promoted to major. Their next service was in Louisiana, where they were under fire for forty-nine days in the trenches of Port Hudson, and gained distinction for gallant service both as artillerists and sharpshooters. Here, on May 20, 1863, Major Pruett was captured while preparing lights along the levee, and taken to New Orleans and put on the transport Cahaba under guard of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, bound for New York. At Fortress Monroe he was transferred to the Maple Leaf with a hundred Confederate officers, and the boat started for Fort Delaware, but as soon as it was well out from land, the Confederate prisoners overpowered the crew and guard, turned the boat back for the Virginia shore, and landed near Cape Henry lighthouse. Thence escaping southward they crossed Currituck sound and reached the Confederate lines at Murfreesboro, N. C., whence they proceeded to Richmond. Major Pruett was then ordered to report to General Pemberton in Mississippi, and having no command he was on post duty at Jackson until the exchange and reorganization of his regiment in October, 1863. In March, 1864, they were sent to Mobile, and assigned to garrison duty at Forts Powell and Gibson and Cedar Point, until May, when they joined the army of Tennessee at Resaca, and became a part of Walthall's division. The Georgia campaign was then on, and Major Pruett took part in the battles of New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta, and during Hood's Tennessee campaign fought at Franklin and Nashville. In the spring of 1865 the regiment joined the army in North Carolina a short time before the surrender at Greensboro. Major Pruett was twice wounded during his service, in the left foot at Corinth, from which he has never entirely recovered, and at Kenesaw mountain he lost a finger from his right hand. After the war he was engaged in business at Eufaula until 1892, when he was elected probate judge of Barbour county, an office in which he has since been continued. He was the first commander of Barbour camp, United Confederate veterans, and held that rank until 1897. In 1867 he was married to Ann Browder, who died in 1879,

leaving three children: Browder, Williannie, and James Garnett. By a second marriage, to Ann Roberts, he has a son, Albert Roberts. In 1894 he was married to Mrs. Janie McDowell, his present wife. Major Pruett had three brothers in the Confederate service: John E., lieutenant of Company I, First Alabama, who was captured at Island No. 10, and killed at Port Hudson; Samuel T., a cadet of the State university, who was a lieutenant in the Sixty-third Alabama, and was wounded at Spanish Fort, and James W., also a university cadet, and an orderly sergeant in the same regiment.

James Lawrence Pugh, of Alabama, distinguished as a statesman during the Confederate era, and since then for many years a senator for Alabama in the congress of the United States, was born in Burke county, December 12, 1820. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of North Carolina; his mother's maiden name was Tillman. The family removed, when young Pugh was four years old, to Pike county, Alabama, where he was left an orphan at the age of eleven years. Thrown upon his own resources, in childhood, in a frontier country, he was given opportunity at an early age to demonstrate the native strength of his character amid the adversities of poverty. For awhile he carried the mail from Louisville to Franklin, two Alabama towns, on Saturdays and Sundays, to earn the money to provide for his school tuition during the remainder of the week. For four years he was a clerk in a drygoods store at Eufaula, and for a short time was similarly engaged at Montgomery. In the meantime he devoted his spare moments to the study of law, which he completed in the office of John G. Shorter, of Eufaula. Admitted to the bar in 1841, he formed a partnership with Jefferson Buford, which continued for twelve years, and was afterward associated with E. C. Bullock. His ability as an attorney, his tenacious grasp of legal propositions, and his peculiarly rugged strength as an orator, combined with a social capacity that opened to him many doors of advancement, soon gave him wide and favorable notoriety and popularity. He took an active part in the political discussions of the period, and in 1848 had the distinction of a place on the Taylor electoral ticket. A candidate for congress in the following year, he suffered defeat, but in 1856 tasted political success as a presidential elector for Buchanan. In

1859 he was elected to congress without opposition, and served in that body, where he stoutly maintained the principle of State sovereignty and advocated the interests of the south until Alabama withdrew from the Union. Then, with his colleagues, he resigned his seat in the United States congress, and devoted himself to the Confederate cause. He volunteered as a private in the Eufaula Rifles, First regiment Alabama infantry, and served with his command for a time at Pensacola. But his abilities as a statesman were demanded by his people in the civil government, and he accepted election in 1861 to the Confederate congress, and was re-elected in 1863. Serving in this distinguished body throughout the existence of the government, he held prominent station in the remarkable group of men who were most influential in the conduct of civil affairs of the Confederate States. In 1865 he returned to his home at Eufaula, and resuming the practice of law, confined himself strictly to the duties of private life for a number of years, with the exception only of presiding over the Democratic State convention of 1874, and participation as a member in the convention which framed the State constitution of 1875. In 1880 he was elected to the United States senate, to fill the unexpired term of George S. Houston, deceased. He took his seat December 6, 1880, and served without interruption, being re-elected in 1884, and 1890, until March 3, 1897. In this important public service, he most ably represented the interests of his State, and labored faithfully for the welfare of the southern people. Though not a frequent speaker, his discussions of questions before the senate have always won attention by the force and vigor of his manly eloquence. Among the most noted of his forensic efforts was his defense of President Cleveland, during that executive's first administration, against the demand of the senate for inspection of private papers.

William S. Quin, a soldier of two wars, was born in March, 1820, at Lincolnton, N. C., of colonial ancestry. In 1834 he moved to Rome, Ga., and while a resident of that State went to Mobile and enlisted for the Mexican war, in which he served with the rank of orderly-sergeant. On his return from Mexico he came to Mississippi to see his father and on his trip to Georgia from Mississippi he came through Shelby county, Ala., where he met Miss Margaret Moore, to whom he was married in 1850, and then re-

moved to Mississippi, his present home. In February, 1863, he entered the Confederate service and was on duty in the Vicksburg entrenchments during the siege. After the exchange of the Vicksburg prisoners he re-enlisted in July, 1864, and served to the end of the war. He has three children living: W. E. Quin, M. D., of Fort Payne, Ala.; H. L. Quin, a merchant of West Point, Miss., and a daughter, E. G., wife of Rev. J. T. Christian, of Louisville, Ky. W. E. Quin was born in what is now Clay county, Miss., in 1851, was graduated in medicine at Louisville in 1881, and in 1882 settled in DeKalb county and engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1889 he has conducted a drug store. Both in his profession and business he has met with much success. In the organization of troops for the Spanish war in 1898, he was commissioned as civilian surgeon by Governor Johnston to be one of the examining board at Mobile to examine the officers and soldiers for the First Alabama regiment, and he ably performed the duties he was called upon to perform. Dr. Quin was married in 1883 to Marie J., daughter of Capt. Joseph J. Nix, a gallant Confederate soldier, who was born at Wetumpka, Ala., in 1839, and in 1861 entered the service as captain of Company B, Thirty-first regiment Alabama infantry, and made a splendid record, at times commanding his regiment with ability and gallantry. He participated in the Cumberland Gap and Kentucky campaigns of 1862, fought in Mississippi at Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, and was wounded and captured in the latter battle, and after his exchange went through the Atlanta campaign, receiving another severe wound in the final combat at Jonesboro. When the war came to an end he was still disabled by this wound and at his home awaiting recovery. Captain Nix died at Fort Payne January 16, 1900.

John P. Ralls, M. D., of Gadsden, was born at Greensboro, Ga., January 1, 1822. Becoming a member of the medical profession he established himself in Cherokee county, Ala., in 1850, and attaining a leadership in the community was selected to represent the county in the secession convention at Montgomery in January, 1861. Subsequently he was offered the position of representative in the provisional congress, but declined in favor of Nicholas Davis, of Huntsville. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the first regular congress of the Confederate States, in

which he served with ability during 1862 and 1863. At the second election his former competitor, W. R. W. Cobb, of Jackson, was elected. Since the war he has represented his county in the constitutional convention of 1875 and in the legislature from 1878 to 1889.

Captain E. Troup Randle, commander of R. H. Powell camp, United Confederate veterans, and aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. G. P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, was born near Sparta, Hancock county, Ga., September 18, 1825. His father was Edmund Randle, one of a very wealthy and influential family in Georgia, of Virginian origin, and his mother was Sarah Hines Colquitt, a sister of Senator Walter H. Colquitt, of Georgia, a very remarkable orator, judge and legislator, and aunt of the late Alfred H. Colquitt, major-general in the Confederate army, governor of Georgia and United States senator. Another noted kinsman was her first cousin, Col. Hines Holt, a very distinguished jurist and statesman of Columbus, Ga.; her mother was Nancy Singleton Holt, of a noted Virginia family, who, after the death of her husband, Henry Colquitt, married Hartwell Tarver, of Hancock county, Ga. Captain Randle is of a patriotic family, represented in all the wars of America. His father served as a lieutenant under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Indian fighting of the war of 1812, and Henry Hines Randle, eldest brother of the captain, served in the Indian war of 1836. Captain Randle was educated in Georgia, principally under the tutorship of Carlyle P. Beman, a famous educator. In 1846 he came to Alabama and engaged in farming in what is now Bullock county, then a part of Macon. In this quiet life he continued without interruption until the spring of 1861, when he was among the first to lay his life and fortune upon the altar of southern independence. He was on duty at Montgomery prior to April, 1861, and in that month went to Lynchburg, Va., and was mustered in as third sergeant of the Southern Rifles, Company D, Third Alabama regiment of infantry, under Col. Jones M. Withers. At the reorganization in the spring of 1862 he was elected first lieutenant, and in this capacity he commanded his company until commissioned captain in 1863. He fought with his gallant regiment at Seven Pines in the spring of 1862, and through the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, beginning with Mechan-

icsville and ending with Malvern Hill, and in September participated in the Maryland campaign, sharing the famous defense of the gaps of South Mountain against McClellan's army. In the splendid fight made by Rodes' brigade against Hooker's corps before Boonsboro Gap, Lieutenant Randle was shot through the hips, a serious wound which caused his disability for six months. His first battle after returning to duty was at Chancellorsville, where he was one of the foremost of the gallant captains who led the Third Alabama through the Wilderness against and over the Federal works. In one of these heroic charges he was again wounded, and his arm was so badly mangled that immediate amputation was necessary. He was also wounded in the breast, and only left the field when the battle was over and the victory won. This ended his active service in the field, and in 1864, mutilated and suffering from wounds, he was ordered to report to Gen. Jones Withers at Montgomery, Ala., for further duty. He was not alone among his brothers in devotion to the Confederacy. An older brother, Maj. Thomas P. Randle, who served through the Mexican war, was on duty in 1861-65 as commander of a battalion of Alabama State troops, under General Clanton, and a younger brother, John Leroy Randle, was a member of a Louisiana regiment, dying soon after the war as the result of hardships and exposure. Lieut. James Colquitt Randle, the brother next younger to Captain Randle, entered the service as second sergeant of the Southern Rifles, was transferred to the staff of Gen. A. H. Colquitt as first lieutenant, and was mortally wounded at Battery Wagner, in 1863, dying soon afterward at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Walter T. Colquitt, at Macon. Captain Randle, severely wounded, was at his bedside, and in the same unhappy period there was brought back from a Virginia battlefield the body of Maj. George W. Ross, a brother of Mrs. Colquitt, and news was received of the death in battle at Chickamauga of the gallant Col. Peyton H. Colquitt. Since the war Captain Randle has given his time to agricultural pursuits, holding office only as sheriff of the county in 1866-67. On November 22, 1866, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Col. James F. Carter, granddaughter of Col. Farish Carter, a noted citizen of north Georgia, and niece of Governor McDonald, of that State. She died in 1894, leaving seven children.

John L. Rapier, of the Mobile Register, is a native of Mobile county, but when the war began was a mercantile clerk at New Orleans, where he enlisted in the Confederate service with the Chasseurs-à-pied company, commanded by Henry St. Paul. Going with this company to Virginia, they became part of a Louisiana battalion, commanded by St. Paul as major, and at the reorganization in 1862, were assigned to the First battalion Zouaves, commanded by Col. Gaston Coppens, with which Wheat's battalion was consolidated at a later date. Mr. Rapier was made sergeant-major of the battalion after the battle of Seven Pines, and a month later was promoted to adjutant. With the Second Louisiana brigade, under Stafford, Starke, and Nicholls, he participated in the campaigns of Second Manassas, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, after which the battalion was transferred to southeastern Virginia. During Longstreet's campaign in that region they took the surrender of Suffolk, and participated in several fights in the vicinity. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Richmond for examination to enter the Marine corps, and being commissioned in that service, was first assigned to duty at Drewry's Bluff, on the James river below Richmond, and afterward at Mobile. On August 3, 1864, he was appointed adjutant of a battalion organized to reinforce the forts for the impending combat with the enemy, and being stationed at Fort Gaines, was surrendered there under the combined attack of the Federal fleet and army, August 8. He and his comrades of the garrison were at once sent to New Orleans and imprisoned, first in the Picayune and then in the Union press, and after three weeks was selected as one of eighteen officers to be specially exchanged for some Federal prisoners, and removed to a business office, where they were held under special guard. The exchange being delayed, they soon made preparations to escape, which were for a time foiled by a traitor. Securing his removal from among them, more rapid progress was made, and on the night of October 13, 1864, all of the party escaped through a hole in the brick wall, except Paymaster Richardson, who being disabled by a wound, remained to amuse the guard by discoursing sweet music on the flute. After taking temporary refuge with friends in the city, Rapier and his friend Fendall were furnished money by the prisoners' relief committee, and taken outside the city in a carriage by their friends. Plunging then, into the swamps, they evaded

a party of pickets they encountered, secured a frail pirogue in which to navigate the tortuous bayous, and after seven days and nights of desperate struggle reached Ponchatoula, about fifty miles distant. His experience in the dark and fetid swamps and grass-choked bayous was something never to be forgotten, but in the joy of escape its hardships were neglected. Thirteen of the party who left the prison with him made good their escape, and the special exchange which was to release a select party of Federal prisoners was, for the time being, effectually broken off. He returned to Mobile by walking, and meeting Captain Fry, the famous Confederate naval officer who lost his life years after at the hands of the Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba, was given command of two 32-pounder guns on his gunboat. In this capacity he served until the boat surrendered on the Tombigbee river, April 21, 1865, just four years after the day of his enlistment. Mr. Rapier's service was that of a gallant soldier in every field of duty. Though never hit there were twenty-six bullet marks on his clothing, and he was twice captured, but in one case was rescued by Confederate cavalry, and in the other made a successful break for liberty under fire. Since the war Mr. Rapier has had a conspicuous career as a newspaper man, his success in the management of the Register indicating first-class ability in this difficult field of enterprise. During President Cleveland's second administration he was honored with the office of postmaster of Mobile.

John T. Reed, of Woodlawn, formerly of the Tenth Alabama infantry, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., February 14, 1842. He was reared upon the farm of his parents, and began in his youth the occupation of agriculture, in which he has been successful in subsequent years. In the spring of 1861 he left his employments for the military service of his State and enlisted in Company B, Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, the first company that entered the Confederate States service from Jefferson county. Going to Virginia with the regiment, then under Col. W. H. Forney, Private Reed participated in its record during the four years of war, fighting in General Wilcox's brigade of the army of Northern Virginia. Among the battles in which he participated were Dranesville, December 20, 1861, Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the fight-

ing from the Rapidan to the James in 1864, and the siege of Petersburg. Since his return from the army Mr. Reed has been an honored and popular citizen of Jefferson county, and from 1877 to 1880 held the office of county sheriff. He was married soon after the war to Sarah E. Dupuy, and they have three sons and two daughters.

Carlos H. Reese, of Birmingham, a veteran of Alabama artillery, was born at Eutaw, Green county, May 4, 1847. His father was Edwin Reese, a native of South Carolina, who served as captain of home guards during the war of the Confederacy; and his mother was Charlotte McKinstry, a native of Connecticut. Mr. Reese was reared at his native town until he had reached the age of fifteen years, when, in the spring of 1862, he volunteered as a private in Capt. W. H. Fowler's battery, later under the command of Capt. John Phelan. He served with this command at Mobile until the spring of 1863, when they joined General Bragg's army at Tullahoma, Tenn., and were assigned to Walthall's brigade. Private Reese's battle service began at Chickamauga, where the battery was distinguished, and after that great battle he was a participant in many others, prominent among which were Missionary Ridge, the fighting of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and Franklin and Nashville. His service ended at Mobile, though after the fall of that city he volunteered to go to the Trans-Mississippi army and continue the fight. After the capitulation of General Taylor he was paroled at Meridian, Miss., and then returned to the pursuits of civil life. Since 1882 he has been a resident of Birmingham and has been successful in business as a carriage manufacturer. He is an active member of W. J. Hardee camp, and has attended the annual reunions of the United Confederate veterans at Houston, Nashville, Birmingham and Atlanta. In 1872 he was married to Mary Clinton and they have two daughters.

Colonel John Coleman Reid was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., December 6, 1824, son of Thomas and Mary (Coleman) Reid. He finished his schooling at Memphis, and in 1843 began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Jackson, Tenn. He resided at Kingston, Ala., from 1845 to 1851, at Prattville until 1854, and at Marion until the beginning of the war. In 1856, at the head of twenty-eight men, he started on a volunteer expedition to

explore the Gadsden purchase, a graphic account of which was published in 1858 under the title of "Reid's Tramp." In 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket, and opposed the secession of Alabama; but after the question was settled he obeyed the voice of his State. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Alabama infantry, and was at once made first lieutenant. In the following October he was commissioned to raise a company of infantry, and upon its organization as the Twenty-eighth Alabama, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, the rank he held until just before the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was promoted to colonel. At Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga, two of the greatest battles of the west, he was present, leading his regiment. On the evening of the last day's fight at Murfreesboro, while sitting on his horse, he received a severe wound in the thigh, which he indicated by no movement whatever except a convulsive twitching of the muscles of his face, remaining on his horse, not taking time even to examine into the nature of his wound until the fighting for the day was all over. He was always collected and cool in battle, and was kind and regardful of his men, whether in camp or on the march. During 1864 he had command of a part of a brigade in northern Alabama, and at the final surrender he was in Alabama under the orders of General Beauregard. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Marion, remaining there until 1871, when he removed to Selma.

Robert J. Reynolds, of Abbeville, was born in Twiggs county, Ga., June 2, 1846, son of Charles J. Reynolds, a native of Georgia and descendant of an old Maryland family, who settled in Henry county, Ala., in 1852, became a prosperous planter, was judge of the inferior court for some time, and in 1861 was elected to the legislature, where he was ardent in support of the Confederacy. Robert J. was reared in Crawford county, Ga., and Henry county, Ala., and when twelve years old was entrusted with the duties of overseer on his father's plantation. When the war began he left home and attempted to enlist in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, Col. William C. Oates' regiment, but was rejected on account of his youth. Soon afterward he went to Franklin, Ala., and succeeded in enlisting in the Irwin Invincibles, July, 1861. This command became part of Wise's legion, in Virginia, but Reynolds was prostrated

with measles soon after his enlistment, and this attack was followed by typhoid fever. He was taken home in December, 1861, and was disqualified for service until the following May, when he enlisted to the Thirty-seventh regiment Alabama infantry. With this regiment, under Col. J. F. Dowdell, he went to Mississippi, and fought at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, with the army of Gen. Sterling Price. Subsequently the regiment took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, fought in the Vicksburg trenches during the siege, was paroled at the surrender and was in parole camp at Demopolis until the fall of 1863. With the army of Tennessee Private Reynolds fought at Missionary Ridge, and in Gen. Alpheus Baker's brigade from Dalton to Atlanta. At the battle of Ezra Church, near Atlanta, July 28, 1864, he was severely wounded, and being carried home in a swinging litter, remained there three months. Then he joined his regiment at Mobile, and in January, 1865, went with it to the Carolinas. He fought his last battle at Bentonville, where Baker's gallant brigade captured 204 prisoners, and was honorably discharged May 2, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. He had one brother in the service, Capt. Henry T. Reynolds, who enlisted in March, 1862, as a private in Company K, Thirty-seventh regiment, was elected lieutenant after the battle of Corinth, and in May, 1864, was elected captain of Company K. During part of the battle of July 28th at Atlanta, he commanded the regiment. Robert J. is now one of the leading farmers of southeast Alabama. He has served twice in the legislature, by election in 1878 and 1882, with credit to himself and advantage to his county. His wife to whom he was married in 1867, is Missouri, daughter of Benjamin Rice, of Georgia.

John H. Riggs, of Birmingham, a veteran of the Tenth Alabama infantry, was born in St. Clair county, Ala., August 4, 1846. His parents were John D. Riggs, a farmer and native of South Carolina, who died in 1852, and Eliza Laster, of the same State, who died in 1853. Thus left an orphan in childhood, Mr. Riggs was reared by an elder brother. Before he was fifteen years old he volunteered in the Confederate service, as a private in Company A, Tenth Alabama infantry. The captain, John H. Caldwell, had been young Riggs' school teacher, and assisted him in his effort to be enlisted, which was strongly objected

to on account of his youth, by Colonel Forney. However, he joined the regiment, and went through all the great Virginia campaigns without spending a day in hospital. The regiment was part of the famous brigade of General Wilcox, of Longstreet's and Hill's corps, and made a splendid record, which was shared throughout by Private Riggs, from the first fight at Dranesville to the surrender at Appomattox. Among the battles in which he took part were Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the fighting around Petersburg. He was struck by a spent ball at Gettysburg, but not seriously wounded. Mr. Riggs made his home at Birmingham in 1882, and is one of its popular and successful citizens. He is a member of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, and has attended the reunions at New Orleans, Birmingham, Nashville and Atlanta. In 1869 he was married to Sallie M. Ellis, and they have two sons and two daughters.

Edmund Roach, of Geneva, was born in Henry county, Ala., March 17, 1842. He entered the Confederate service May 11, 1861, as a private in Company A of the Sixth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. John J. Seibels, with which he served in Virginia until honorably discharged on account of bad health, in September, 1861. He remained at home until the following December, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirty-first regiment Georgia infantry, Col. Clement A. Evans. With this regiment he went to Virginia in the spring of 1862, and fought at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill in the Seven Days' battles about Richmond, and with Stonewall Jackson's corps under Ewell, Early, Gordon and Evans at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Chantilly, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter battle a bullet shattered the bones of his right thigh, and on the retreat of the army he was left in field hospital and fell into the hands of the enemy. A few months later he was exchanged at Richmond, Va., and given a furlough. His wound did not permit him to return to duty on the field, and when his furlough had expired, he was appointed assistant enrolling officer for Henry county, the capacity in which he served during the

remainder of the war period. He is remembered by his comrades as a faithful and gallant soldier, winning promotion to sergeant for bravery in battle. He was married July 24, 1864, to Mrs. Lucy A. (McLendon) Moore, and after the war ceased engaged in farming in Henry county until 1885, when he removed to Geneva county, where he is now prosperous and influential. He was first president of the Geneva county organization of the Farmers' Alliance, and lecturer for three years; for two years was a member of the tax equalization board of the county, and in 1898 was elected probate judge for a term of six years. In W. C. Oates' camp, United Confederate veterans, at Geneva, he has the rank of lieutenant-commander. Judge Roach has nine children living: Mary E., wife of J. W. Hartley; Martha L., wife of H. J. Childs; Frederick A., Edmund W., Curtis L., Sarah E., Lucy Clifford, Daniel Gordon and William J. It is worthy of note as illustrating the patriotism of Alabama families that four of his brothers were soldiers of the South. Solomon B. Roach served through the war with the Fourth Alabama, in the army of Northern Virginia, and is now living in Choctaw county, Ala.; Oliver, serving with another Alabama regiment, lost his life in Tennessee in 1864; Frederick C., also with the Fourth Alabama, was killed during the retreat from Petersburg in April, 1865, and Joseph served with Company C, Thirty-first Georgia, until captured at Gettysburg. He was afterward a prisoner at Point Lookout, Md., and now resides in Missouri.

Samuel Lowrie Robertson, of Birmingham, a veteran of the Fourth Alabama cavalry, was born in Jackson county, Ala., November 18, 1838. His father was the Rev. John M. Robertson, a distinguished divine of the Episcopal church, whose wife was Rebecca, daughter of Judge Samuel Lowrie, of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Robertson's youth was spent mainly at Huntsville, where he studied in the high school of Carlos G. Smith. He was also a student at the university of Virginia, and read law and was graduated in 1860 at the law school of Judge Richmond Pearson, at Richmond Hill, N. C. Returning to Huntsville, he went to Pensacola, early in 1861, as a member of the Madison Rifles, which was mustered in for one year as Company C, Seventh Alabama infantry, under Col. Sterling A. M. Wood. This regiment was composed of eight companies of infantry and two of cavalry, the latter being the first cavalry com-

panies mustered into the Confederate service. Mr. Robertson served as a private at Pensacola, in east Tennessee and at Bowling Green, Ky., until after the battle of Shiloh, when the regiment was disbanded. In May, 1862, while endeavoring to reach Beauregard's army at Corinth, he was captured by the Federal troops in north Alabama and held at Huntsville until late in August, when that place was evacuated by the enemy. He then enlisted in Company F of Russell's Rangers. In December this battalion was merged in the Fourth regiment Alabama cavalry, under Col. A. A. Russell, which had a distinguished career during the remainder of the war under Generals Forrest and Wheeler, participating in the attack on Fort Donelson, the Chickamauga campaign, the Sequatchie Valley raid, Longstreet's operations in east Tennessee, the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., and in the capture of Stoneman. As a sergeant Mr. Robertson shared the service of his regiment, taking part in all of General Wheeler's battles and raids until Hood's Tennessee campaign, when the regiment was transferred to the corps of Gen. N. B. Forrest. Subsequently he was on duty in north Alabama until captured January 3, 1865, near Moulton. Being sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, he was held there as a prisoner of war until the close of hostilities. During his service he was never off duty a day, with the exception of one brief furlough. Since the war Mr. Robertson has rendered services of great value to his county as an educator and as superintendent for twelve years of the Jefferson county schools. He is also widely known as the author of several poems, of popular interest, notable among which are "Dora, or On the Border," and "Enduring of the War." He has held the local office of tax assessor for eight years. Of Camp Hardee, United Confederate veterans, he has been adjutant and first lieutenant-commander, and remains an active member. At this writing he is aide-de-camp on Gen. S. D. Lee's staff, United Confederate veterans. His wife, Isabel D., daughter of Charles Donaho, of Virginia, is of a Confederate family, and fully sustains her husband in enthusiastic devotion to Confederate memories and principles. They have five children living—a son and four daughters.

Thaddeus Lindley Robertson, M. D., of Birmingham, came to Alabama with his parents, in his thirteenth year, from his native county of Granville, N. C. He was born

January 27, 1836, son of Willis Benjamin Robertson, a native of Virginia, and son of George Robertson. His mother was Catherine H. Coley, also a native of the Old Dominion. Dr. Robertson passed his youth in Cherokee and Calhoun counties, and after studying at Oxford academy and the university of South Carolina, he entered the Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, Pa. At that institution he was graduated in March, 1861, not long after the secession of Alabama. Returning to his home he actively supported the South in the great struggle that followed, and served as an assistant surgeon in Hill's brigade of cavalry. After his parole at Oxford, at the close of hostilities, he continued his medical practice, and in 1887 made his home at Birmingham, where he is one of the leading physicians. He has been prominently connected with the State and local medical associations, was elected vice-president of the State medical association in 1886 and president in 1894; organized the Calhoun county medical society, and has been president of the Jefferson county medical society. For many years he was a member of the Jefferson county board of health, and he is now a member of the State board. Dr. Robertson was married in 1862 to Hepsiabeth L. Herring and after her death, in 1881, to Mary C. Worthington, and he has six children living.

Captain William T. Robinson, of Birmingham, was born in Greene county, Ala., August 12, 1830, son of George Robinson and his wife Mary Herndon. His father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was a descendant of Michael Robinson, who emigrated from England to America in 1722, and married Marie Martan, a French Huguenot of Virginia. Captain Robinson removed from Alabama to Texas in 1850, and about the time of the formation of the Confederacy was a colonel of Texas State troops. Subsequently he enlisted in the regiment of Col. David S. Terry, and served throughout the war in the Trans-Mississippi department as quartermaster of that command, with the rank of captain. Colonel Terry was afterward chief justice of California, and a noted character in the history of that State. Captain Robinson remained in Texas for many years after the war, and at one time held the office of mayor of Huntsville. In 1888 he returned to Alabama and made his home at Bir-

mingham, where he is now a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen, and has been honored with the office of treasurer of W. J. Hardee camp, U. C. V., and the office of justice of the peace by appointment of Governor Johnston. He has been twice married and has three sons and a daughter.

Horatio H. Robison, of Wetumpka, a veteran of the Third Alabama infantry, was born at the town where he now resides, November 16, 1840. He is the son of Allen V. Robison, a South Carolinian widely known in his lifetime in his native State and in Georgia and Alabama as a dancing master, and Caroline A. Phillips, his wife, of Virginian ancestry. Another of their sons was in the Confederate service—George T. L. Robison, captain of Company B, Eighth regiment Alabama infantry, who was severely wounded at the battles of Sharpsburg and the Crater, and died at Wetumpka in 1877. Horatio, at the beginning of the secession period, was a member of the Wetumpka Light Guards, with which he went to Pensacola in January, 1861, and took part in the occupation of the navy yard and Forts Barrancas and McRee. Returning in February, he volunteered for twelve months in the Confederate service in response to the call of the governor, and left home for Virginia April 27th with his company and nine others, constituting the Third regiment, which was mustered in at Lynchburg, Va., May 5th, and assigned to duty at Norfolk. Private Robison served with his regiment, in the brigade commanded successively by Rodes, O'Neal and Battle, throughout the entire career of the army of northern Virginia, his principal battles being Seven Pines, the Seven Days around Richmond, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, Winchester (September 19, 1864), Cedar Creek, and in 1865 was on duty in the Petersburg trenches and participated in the last fighting in the retreat to Appomattox, where he surrendered with the army of General Lee. He was slightly wounded at Seven Pines, and at Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah valley, was badly hurt by a bullet striking his belt buckle. After the war he farmed near Wetumpka for ten years, served as deputy sheriff of Elmore county eight years, and was then appointed toll gate keeper at the Coosa river

bridge, his present position. By his marriage in 1868 to Mary F. Adams, Mr. Robison has seven children: Anna A., wife of Spencer J. McMorris; Leon R., Horatio A., George D., Elbert V., Gordon and Mary A.

Colonel Edmund W. Rucker, upon the recommendation of General Polk, was appointed first lieutenant in the regular army of the Confederate States in November, 1861, and assigned to duty at Columbus, Ky. In the spring of 1862 he was at Island No. 10, commanding a battery, having been promoted to captain, and on March 17th made a gallant fight against the Federal gunboats, which lasted from noon until dark, resulting in the enemy's repulse. General Trudeau, who commanded the artillery, in his report says: "Captain Rucker is a hero and behaved like one. I propose to you to bring his name for promotion before the general commanding the army of the Mississippi. No braver heart, no better man, could be selected for that distinction on March 17th. Captain Rucker has won imperishable laurels." Just before the campaign in Kentucky he was commissioned major, and in this rank led the Sixteenth Tennessee battalion, of J. S. Scott's cavalry brigade, which was in the advance on the day of victory at Richmond, Ky. After the return from Kentucky Rucker's battalion was on service scouting about Cumberland and Big Creek gaps, and on the line of railroad in east Tennessee, and toward the end of December was on conscript duty in that department. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of colonel commanding Rucker's First Tennessee Legion—the Twelfth and Sixteenth battalions. In the Chickamauga campaign he led his legion, in Davidson's brigade of Pegram's division, Forrest's cavalry corps. Subsequently he was attached to Grigsby's brigade of Kelly's division, Wheeler's cavalry corps, and participated in the cavalry operations attending Longstreet's campaign in east Tennessee. Before the Atlanta campaign opened he was transferred to Mississippi, assigned to command the Sixth brigade of Forrest's cavalry, May 24, 1864, and given charge of operations in northwestern Mississippi. He took an important part in the famous campaigns of Forrest which followed. In his report of the splendid victory at Tishomingo Creek, June 10th, Forrest said: "Colonel Rucker, commanding brigade, reported directly to me, and I take pleasure in speaking of his uniform good conduct. His attack was made with vigor,

rapidity and precision." He served with distinction at the battle of Harrisburg, July 15th, under General Chalmers, and was severely wounded, but led his brigade again with great gallantry and soldiership during the raid into west Tennessee, October and November, 1864, taking a leading part in the famous achievements at Paris Landing and Johnsonville. In Hood's Tennessee campaign he commanded a brigade composed of the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Forrest's Tennessee cavalry, Seventh Alabama and Fifth Mississippi. He defeated Capron's Federal cavalry near Henryville, November 23d, pursued the enemy to within seven miles of Columbia next day, and skirmished there until the Federals evacuated the town on the 28th. Still pursuing he fought at Spring Hill and Franklin, and after the investment of Nashville was posted so as to blockade the Cumberland river, and was engaged with the Federal gunboats. This position he was forced to abandon in the battle of the 15th, and after the defeat of the army he was stationed with his brigade in front of Brentwood, with orders to hold the pike at all hazards. In the desperate hand to hand fight at night which followed he was wounded and captured. After the war he resided in Alabama, and though he had lost an arm in the Confederate service, followed the occupation of civil engineer. He was made a member of the Confederate historical association of Memphis, in 1870.

W. W. Rucks, of Larimore, DeKalb county, was born in Jackson county, Ga., June 11, 1832, son of Thomas Rucks, a farmer of that county. The latter gave four sons to the Confederate service besides the subject of this sketch. W. W. Rucks was educated in Cherokee county, Ala., and in October, 1861, enlisted in Captain Thomason's company of the Eleventh regiment Tennessee cavalry, afterward merged in the Third Confederate cavalry. He served in Wharton's brigade, of Wheeler's cavalry, and made a worthy record as a Confederate soldier until he was captured by the enemy in May, 1863. Since the war he has been engaged in cotton planting with much success, and is one of the leading men of his county. On July 18, 1850, he was married to Eliza Jones, and they have two children: Thomas M. Rucks, of Gadsden, and Mrs. Josephine Riddle.

Francis Marion Rushing, M. D., of Elba, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., January 5, 1833, son of Malachi and Telitha (Dykes) Rushing, both natives of South Carolina, who settled in Montgomery county in 1818. They had two sons who were in the Confederate army, besides Francis Marion, Baron DeKalb, orderly-sergeant of Company A, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, and Stephen Dykes, of the Eighth cavalry. Francis Marion, left an orphan at an early age, was reared by an uncle in Pike county until 1849, when he came to Elba. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, and after two years' attendance at the medical university of New Orleans, was graduated in 1860. When the war began he was engaged in the practice at Elba, and this he abandoned in April, 1862, to enlist as a private in Company K, Twenty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, then at Corinth, Miss. Soon afterward he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, and in August, 1862, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. In September, 1863, he joined a cavalry company organized in Coffee county, which became a part of Dawson's battalion, State troops, and Dr. Rushing, with the rank of first lieutenant, served with this battalion in the vicinity of Pollard and Mobile until the close of the war. Returning then to Elba he resumed his practice in the fall of 1865, and continued in it with much honor and success until 1892, when he retired. He has also taken a leading part in public affairs, represented Coffee county in the State legislature by election in 1878, and in 1880 was elected to the State senate by the district composed of the counties of Coffee, Dale, Geneva and Henry. In 1892 he was elected probate judge of Coffee county, and he is still the incumbent of this office, by re-election in 1898. Judge Rushing was married in 1859 to Fannie, daughter of Judge G. T. Yelverton, a prominent lawyer and member of the Alabama convention of 1861. She died in 1877, leaving seven children: William M., a merchant of Elba; John B., clerk in the probate office at Elba; Gappa M., physician at Durand, I. T.; Tup, a merchant of Elba, and three married daughters, Martha A., Fannie and Minola.

Edward Lafayette Russell, of Mobile, president of the Mobile & Ohio railroad company, is a veteran of the Forty-first Mississippi regiment. He was born in Franklin county, Ala., August 19, 1845, and was reared in this State until

1853, when his father, George D. Russell, a Baptist minister, moved with his family to Pontotoc county, Miss. There he was busied with the work of the farm until October, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the company of Capt. Thomas Ashcraft, afterward Company E of the Forty-first regiment Mississippi infantry, commanded by the gallant W. F. Tucker. With this regiment he took part in the battle of Farmington and other engagements about Corinth during the siege by Halleck, marched into Kentucky with Bragg's army and fought at Perryville, and after the return to Tennessee participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, where he was severely wounded in the hip by a minie ball. In 1863 he was in the Tullahoma campaign in middle Tennessee, the retreat to Chattanooga, the Chickamauga campaign and battle of September 19th and 20th, in which he was again wounded, and the siege of Chattanooga and battle of Missionary Ridge. With the first of May, 1864, began the Georgia campaign, in which he was in numerous engagements from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the latter battle, August 31 and September 1, he was promoted to color guard of the regiment for distinguished gallantry. He carried the colors of the Forty-first Mississippi in the desperate assault upon the Federal works at Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, and at the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. During the terrible retreat from Tennessee his feet were badly frostbitten, in marching over the icy roads without shoes. In the spring of 1865 he participated in the defense of Mobile against the forces of General Canby, and in one of the skirmishes of the advance guard had his horse shot under him. Finally surrendering at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865, he returned to his home in Mississippi, and was variously occupied for several years, meanwhile devoting spare hours to the study of law. In 1869 he married Emma, daughter of Marion J. Davis, a planter, and in 1871 moved to Texas, but returned within a year, and began the practice of law at Verona, Miss. In the spring of 1875 he was appointed general solicitor for the Mobile & Ohio railroad company, under Col. William Butler Duncan, receiver, and he continued in that service for nearly a quarter century, representing the railroad in many important cases, before the supreme court of the United States as well as the various inferior courts. Still retaining the duties of general counsel he was elected in 1897 president of the railroad company.

He is recognized as one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, and possessed of remarkable administrative ability and qualifications for leadership. In 1888 he was chosen as presidential elector for his district, and in 1892 he was elector for the State at large.

Dudley A. Rutledge, of Vernledge, Crenshaw county, a non-commissioned officer of the Fifty-ninth Alabama, was born in Macon county, Ala., February 2, 1847, son of Dudley A. Rutledge, Sr., a patriotic Southerner who served with the Alabama reserves during the war, though too far advanced in years to go to the front, and gave five sons to the Confederacy. Of these, James, a private soldier in Stonewall Jackson's corps, army of Northern Virginia, was seriously wounded at Seven Pines, recovered, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Henry had the rank of captain of Company H, Fifty-ninth Alabama, and was killed at Drewry's Bluff, in May, 1864; Ulysses fought in the ranks of the same company and lost his life at the battle of the Crater, on the Petersburg lines; and Augustus, one of the two who survived, served with the same company and regiment until captured a few days before the surrender of General Lee, and now resides in Crenshaw county. Dudley A. enlisted in March, 1862, in Hilliard's legion, in what was Company H of the Fifty-ninth regiment after the reorganization in the fall of 1864. After two years' service as private he was promoted to sergeant. With his command he participated in the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Kirby Smith, the battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Knoxville and the engagement at Bain's Crossroads, Tenn., the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Va.; the fighting before Petersburg and in the trenches during the eight months' siege, including the battle of the Crater, and the battle of Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865, in fact, all the record of the gallant brigade commanded by Archibald Gracie. He was wounded in the arm at Drewry's Bluff, and at Hatcher's Run was shot through the hip, and when Lee surrendered he was confined to the hospital at Richmond. Since his recovery and return home Sergeant Rutledge has been engaged in farming in Crenshaw county, where he is counted among the leading men of the community. In 1900 he was elected to the office of county commissioner. By his marriage in 1866 to Adonia

Reddock, he has three children living: Eula, wife of W. A. Hamil, of Jackson, Ga.; Claudie, widow of Charles Hamil, and Nellie Belle.

William J. Samford, of Opelika, a distinguished citizen of Alabama and a brave soldier of the Confederacy, was born at Greenville, Ga., September 16, 1844, son of William F. Samford, LL. D., a man of brilliant and scholarly attainments, who came to Alabama about 1846, was widely known as an orator and contributor to the press, and was an intimate friend of Bishops Pierce, Andrew, Dr. Olin, Dr. Means and other eminent divines of the Methodist church. The father of the latter was Rev. Thomas Samford, one of the ablest clergymen in Georgia in his time. The mother of William J. Samford was Susan L. Dowdell, daughter of a prosperous planter in Georgia, and sister of Col. James F. Dowdell, a member of Congress for six years before the war, and commander of the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry. In this regiment one of her sons, Thomas L. Samford, now a planter near Loachapoka, served throughout the war. William J. Samford was reared in Chambers county, Macon county, and near Auburn, and attended the college at Auburn one year, afterward studying for a shorter time at the university of Georgia, which he left in the spring of 1862 at the age of seventeen years and a few months to enlist for the Confederate service. Joining Company F of the Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, he was very soon transferred to Company G of the same regiment, and was appointed sergeant-major. Six months later he was elected first lieutenant, his rank during the remainder of his service. The Forty-sixth was sent to East Tennessee, where it took part in the investment of Cumberland Gap, and going into Kentucky under Gen. Kirby Smith was in several small engagements. Afterward they were ordered to Mississippi, and met with considerable loss at the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. Two weeks later occurred the battle of Baker's Creek, before Vicksburg, in which about half the command was captured, including the field officers. Lieutenant Samford, who had been distinguished in the fight, was among the prisoners, and being sent North, was held at Camp Morton and Johnson's Island until released on special exchange early in 1865. After a short furlough at home he started to rejoin his regiment in North Carolina, and was put in command of an escort for prisoners to be brought

to Atlanta, his last duty, as the army was surrendered soon afterward. On his return home Lieutenant Samford assisted in raising a crop for his father's family, and in the fall of 1865 was married to Caroline E., daughter of Dr. John H. Drake, for many years a prominent member of the North Carolina senate. They have eight children living, four sons and four daughters. He was engaged, except for a short time, in farming until 1871, at the same time preparing for the profession of law. Since 1870 he has been continuously engaged in the practice at Opelika, making a reputation throughout the State as a lawyer of remarkable strength and an orator of rare powers of persuasion. He has also had a prominent career in politics. In 1872 he was alternate district elector of the Democratic presidential ticket, in 1875 was a member of the State constitutional convention, in 1876 was alternate presidential elector for the State at large, and served instead of Gen. John T. Morgan, then elected to the United States senate, in 1879-81 represented his district in the United States Congress, in 1882 was elected to the Alabama house of representatives, and in 1884-88 and 1892-96 was a member of the State senate, serving two years as president of that body. In April, 1900, his honors were crowned by nomination by the Democratic party for governor of Alabama, after one of the most exciting contests in the history of the State, which was followed, however, by general satisfaction in the choice of the primaries. Mr. Samford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight of Pythias, and has also served as a member of the board of trustees of the university of Alabama, and is a leader in the affairs of the Methodist church, which he has represented as a delegate to annual and general conferences.

George A. Sanders, of Luverne, a leading business man of Crenshaw county, and a Confederate soldier in his youth, is a native of Talbot county, Ga., son of William C. Sanders, who served with the home guards of his State, though too old to enlist in the Confederate army. Another son, John T. Sanders, was a private in Company I of the Forty-sixth Georgia infantry, was wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, and now resides in Lamar county, Texas. George A. was born October 20, 1846, and enlisted in Company I of the Forty-sixth Georgia in April, 1863. The regiment, under the command of Col. Peyton H. Colquitt,

was about this time sent from Charleston, S. C., to Mississippi, with the brigade of Gen. S. R. Gist, and at Jackson, Miss., was engaged in battle with the Federal troops under Gens. U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman. In 1864 Private Sanders took part in the battles of the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro, and the campaign in Tennessee, where he was left dangerously ill when Hood's army evacuated the State. He remained in Tennessee until the fall of 1865, and then returned to his home in Georgia, and attended school. In 1869 he came to Alabama and engaged in farming in Pike county, and in 1873 was married to Emily Cowart, of that county. In 1885 Mr. Sanders engaged in mercantile business and since 1894 he has made his home and business field at Luverne. His only son, Walter C., is associated with him as a merchant.

Joseph G. Sanders, of Dothen, Henry county, is one of five brothers in the Confederate service, descendants of Revolutionary patriots. Their great-grandfather Sanders, a resident of South Carolina, was killed in his own yard by Tories during the war of the Revolution. Their grandfather, Abraham Sanders, then a babe in arms, passed his life in South Carolina, where their father, Hollaway Sanders, was born in 1804. The latter married Sarah S. Stevenson, and moving westward finally settled in Alabama, where he heartily supported the Confederacy in 1861-65, and died in the same year with his wife, 1892. The five brothers in the Confederate service were Abraham Sanders, of the Sixth Alabama infantry, who was captured at Missionary Ridge and imprisoned until the close of the war, and afterward resided in Henry county until murdered by parties unknown in 1887; James N. and John, of the Henry Guards, who both died at Montgomery, Ala., in June, 1862; Samuel D., who enlisted in 1861 in a Georgia regiment, fought at First Manassas, and died at Richmond in 1862; and Joseph G. Sanders. The latter was born in Randolph county, Ga., where his parents first made their home after leaving South Carolina, in 1847, and in 1858 accompanied the family to Henry county, Ala. In March, 1862, though considerably below military age, he enlisted in the Henry Guards, a company of the Hilliard legion, with which he served under Gen. Kirby Smith in east Tennessee and Kentucky. The company finally became Company E, Sixtieth Alabama regiment, but Private Sanders was mustered out on April

10, 1863, on account of being under military age. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Captain McCrae's company of the Sixth Alabama cavalry, and was on duty with that command until the close of the war, finally surrendering at Gainesville. After the restoration of peace he engaged in farming, in which he is still interested in Henry and Geneva counties. From 1875 to 1892 he was in business as a merchant in Geneva county, and since 1893 has been one of the leading business men of Dothen. In 1869 he was married to Nancy A. Stuart, and they have seven children: Laura, John, Delia, Joseph W., Joseph G., William D. and Herbert Oates.

William H. Sanders, M. D., of Mobile, a prominent physician and the health officer of the State of Alabama, is a veteran of the medical service of the Confederate States army. He is a native of Alabama and an alumnus of the university of that State. Just after the Confederate guns had proclaimed at Charleston the opening of the war between the States, he received his degree in medicine from the Jefferson medical college, of Philadelphia, and a few weeks later entered the Confederate service, enlisting as a private in Company C, Eleventh Alabama regiment of infantry. This regiment became a part of Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, and participated actively in all the campaigns and battles of that famous corps. As an evidence of the fierceness of its fighting it may be mentioned that at the battle of Gaines' Mill its losses in killed and wounded were 168, and three days thereafter, at Frayser's Farm, 182. At the latter battle bayonets were actually and freely crossed, a considerable number of wounds being from saber cuts and bayonet thrusts. After the reorganization of the army, following the death of Stonewall Jackson, the Eleventh Alabama regiment became a part of A. P. Hill's corps, and during the siege of Petersburg and the Appomattox campaign belonged to Mahone's famous division. Dr. Sanders accompanied his regiment from the beginning to the end of the war (with one short absence on furlough), first as acting assistant surgeon, and later as surgeon, his promotion having been won by faithful performance of duty and upon examination by an army board of medical examiners. After the close of the war he practiced medicine in Greene county, Ala., until 1873, when he went to Europe to pursue the study

of the higher scientific branches of his profession and to avail himself of the opportunities for practical study afforded by the hospitals of Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Strassburg, Paris and London. He returned to this country in the autumn of 1876, and in the spring of 1877 located at Mobile, where he has had a professional career of notable success and honor. For twenty years he has been a member of the faculty of the medical college of Alabama (located at Mobile), which is the medical department of the university of the State. His enthusiasm in behalf of medical organization as a means for promoting sanitary science and thereby protecting the health and lives of the people has brought him the honorable reward which the position of health officer of his State confers, a position to which, under the law of Alabama, he has been chosen by the medical profession of the State. In this capacity he has labored very arduously for nearly four years, and has achieved notable success in the discharge of the various and important duties which the position involves.

Colonel John William Augustine Sanford, of Montgomery, commander of the Sixtieth regiment Alabama infantry, is a native of Georgia, of Virginian ancestry. His grandfather, Jesse Sanford, a civil engineer, served as lieutenant of infantry under General Washington, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. After that war he migrated to Georgia, and engaged in planting in Hancock county, where he married Martha Goodwyn Mitchell, who was also a Virginian. The eldest son of this marriage was Maj.-Gen. John W. A. Sanford, who attained marked prominence in the political and military affairs of Georgia. He completed his education at Yale college, was aide-de-camp to Gov. George M. Troup, and was conspicuous in the controversy between Governor Troup and President Adams relative to the lands occupied by the Cherokee Indians. Subsequently he was elected to congress, but resigned before taking his seat, at the request of General Jackson, that he might fill an important Federal office. In 1832 he was elected major-general by the legislature, and in that rank commanded the Georgia troops in the Creek war of 1836. He was afterward secretary of State of Georgia, and filled other positions of honor and responsibility. When the war between the States began, he resigned the rank of major-general and volunteered in his

sixty-fourth year as a private in the Fourth Georgia infantry, declining the command of that regiment and saying that in such a war no place was more honorable than that of private. He was a man of exceptional conversational powers, and many of his brilliant and wise epigrams are yet remembered. His marriage, in 1882, was to Marianne Ridley, only child of Col. Richard A. Blount, of Virginia, who after the birth of his daughter settled in Georgia. She was one of the most intelligent and cultivated women of her time. Their son, Col. John W. A. Sanford, was born at Milledgeville, Ga., November 30, 1825. He was graduated at Oglethorpe university in his nineteenth year, and afterward at the law school of Harvard university with distinction. On returning home he removed to Montgomery, Ala., was soon admitted to the bar, and devoted himself to his profession and to public affairs. In 1856 he was the Democratic elector for the Montgomery district, and voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge. In this period he married a reigning belle of Alabama, one of the most beautiful and fascinating women of the southern States—Sallie M., youngest daughter of Col. William H. Taylor, a descendant of the Taylor family of South Carolina, distinguished in the war of the Revolution and as the founders of Columbia. After President Lincoln's election Colonel Sanford became an earnest advocate of secession, as absolutely essential to the preservation of the rights of the southern States and the liberty of the people. In April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the Third regiment Alabama infantry, and went with this command to Virginia. He was soon appointed assistant quartermaster of the regiment with the rank of captain, and in that capacity served on the staff of Colonel Lomax until March, 1862. Then, receiving a commission to raise a regiment, he resigned his captaincy and returned to Montgomery, where he aided Col. Henry W. Hilliard in raising Hilliard's legion, which, upon its complete organization, was composed of three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. He was elected lieutenant-colonel commanding the Third battalion of infantry, and was ordered early in July, to Tennessee, where he took part in the siege of Cumberland Gap. After the evacuation of that position by the Federal forces of Gen. George W. Morgan, he marched into Kentucky with the legion, reached Camp Dick Robinson just after the battle of Perryville, and on the

retreat was on duty with his battalion in the rear guard. In April, 1863, the legion became a part of Gracie's famous brigade, and in June Colonel Sanford was put in command of Cumberland Gap, where he remained with his battalion until August 9, when the concentration of troops began preparatory to the Chickamauga campaign. In this campaign he was engaged in the skirmish at McLemore's Cove, and a few days after in the battle of Chickamauga. General Preston, of Kentucky, commanding the division, complimented Colonel Sanford on the field for the gallant manner in which the battalion had stormed Snodgrass Hill. After besieging Chattanooga until the latter part of November, Gracie's brigade was ordered to reinforce General Longstreet, at Knoxville, and at Charleston, Tenn., November 25, 1863, the battalions of Hilliard's legion were consolidated and Colonel Sanford was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixtieth regiment Alabama infantry, thus formed. He was in the assault upon Knoxville, and all the skirmishes in east Tennessee. At Bean's Station, his regiment bore the brunt of the fight, and charging through an open field more than a quarter mile, dislodged the enemy from a brick tavern, supported by artillery on a ridge to the rear. Remaining with Longstreet's army in Tennessee during the winter of 1863-64, in April, 1864, he accompanied it with his brigade to Richmond and Petersburg, Va. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff his regiment was in the first line of the extreme left of the Confederate army, and taking the works of the enemy, turned the Federal right flank. Then it was that General Gracie, riding up, asked for Colonel Sanford. On the latter responding, Gracie asked, "Where is your regiment?" "Here it is, sir," Sanford answered, pointing to the men in line. "I thank you," said the general, "and your regiment for its gallant conduct. It never falters." After much marching and countermarching, the brigade was ordered to Chaffin's Farm below Richmond. The Sixtieth regiment was detached for duty about the city of Richmond, was at Bottom's Bridge and at Deep Bottom till the night of July 7, when it was ordered to Petersburg, reaching there on the 8th, and on the night of the 9th it went on duty in the trenches about the city, where it remained until March 14, 1865. During this siege of eight months, it was exposed to all the dangers, privations and hardships suffered by the army of Robert E. Lee, and was under an almost incessant

fire of musketry and a continuous bombardment. It bore a part in the memorable battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, and on March 14, 1865, left the trenches to meet the flanking movement of the Federals, on Hatcher's Run. There the regiment was slightly engaged on the 25th, and on the 31st fought at White Oak road all day, losing heavily in killed and wounded. On April 2 the Confederate lines were at last broken and the retreat began. After numerous skirmishes and many hardships, Colonel Sanford and his regiment, then in Gordon's corps, were surrendered with the army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. But on this very last day of the war for Lee's army, the Sixtieth Alabama captured a battery of artillery known as Company M, of the regular United States army, and was huzzaing over this success when the flag of truce was sent forward by General Lee. On his return home Colonel Sanford was elected in 1865, by the legislature, to the office of attorney-general of the State for a term of four years. In July, 1868, he was removed from office by General Meade, commanding the military district, and in surrendering his trust he addressed a protest to General Meade in which he briefly reviewed the reconstruction acts and denounced them as unconstitutional, oppressive and infamous. This protest met with such favor with the people that he was elected by them to the same office in 1870. In 1872, with the Democratic party, he was defeated by fraud. In 1874 and in 1876 he was re-elected attorney-general. In 1878 he declined another candidacy. During his incumbency of this office, which was, with one exception, longer than that of any other attorney-general of Alabama, he declined to receive an increase of salary voted by the legislature. In 1880 he was tendered by the Supreme court of Alabama, through Gen. L. P. Walker, the clerkship of that tribunal, which he accepted; and was chosen for a second term, which he resigned before its expiration. In 1896 he was an elector for the State at large on the Bryan presidential ticket. In political life he has always been an ardent supporter of the principles of Democracy, especially of State rights and the strict construction of the constitution. A leading journalist has said of him: "Colonel Sanford is one of the veteran leaders of the Democracy of the black belt, and fought the great fights against misrule shoulder to shoulder with Clanton, Watts, Morgan, Pettus, Pugh, Stone and others, from 1868 to 1876. Of them all he was held to be the most polished ora-

tor. No more admirable type of the southern gentleman could be found in ever so many days' journey." In 1883 he was appointed by Governor O'Neal brigadier-general for the Second congressional district of Alabama. Colonel Sanford has also found time to aid effectively in the promotion of the interests of the association of United Confederate veterans, and in 1899 was re-elected brigadier-general of the First brigade of the Alabama division.

Paul Sanguinetti, of Montgomery, a veteran of the army of Northern Virginia, for twenty-two years captain of artillery and ordnance officer on the staffs of the governors of Alabama, and present chief of ordnance, with the rank of major, on the staff of Maj. Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, U. C. V., is a native of the Island of Corsica, born September 6, 1847. He came to America in 1859, and made his home with relatives at Richmond. In April, 1862, he joined Company K, Nineteenth regiment Virginia infantry, as a drummer boy, and served in that capacity one year. Then shouldering a musket he did the full duty of a soldier in all the campaigns and battles of Pickett's brigade and Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, from the Seven Days' battles before Richmond to Five Forks and Appomattox. He was a fine soldier, had the rank of a non-commissioned officer at the close of his service, and is yet true to the principles for which he fought. Since 1867 Mr. Sanguinetti has been a citizen of Montgomery and has been a faithful and enthusiastic worker in the interests of the National Guard and the United Confederate veterans. He assisted in the organization of the first military company at Montgomery after the war, for more than twenty years was an active member, and is now an honorary member of the Montgomery Grays, Company A, Second Alabama regiment. In 1874 he was appointed to the staff of Gov. George S. Houston, as ordnance officer, with the rank of captain of artillery, and was continued in that position under Governors Rufus W. Cobb, 1878-82; Edward O'Neal, 1882-86; Thomas Seay, 1869-90; Thomas G. Jones, 1890-94; and William C. Oates, 1894-96. He is adjutant of Lomax camp, No. 151, United Confederate veterans, and assistant chief of ordnance, with the rank of major, on the staff of

General Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, and has attended all the general reunions of that order from Chattanooga to Charleston.

Emma Sansom, a heroine of the Confederacy, whose name is associated with one of the most famous exploits of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, was born at Social Circle, Ga., in August, 1846, daughter of Micajah Sansom and Levina Vance, who had made their home in what is now Etowah county in 1836 and 1837. The father died before the war, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. When hostilities began in 1861, the sons enlisted in various Alabama commands to fight for the south, and Emma, about 15 years of age, was in a woman's way no less devoted to the cause. The region in which they lived remained in quiet, undisturbed by the violence of war, until the early days of May, 1863, when the Federal cavalry expedition, under Colonel Streight, came hurrying through, on the way from Decatur to Rome. The raiders had destroyed the iron furnaces in Cherokee county, and were making a desperate effort to reach their destination in Georgia, where they had been ordered to destroy the valuable government works and storehouses. Harassed by the close pursuit and constant attack of General Forrest, the Federals passed Emma Sansom's home just as she returned from Gadsden, and some soldiers attempted to take her horse. But she made such a stout resistance that an officer interfered in her behalf. When the cavalcade had passed, the women observed the bridge over Black Creek, near their home, on fire, and they started to attempt to save it, but found pickets on guard. Returning to their home, they met General Forrest, and as they conversed one of his men, near at hand, was killed by the fire of the Federal pickets. Forrest, checked by the burning bridge, sought another method of crossing and Emma promptly volunteered to show him an old ford, and mounted his horse behind him for the purpose. The two crossed an open field under fire, the girl as undaunted as the general, and back again after she had pointed out the place and accompanied the general in reconnoitering it. This courageous deed greatly expedited the Confederate pursuit, and gave Forrest the opportunity to overtake Streight and compel his surrender within twenty-five miles of Rome. The legislature, in recognition of her heroism, donated her a section of the public lands and a

gold medal, but both land and medal were lost to her by the adverse result of the war. Afterward she married C. B. Johnson, and in later years they removed to Calloway, Tex.

William Wallace Screws, a veteran of Hilliard's legion, and Gracie's brigade, army of Northern Virginia, well known in Alabama and throughout the south as editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, was born in Barbour county, Ala., February 25, 1839. He was educated at the village of Glennville, in his native county, and began his self-maintenance at the age of sixteen years. Saving something from his salary as a mercantile clerk he went to Montgomery January 1, 1858, to study in the law office of Watts, Judge & Jackson, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar under special statute, not being of full age. When the issue of secession became prominent in politics he opposed it, loyal to his ancestral Whig beliefs, but when the State had seceded and the cause of the south was appealed to the arbitrament of war, he was among the first to offer military service. He went with the first troops to leave the State, to Pensacola, and participated in the occupation of the navy yard and mainland forts. Afterward he enlisted in Hilliard's legion, and shared the service in east Tennessee and Kentucky, and in September, 1863, participated in the battle of Chickamauga. At this time the legion was reorganized as the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments, and Mr. Screws became first lieutenant of Company E of the Fifty-ninth. From Missionary Ridge he accompanied his command into east Tennessee, again under command of General Longstreet, and took part in the siege of Knoxville and minor engagements. With Gracie's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division he went from Tennessee to Petersburg, Va., and with the troops collected under General Beauregard had a gallant part in the memorable repulse of General Butler's movement against the Confederate capital, at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May, 1864, where he was wounded. Subsequently he took part in the battles about Petersburg, in June, 1864, and was on duty during the siege, and in various engagements, until the evacuation April 2, 1865. Finally he surrendered with the army under General Lee, at Appomattox, and soon afterward returned to Montgomery. It had been his intention to resume the practice of law, but he accepted an editorial position on the

Advertiser, with which he has been connected ever since, part of the time as sole owner, and for a considerable period as at present, editor and president of the stock company which owns the property. His career as an editor has been characterized by a fearless maintenance of those policies he believed to be for the best interests of his State, and time has in several notable instances justified him as opposed occasionally to the prevalent sentiment of the moment. He has been honored by appointment as major on the staff of the late General Holtzclaw, commanding State troops, and in 1878 and 1880 he was elected secretary of State of Alabama. In 1867 he was married to Emily F. Holt, of Augusta, Ga., daughter of Judge William W. Holt, a distinguished jurist of that State. They have four children living.

Major Emmet Seibels was born in Lexington district, South Carolina, October 3, 1821, and died at Montgomery in December, 1899. His father, John Temple Seibels, surveyor-general of South Carolina at one time, was the son of John Jacob Seibels, a German who emigrated to South Carolina soon after the Revolution, and married a niece of Sir John Temple, first ambassador of Great Britain to the United States. John Temple Seibels married Ann B., daughter of Wilkins C. Smith, who was courier to Gen. Francis Marion and General Sumter, during the war of the Revolution. Among their older children was Col. John Jacob Seibels, who was born in Edgefield district in 1816, graduated at South Carolina college, read law under C. G. Memminger at Charleston, and after a brief residence in Texas, made his home at Montgomery in 1842. In 1846 he raised a company for the Mexican war, and served on the Rio Grande, and in the next year went to the front in command of a battalion and was made military governor of Orizaba. He was sent to Belgium as charge d'affaires in 1853, and appointed minister to that country in 1855. In the political contest that preceded the war he supported Senator Douglas and was an elector on that ticket. In 1861 he went to the front in Virginia in command of the Sixth regiment Alabama infantry, and served during the year for which his regiment had enlisted. Subsequently he was warmly supported for the office of senator in the Confederate States congress. He died August 8, 1865. Major Emmet Seibels was graduated at the South Carolina col-

lege in 1844, afterward taught school for several years, studied law, and was admitted to the practice in 1851. He was occupied as a lawyer, with his residence at Edgefield Court House, S. C., when his State seceded. He then took an active part in the organization of the Seventh regiment South Carolina infantry, in which he enlisted as a private of Company H, and was chosen major at the election of officers. His regiment, with five other South Carolina regiments, went to Manassas Junction, Va., in May, formed the advance guard of the army at Fairfax Court House, and served under General Early in the battle of Manassas, July 21. In the spring of 1862 Major Seibels, with his regiment, was under the brigade command of General Kershaw, on duty at Yorktown, and during the retreat toward Richmond participated in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5. At the reorganization which followed he was ordered to Charleston, S. C., and appointed post commissary at Pocataligo. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of Gen. M. C. Butler, with whom he served during the remainder of the war, and during the cavalry operations in Virginia and the Carolinas. In September, 1865, he made his home at Montgomery, where he resided until his death, giving his attention to the management of his extensive agricultural interests. On February 4, 1868, he was married to Ann Goldthwaite. Her father, George Goldthwaite, was born in Massachusetts in 1809, studied in a Boston school with Charles Sumner, was a cadet at West Point with President Davis, Robert E. Lee, Leonidas Polk and J. E. Johnston, and began the practice of law at eighteen years of age at Monticello, Ala. He subsequently established himself at Montgomery, and was judge of the circuit court from 1843 until elected to the supreme bench in 1852. For a short time he acted as chief justice. When the State seceded he was appointed adjutant-general of Alabama, a position in which he rendered valuable service for about three years. He was re-elected judge of the circuit court in 1866, and in 1870 was elected to the United States senate. By this marriage Major Seibels had five children, four sons and a daughter. One of the sons, George Goldthwaite Seibels, is a paymaster in the United States navy, in the Asiatic squadron. He entered the service before the Spanish war and was with Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila.

Major Oliver J. Semmes, of the artillery service of the Confederate States army, was born at Norfolk, Va., August 29, 1839, son of Admiral Raphael Semmes, then an officer of the United States navy, and his wife, Anne E., daughter of Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati and New York, and granddaughter of Col. Oliver M. Spencer, of the Revolutionary army, who was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine. Major Semmes was educated at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, and in 1858 was appointed to the United States military academy at West Point, where he was a cadet until January, 1861, when, upon the secession of Alabama, he returned to Mobile to fight for the south. On his arrival he found awaiting him a second lieutenant's commission from President Davis, and he was assigned to duty at Fort Morgan, as instructor of volunteers. In April, 1861, he was sent to New Orleans and assigned to the command of an artillery company, the only one in the regular army of the Confederate States, and afterward known as Semmes' battery. As captain of this company he served at New Orleans until the fall of that city, and in August, 1862, participated in the battle of Baton Rouge. Afterward he was on duty three or four months at Port Hudson, and was engaged in several artillery fights with the Federal gunboats under Admiral Farragut. Before the siege of Port Hudson he was transferred with his battery to Gen. Richard Taylor's command in western Louisiana. In command of the gunboat Diana he participated in the battle of Camp Bisland, on Bayou Teche, April 13, 1863, and on the retreat of General Taylor, being ordered to cover the retreat, performed this duty until, abandoned without support, he was compelled to burn the boat and surrender, at Franklin. He was sent to Fortress Monroe as a prisoner of war, and put on board a transport to be taken to Fort Delaware, with ninety-one other officers. In Hampton Roads they seized the boat, put into shore and landed on the coast of southeast Virginia, whence they made their way through the Dismal Swamp, after twenty-one days, to Richmond. When the party of officers landed, Captain Semmes was selected as commander, under a regular company organization, and his good judgment doubtless contributed to the success of their escape. Returning to Louisiana he rejoined his artillery, and was promoted to major and given command of six six-gun batteries, attached to Mouton's division. He took a prominent part in the battle of Mansfield, a famous Con-

federate victory, was chief of artillery of the cavalry division at Pleasant Hill, and was prominent in the following battles attending the Federal retreat, notably Mansura and Yellow Bayou. After the close of the Red River campaign of 1864 he made a visit to his father, who had returned to Mobile from his world-famous cruise on the Alabama. Subsequently, when General Taylor was transferred to command of the department east of the river, Major Semmes was attached to his staff as chief of artillery. In this capacity he surrendered and was paroled at Mobile. After the close of hostilities he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practiced as an attorney several years, in the meantime serving one term in the legislature by election in 1870, and in 1874 was elected judge of the city court, a position in which he has since been retained without opposition either in convention or at the polls. At the conclusion of his present term he will have served upon the bench thirty years. Major Semmes is a member of the Manassas club of Mobile, and in every way a popular citizen. He was married in 1874 to Mrs. Amante Hamlin, daughter of Dr. E. P. Gaines, of Mobile, and has two sons and a daughter.

Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, a son of Admiral Semmes, was born near Mobile, on the Perdido river, in 1849. He received his early education before the war, at Washington, D. C., and in November, 1863, at the age of fourteen years, was appointed by President Davis a midshipman from the Confederate States at large, and assigned to the school ship Patrick Henry, at Richmond, under command of Lieut. W. H. Parker. As a member of the Confederate naval academy he was one of those who formed the escort of the specie from the Confederate treasury to Danville, Va., at the evacuation of the capital, and was then assigned to the staff of his father in command of the naval brigade, with the rank of lieutenant. Most of the brigade was captured at Sailor's Creek, but Lieutenant Semmes escaped and surrendered with the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. Yet a boy at the close of hostilities he went to Memphis, Tenn., and began his civil career in commercial pursuits. In 1881 he was made general manager and superintendent of all the street railways at that city, and after several years' service, in which he demonstrated remarkable executive power, he came to Mobile in 1893 and took charge of the Mobile street railway com-

pany as manager. In this position he has introduced electric power and made other important and permanent improvements. In 1881 Mr. Semmes was married at Clarksville, Tenn., to Marian Adams, and they have three sons and two daughters living. While at Memphis Mr. Semmes served as assistant secretary of the Confederate Veterans' relief association, and he remains a warm friend of the survivors of the Confederate forces in the great war in which his father was so distinguished a figure.

Major Henry C. Semple, a gallant artillery officer of Alabama, was born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1822, son of Judge James Semple, a professor of law at William and Mary college, and a grandson of a Scotch minister of the Church of England, who came to America in 1750, and supported the cause of the colonies during the war of the Revolution. He was educated at historic William and Mary, graduated in law at Harvard college, and began the practice of his profession at Montgomery, Ala., in 1846. Fifteen years later he entered the Confederate service as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Bragg, and after about a year of that duty he was made captain of a battery organized at Montgomery, March, 1862, and thereafter known as Semple's battery. He commanded the battery during the Kentucky campaign, including the battle of Perryville, the Tullahoma campaign, and the battle of Murfreesboro. At the battle of Chickamauga he acted as chief of artillery of Cleburne's division and was particularly commended for his skill, and his battery highly praised. In 1864 he was promoted to major and transferred to command of the light artillery of the district of the Gulf, with headquarters at Mobile. In this capacity he surrendered with Gen. Richard Taylor's army May 12, 1865. After the close of hostilities he was prominent in the practice of law at Montgomery.

Lewellyn A. Shaver, of the Sixtieth Alabama infantry, was born near Bowling Green, Ky., in 1848, but was reared from the age of three years at Montgomery, Ala., where his parents made their home in 1851. Though very young for military service he enlisted in August, 1863, in Hilliard's legion, a famous Alabama command, originally 3,000 strong, which had served in Kentucky and east Tennessee. His first battle was Chickamauga, where the four battalions of the legion formed the main part of General Gracie's

brigade, were under fire on the 19th and on the 20th of September made an impetuous charge on the heights held by the enemy, and victoriously planted their colors on the summit. In this fight Gracie's brigade lost 700 killed and wounded out of 1,900 engaged. Of the First battalion of the legion 169 were killed and wounded out of 239 in action. After the battle of Missionary Ridge the legion was dissolved and the battalions were organized into the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments. Mr. Shaver served in the Sixtieth as a private until the battle of Bean's Station, when he was promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment for gallantry on the field. During the remainder of Longstreet's campaign in Tennessee, including the fighting at Knoxville, he continued in the faithful discharge of duty, under the most distressing circumstances, and after his brigade went to Petersburg in the spring of 1864, he served in the defense of that city and the Confederate capital at the famous battle of Drewry's Bluff. He was on duty during the siege of Petersburg, and the fighting in the trenches, including the battles of the Crater, White Oak road, and Hare's Hill, where Col. Daniel S. Troy fell, bearing the colors in advance of the regiment. At Appomattox he was one of the 165 who remained and were surrendered and paroled and was acting adjutant of the regiment. Returning at the close of hostilities, to Montgomery, he studied law under Governor Watts, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice. For ten years, in addition to the duties of his profession he served as superintendent of education of the county, and for an equal period was chairman of the county Democratic executive committee. In 1888, having been appointed assistant attorney for the department of the interior, he removed to Washington, D. C. He held the attorneyship for two years, and then became associated with the Inter-State commerce commission.

Colonel James L. Sheffield was born at Huntsville, Ala., December 5, 1819, of parents who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1837 he made his home in Marshall county, was elected sheriff in 1844, served in the legislature in 1852-55, in 1860 supported Douglas for the presidency, making many public addresses during the political campaign, and was a member of the secession convention, in which he persistently opposed the rupture of the old Union. When secession was decided upon, however,

he supported his State without reserve, and entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant of Company K, Ninth Alabama infantry, and was soon promoted to captain. In the fall of 1861 he took part in the organization of the Forty-eighth regiment, was elected colonel, and expended $57,000 of his own money in raising and equipping the regiment. Part of this was refunded by the Confederate government, but as he kept this amount on deposit in Richmond, he afterward lost it entirely. He served with credit at Cedar Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and Lookout Creek. In the latter two engagements, as well as during part of the battle of Sharpsburg, he was in command of Law's brigade. At Cedar Mountain he was severely injured by the concussion of a shell, which finally compelled his retirement from active duty. After the cessation of hostilities he was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1865, and a member of the legislature of 1866-67, and was elected State senator in 1886. During this period he was active in politics as a Democrat.

Jesse B. Shivers, of Marion, was born at Marengo, Ala., April 27, 1839, son of Dr. O. L. Shivers, a North Carolinian who came to Alabama in early manhood, served in the Mexican war, and married a Miss Woodfin, a first cousin of Col. John H. Mosby, and a kinswoman of the McLaurin family, of colonial fame. He was graduated at Howard college in 1859, and was a student of law at the Cumberland university, Tenn., when the war began. Returning home when Fort Sumter fell, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Alabama infantry, the first Confederate regiment to be enlisted for the war. With this command he went to Virginia and served in the lines at Yorktown until transferred to the Eleventh Alabama infantry, which was brigaded with the Eighth under Gen. C. M. Wilcox. He was in battle at Seven Pines on the retreat to Richmond, and at the opening of the Seven Days' campaign, being disabled by illness, he was on duty as guard at General Wilcox's headquarters. After the battle of Gaines' Mill, he returned to his regiment and with it participated in the battle of Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862. On the evening of that day Wilcox's brigade was ordered to march straight to the front through the woods, through which the grape shot were coming thick and fast from an enemy of which they

knew nothing, neither numbers nor position. The Eighth first found the Federal battle line, next the Eleventh, coming under fire of a six-gun battery, which immediately opened upon them rapidly with grape and canister. The Eleventh did not halt an instant, but yelled and rushed for the artillery and captured it, but as the regiment stood there, the men fell fast under a terrible fire of musketry from the heavy pine forests in front and on their flank. Private Shivers fell before reaching the battery, his left arm shattered by a fragment of shell, and as he lay upon the ground in the storm of battle six bullets found him, piercing his leg and arm and other parts of the body. Unaided he made his way to the rear till he found a depression where he had shelter from the fire, and there he was found by an ambulance and taken to field hospital, where his arm was amputated. Afterward he lay in Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, for several months, suffering a second amputation, and then was brought home by his father, where he was confined to his bed for eleven months. Upon his recovery he was admitted to the practice of law, and was elected mayor of Marion in 1863. He served in this office ten years, was county superintendent of education from 1876 to 1886, and in the latter year was elected probate judge, his present official position. He was married in 1871 to Marian L. Robinson, of Huntsville, and they have five children: Kate M., wife of O. B. Ward; Fannie Otey, James B., Augusta and Walter O.

Edward H. Sholl, M. D., of Birmingham, formerly assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the Confederate States service, was born September 17, 1832, in Hanover, York county, Pa., son of Rev. William N. Scholl, D. D., and his wife, Henrietta Wampler. Both parents were descendants of early Maryland colonists, of German origin. He was prepared for college at Canajoharie, N. Y., under Prof. Daniel B. Hagar, afterward for many years in charge of the normal school at Salem, Mass., and in 1853 was graduated at Princeton college, N. J., in the same class with Joseph Jones, M. D., and Judge Thomas W. Coleman, both Confederate soldiers. In 1853-54 he resided at Eutaw, Ala., engaged in teaching, and in the fall of the latter year entered the Pennsylvania medical college, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1856. After serving five months as interne at the Western clinical infirmary at

Philadelphia, he settled at Clinton, Ala., as a physician, and thence in 1857 removed to Warsaw. In 1858 he married Sarah A. Pearson, who died in 1863, leaving one son, Edward Pearson, now a leading importer and merchant of New York city, who was born December, 1861. Early in February, 1862, Dr. Sholl went to Virginia to look after some sick soldiers at Cockpit battery on the Potomac, and he was with the army on the retreat from Manassas in March. On May 12 following, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-sixth regiment Alabama infantry, at Hall's Mills, Ala., and from that date he was on duty mostly in a medical capacity with the regiment, until November, when he passed examination at Charleston, S. C., and was commissioned as assistant surgeon, to date from December 16, 1862. He was ordered on duty at Hall's Mills, with the First battalion Alabama partisan rangers, Maj. William Boyles, December 10, and on May 26, 1863, was assigned to duty in hospital at Gainesville, where he remained until it was broken up December 5, 1863. In January, 1864, he reported to Gen. N. B. Forrest, at Como, Miss., and was assigned to Bennett's battalion Tennessee cavalry. On February 5 he was assigned to the Twelfth regiment Tennessee cavalry, Col. John Uriah Green, with which he served in General Forrest's subsequent campaigns, participating as a surgeon in the engagements at Bolivar, Tenn.; Lafayette, Ga.; Harrisburg and Hurricane Creek, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Athens and Sulphur Trestle, Ala.; Pulaski, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and Athens, Ala., October 11, 1864. He was taken sick at Corinth ten days later and was in hospital at Lauderdale, Miss., and disabled until March, 1865, when he returned to his command and remained with it until paroled at Gainesville May 11, 1865. He resumed the practice of medicine at Gainesville soon after, and continued there until his removal to Birmingham in May, 1883. In an official medical capacity he has served as vice-president of the Medical Association of Alabama in 1891, orator in 1883, president in 1888, as member of the State board of censors and committee of health since 1899, monitor in 1892, historian in 1896, and member of the committee of health of Jefferson county since 1884. He is prominent in the local and missionary work of the Presbyterian church. In 1866 Dr. Sholl was married to Ellen Raymond, daughter of Rev. C. A. Stillman, D. D., of Gainesville, and they have three

children living: Rev. Charles S. Sholl, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Avondale, Ala., Mary H. and William N.

Eli Sims Shorter, first colonel of the Eighteenth Alabama, and brother of John Gill Shorter, the war governor, was born at Monticello, Ga., March 15, 1823. He was graduated at Yale college in 1843, in letters, and in law at the same institution in the following year, and then beginning the practice at Eufaula, soon attained prominence among the lawyers of the State. In 1855 and 1857 he was elected to congress as a Democrat in a district previously giving a Whig majority. In the national legislature he warmly supported the cause of Southern Rights. In 1860 he was honored by his party with a place on the Breckinridge electoral ticket. In the raising of troops in 1861 he took an active part, and was elected colonel of the Eighteenth infantry at its organization. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Shiloh and at Corinth, but his health became greatly impaired and he found it necessary to resign his commission. After the war he continued to be prominent as an orator and lawyer, and in 1868 and 1876 he took part in the political campaigns in the Northwest, upon the invitation of Vice-President Hendricks. His death occurred April 29, 1879. The wife of Colonel Shorter was Marietta Fannin, niece of Colonel Fannin, one of the heroes of the Alamo.

Origen Sibley, of Mobile, was born in Baldwin county, Ala., in 1840. His father, Origen Sibley, was born in Connecticut in 1798, and came to Blakely, Ala., in 1820 and was engaged in the sawmilling business the remainder of his life. Elizabeth Barlow, his mother, was a native of Alabama, of Kentucky parentage. At the beginning of hostilities in 1861 Mr. Sibley joined a company of cavalry organized in Baldwin county and known as the Baldwin Star Rangers, commanded by Capt. Joseph Booth, Jr. Resigning his commission in this organization in August, 1861, he went to Norfolk, Va., and enlisted in the Mobile Cadets, Company A, Third regiment Alabama infantry, then commanded by Col. Tennent Lomax. With this company he served as a private until April, 1862, when he was elected first lieutenant of another company of cavalry, raised in Baldwin county, and returning to Alabama, served with that command on picket duty from the Perdida river to

mouth of Pearl river, Miss., and in various other duties until early in 1864, when the company was made Company C of the Fifteenth regiment Confederate cavalry, under Col. Harry Maury. With this regiment he served in the vicinity of Mobile and Pensacola, participated in several skirmishes, and at the close of hostilities was paroled at Gainesville, Ala. After the war, and continuously since that time, Mr. Sibley has been active in business, both as a merchant and in the management of lumber mills established by his father. In 1866 he was married to Harriet Brainard, of Mobile, and they have two sons.

Andrew Johnson Smith, of Midway, Ala., was born in Davie county, N. C., September 29, 1844. Through his father, William Smith, he is descended from Rev. Levi Smith, an eminent Methodist divine of the days of John Wesley, and through his mother, Martha Eveline Joyner, he is a grandson of Giles Joyner, who served in the Continental army during the Revolution, and afterward settled in North Carolina. His parents moved to Alabama, when he was in his 13th year, and he was reared in this State and educated at the State university. At that institution he received an excellent military training, and was given the highest position open to the cadets, that of chief of artillery in the military department. In June, 1864, when the enemy was making a raid to capture Montgomery he was commissioned by General Withers to organize a company of artillery among the convalescent soldiers at that city. He performed this duty, and in command of the company participated in the engagement at Chehaw, near Tuskegee. In August following he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-third regiment Alabama infantry, in the Confederate service, under Col. Olin F. Rice, and was elected first lieutenant. In this rank he was in command of his company during the greater part of the subsequent operations of the regiment, and was frequently in command of a battalion, also rendering valuable service in drilling troops in the use of siege artillery in the forts about Mobile. After the Federal army advanced on Mobile from Pensacola he took an active part in the fighting at Spanish Fort and Blakely, but was in hospital when Blakely was surrendered. After the capitulation of General Taylor, Lieutenant Smith returned to his home and engaged in mercantile business with his father at Midway until 1872. During the next twenty

years he was busied in insurance; part of the time in charge of the general agency of the State, or as traveling salesman from Baltimore, Savannah and Montgomery wholesale houses. In 1894-95 he was chief clerk of the United States land office at Montgomery, until 1897 traveled in the interests of an insurance company, and since then has been in the real estate business, with his main interests at Elba. He was married in 1868 to Hettie West, of Bullock county, and they have five children living: Giles W. L., a lawyer at Brewton, Ala., and member of the legislature; Eugene A., a pharmacist of Arkansas; Mary Evaline, Martha Ellen, and Andrew J., Jr., a merchant.

Eugene Allen Smith, Ph. D., of Tuscaloosa, since 1873 State geologist of Alabama, is a native of that State, and son of Dr. Samuel Parrish Smith, a native of Georgia, and his wife Adelaide Allen, of New England birth, and a descendant of some of the prominent colonial families. When the war of the Confederacy began he was a student at the University of Alabama, and a member of the cadet corps. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Samuel Adams, with which he was on duty at Corinth after the battle of Shiloh, in the retreat to Tupelo, and during the campaign in Kentucky under General Bragg, including the battle of Perryville. After the return of the army to east Tennessee he was in winter quarters at Knoxville until about Christmas, when he was detached, ordered to Alabama, and commissioned as captain of Company B of the University cadets. He drilled his command and prepared it for service, near the close of the war, taking part in the skirmish at Tuscaloosa on the occasion of the burning of the University. After the close of hostilities he resumed his studies and spent three years in the educational centers of Europe, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1868 he was appointed assistant State geologist of Mississippi, at the University of Mississippi, an office he held until 1871, when he accepted the chair of geology at the University of Alabama. In 1873 he was appointed State geologist of Alabama. He has rendered valuable service to the State and is an eminent authority in geology. He has been honored twice with membership in the American committee of the International geological congress, was honorary commis-

sioner from Alabama to the Paris exposition of 1878, is a member of the council of the American geological society, and at the Atlanta and Nashville expositions was a member of the jury of awards in the section of mineralogy. In 1872 Dr. Smith was married to Jennie H., daughter of Dr. Landon Cabell Garland, president of the University of Alabama, 1855-66; professor of physics in the University of Mississippi, 1867-75, and from 1875 until his death chancellor of Vanderbilt University. By this marriage he has five children: Eugene, Julia, Landon, Truman and Merrill.

Felix L. Smith, a prominent lawyer at Rockford, Ala., formerly of the Confederate army, was born at Dadeville, Ala., April 30, 1847. Before he was sixteen years of age he enlisted as a private in Company L of the Twelfth regiment Louisiana infantry, Col. Thomas M. Scott commanding, then (February, 1863) on duty at Port Hudson, La., and later a part of Buford's brigade of Loring's division in Mississippi. At a later date Scott, promoted to general, commanded the brigade. Within a month after his enlistment Mr. Smith was assigned to duty in the commissary department of the regiment, and in June following he was given duty under the brigade commissary. In this capacity he took part in the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston in Mississippi, during the siege of Vicksburg. In the spring of 1864 when the Mississippi army, under Gen. Leonidas Polk, was ordered to Georgia, where it became a corps of the army of Tennessee, and, after the death of General Polk, was commanded by Gen. A. P. Stewart, Mr. Smith was transferred to the commissary department of the corps. He remained with the army, in this duty, until it was ordered to North Carolina early in 1865, when he was sent to Dadeville to make out the report of the chief commissary. While there the war came to an end. In addition to his regular duties Mr. Smith was under fire at Port Gibson, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., and participated in the battles of Baker's Creek, Mississippi, and Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. After his military service closed he attended school at Dadeville until 1867. He then began the study of law and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Beginning the practice at Dadeville he was elected county solicitor in 1872, and held that office for four years, afterward being honored with election as mayor. In January, 1878, he made his home

at Rockford, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession to the present time. In 1884 he was chosen as one of the presidential electors of Alabama on the Cleveland ticket. Mr. Smith was married in 1878 to Ida I. Thomas, of Coosa county, and they have five children: Bertha, Posey, Beatrice, Maxie and Felix L., Jr. Three brothers of Mr. Smith also entered the Confederate service: Thomas J., who enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Alabama infantry, but was soon afterward exempted from duty by the secretary of war, subsequently resided at Dadeville, and died there in 1897; Jonah P., first in the commissary department of the Twelfth Louisiana infantry, and afterward in the same department of Scott's brigade and Stewart's corps, having charge of the field hospital, and holding the rank of major, who is now living at Opelousas, La., and Otis A., also of the Twelfth Louisiana, who was detailed in 1863 in command of a pioneer corps, and is now engaged in farming at Gordon, La.

James A. Smith, of Marion, a gallant private soldier of Longstreet's corps, army of Northern Virginia, is a native of Scotland. Coming to Alabama at fourteen years of age he made his home at Marion four years later and engaged in business. When the State seceded he was a member of the Marion Rifles, and was called out by the governor early in 1861 to serve with his company and other State troops in the occupation of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay. Returning from that post six weeks later, the company enlisted in the Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, and went directly to Virginia. Private Smith was under fire with his regiment at Yorktown, and participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines, in the latter receiving a slight wound. He fought through the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and the Second Manassas campaign, was at the capture of Harper's Ferry, and took part in the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He was with Longstreet's corps in the Suffolk campaign and then marched into Pennsylvania and fought at Gettysburg. There, on the summit of Little Round Top, he was severely wounded and captured. He was in the Federal field hospital six weeks before he could be moved, and then was taken to Baltimore and thence to the military prison at Point Lookout. On being exchanged five months later, he spent some time at Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, and then came

home on furlough, where he was yet disabled, when the war came to an end. Since the war Mr. Smith has been in business at Marion, and is one of the city's most highly respected men. He is a member of Garrott camp, United Confederate veterans, and greatly interested in the preservation of the memories of the great struggle in which he served and suffered.

Captain J. Morgan Smith, of Birmingham, was born at Columbus, Ga., August 9, 1842. His parents were Hampton S. Smith, a merchant and banker, native of South Carolina, and his wife, Sarah Redd, whose mother was of the Daniel family of Virginia, now prominently represented by Senator John W. Daniel. Through both parents Captain Daniel is descended from colonial families. His home was made at Mobile in childhood by the removal of his parents to that city in 1853, and he was educated at the university of Georgia until the war began, when he returned home and enlisted in the Mobile Cadets, Company A, Third regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. J. M. Withers. Accompanying his regiment to Virginia he served at Norfolk and the vicinity until his year's enlistment had expired, when he returned home on furlough and took part in the organization of Company F, Twenty-second regiment Alabama infantry. Made second lieutenant at the first election of officers he was soon promoted to first lieutenant. The regiment, first commanded by Gen. Zach C. Deas, was distinguished for the gallantry and ability of its officers and men from Shiloh to Bentonville. Lieutenant Smith took part in the battles of Murfreesboro and Jackson, and shared the service of the regiment until after its consolidation, when he was transferred to the provost-marshal general's department, with the rank of captain, the capacity in which he was on duty at various points during the remainder of the war. After the war he practiced for a time as a lawyer, resided at Talladega and served as mayor of that city, and in 1888 made his home at Birmingham, where he is now prominent as a business man and president of the Birmingham lumber company. He was married in 1863 to Kate Duncan, of Talladega, a talented lady of colonial ancestry, who is now State regent for Alabama for the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have three children. One of the sons, Ross C. Smith,

served four years as railroad commissioner of the State, and is president of Superior coal and coke company of Birmingham.

Otis D. Smith, LL. D., of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, was born at New Haven, Vt., June 27, 1831. He was educated at the university of Vermont, graduating in 1853, and in that year made his home in Alabama and engaged in teaching school. Though of northern birth he was among the first to enlist for Confederate service, and went to the front in May, 1861, as a private in the Sixth regiment Alabama infantry. In 1862 he was promoted to sergeant. His first engagement was at Dam No. 1, near Yorktown, Va., and afterward he shared the service of Rodes' brigade in the battles of Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and in September marched with his command into Maryland. At the battle of South Mountain September 14, where his brigade was distinguished in the gallant stand made to delay McClellan's army until Lee and Jackson could unite, he was shot through the right thigh and through the right arm. Unable to leave the field he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was sent to hospital at Frederick City, where he remained for three months. Subsequently he was at Baltimore a few months and finally was confined at Fort McHenry until his exchange in the latter part of February, 1863. In April, 1863, yet disabled by his wounds, he was detailed as inspector and agent in the quartermaster's department, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, at the last being stationed at Meridian. He resumed teaching at the close of hostilities, and in 1873 was elected professor of English at the Alabama Polytechnic institute, beginning a service with that college that has continued to the present. In 1875 he was made professor of mathematics, the chair he now holds, being the oldest member of the faculty in point of service. From 1871 to 1876 he was also a member of the State board of education, and ex-officio a trustee of the State university. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the university. Professor Smith has served as commander of Auburn camp, United Confederate veterans, and is a prominent member of the Methodist church South. He was a delegate to the general conference of 1898 at Balti-

more. By his marriage in 1866 to Mary A. Howell, he has three children living: Nellie S., wife of Prof. C. C. Thach, of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Otis O. and Harry H.

Colonel John Snodgrass, of the Fifty-fifth infantry, was born in Jackson county in 1836, a nephew of Gen. Benjamin Snodgrass. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as captain of one of the first companies raised in the county, and was assigned to the Fourth battalion, with which he was in battle at Shiloh. This command had a fine battle record in the southwest, fighting at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and the battle of Corinth. In March, 1863, it was consolidated with Norwood's battalion to form the Fifth regiment, of which Colonel Snodgrass was elected commander. He fought at Baker's Creek, with Buford's brigade, and at Jackson during Sherman's siege of that city, and was then transferred to Scott's brigade. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded his regiment throughout with marked efficiency and valor. After General Scott was wounded at the battle of Franklin, he took command of the brigade and retained it through the siege and battle of Nashville, and until the army had left Tennessee. After the close of the war Colonel Snodgrass engaged in business at Scottsboro as a merchant.

Edward N. C. Snow, of Tuscaloosa, was born at that city in 1845, the son of Henry A. Snow and Abby Hazard. He is a descendant of William Snow, a native of England, who came to America in 1637 and was one of the first settlers of Bridgewater, Mass. A later ancestor in the direct line, Dr. Peter Snow, of Fitchburg, Mass., married Elizabeth Adams, a first cousin of John Quincy Adams, and niece of John Adams, both Presidents of the United States. Henry Adams Snow, Charles Snow and Z. B. Snow settled in Tuscaloosa county about 1821, and were associated together for many years as merchants. Edward was a student at the State university during the first years of the war, and rendered military service to the Confederacy as a member of the University Cadets, a gallant organization that was distinguished for valor on a number of well-remembered fields. With the cadets he was in battle at Rome, Ga., Pollard, Blakely and Tuscaloosa, and at the

end of hostilities was paroled at Marion. During this service he held the rank of first lieutenant of Company B. In 1865 he was graduated at the university, after which he began his mercantile career as a clerk for four years. Subsequently he was in business as a drygoods merchant for seventeen years, disposing of his interests in 1887 to become cashier of the Merchant's national bank. A year later, on account of impaired health he returned to business life. For three years he was president of the Tuscaloosa cotton mills, and he is secretary and treasurer and general manager of the McLester building company, and is also associated with his son, Henry Adams, in the shoe business. In 1872 he was married to Carrie T. McLester, of Tuscaloosa, and they have five sons: Henry A., Richard McLester, Edward C., Lester J., and Alden H.

W. J. Sorrell, a prosperous farmer of Chilton county, was born in Chambers county, Ala., September 4, 1841, and was reared and educated in Pike county. In 1861 he enlisted in a company of Florida infantry, which was mustered into the Confederate service as Company I, Sixth regiment Florida infantry, under Col. J. J. Finley, in the spring of 1862. With this command he went to east Tennessee and served in the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Kirby Smith, until he was captured at Lexington. As a prisoner of war he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and held until exchanged at Vicksburg, Miss. Rejoining his regiment, he served at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in the latter, where the regiment was distinguished in the gallant fight of General Bate's command made to check the victorious enemy, he was severely wounded, a ball passing through his left arm and entering his left side. After his recovery he participated in the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Utoy Creek and Jonesboro; fought in the Tennessee campaign at Franklin and Nashville, and in the campaign of 1865 at Bentonville, finally surrendering with the army at Greensboro. After the close of the war Mr. Sorrell engaged in farming, and he now has a comfortable home near Maplesville. He was married in 1866 to Mrs. N. C. Miller, who died in 1890, leaving six children, and in 1892 he married Miss M. F. Collins, by whom he has four children.

James Polk Spratt, of Livingston, Ala., is a native of that place and State. At the time of the secession of South Carolina he was a student at the South Carolina college at Columbia. A company of cadets, probably 150 strong, was formed, which he accompanied to Charleston, and served with on Sullivan's island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the South Carolina forces under General Beauregard. After the capture of Fort Sumter he returned to his studies, and remained in school until June, 1861, when he went home to Alabama, and in January, 1862, joined the Jeff Davis legion of cavalry, then encamped in winter quarters at Manassas Junction, Va. He served with this command in the Peninsular campaign and the battle of Williamsburg, without regular enlistment, meeting his own expenses and furnishing his own horse, as he was not yet eighteen years of age. Subsequently returning to his home in Alabama, he enlisted, late in the summer of 1862, in the cavalry command of Gen. John H. Morgan, with which he participated in Bragg's Kentucky campaign and the subsequent operations of Morgan's cavalry, including several important engagements. In July, 1863, he rode with Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, his company (Company A, Fourteenth Kentucky, or as it was usually termed, "Dick Morgan's Regiment") leading the advance, as far as Buffington's Island, in the Ohio river, where the expedition was assailed by superior numbers, and after a brisk fight, many were compelled to capitulate. As a prisoner of war he was sent to Camp Morton, Ind., and thence to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was held until May, 1865. He was then taken to New Orleans and exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, but before he could find an opportunity for further service the army of the Trans-Mississippi department was surrendered. He was paroled at Natchez, Miss., and taken to Vicksburg, whence he walked to Jackson, Miss., and there took train for his home. After this Mr. Spratt managed his father's plantation about twenty years, until 1886, when he made his home at Livingston and engaged in business as a merchant, his present occupation, although he still retains some agricultural interests. In 1878 he was married to Mattie A. Beggs, and they have three children living: Robert D, Louis Brown and William Polk. Mr. Spratt is of "Scotch Irish" origin, his ancestors coming to this country in 1730 and settling first in Pennsylvania and later in Mecklenberg

county, N. C. Many of those now living in the southern States, bearing the names of Spratt, Barnett, Polk, Erwin, McNeal, White and Gorrison, are lineal descendants of Thomas Spratt, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the pioneer of the family in this country.

J. M. Stanfield, of Clanton, a veteran of the First Alabama cavalry, was born in Newton county, Ga., September 16, 1832. In 1837 his parents made their home in Tallapoosa county, Ala., where he was reared and educated. In 1861 he went to Macon and enlisted in Company D of the First regiment Alabama cavalry, under Col. James H. Clanton, a gallant officer who was promoted to brigadier-general in 1863. Private Stanfield was identified with the First cavalry throughout its gallant career, fighting the advance of the Federals before the battle of Shiloh, as well as in that battle and during the siege of Corinth, and subsequently under General Wheeler to the end of the war. He participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, the fighting about Murfreesboro, including the famous raid around Rosecrans' army, in the course of which he was captured at Lavergne, but soon escaped; the Tennessee campaign of 1863, the Chickamauga campaign, the Atlanta campaign with its many fights, the great raid around Sherman and through middle Tennessee, and the campaigns against Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas. He was captured a second time at Shelbyville, Tenn., in October, 1863, during one of the famous raids, but again made his escape. After many battles and adventurous service in seven States, he surrendered with General Wheeler in North Carolina and was paroled in the spring of 1865. Returning home to Alabama he entered upon a successful career as a merchant, from which he is now retired, spending the remainder of his days in comfort at his home in Clanton. He was married in 1860 to Miss J. W. Parker, who died in 1898, leaving two sons and three daughters. One of his sons, John, is in business at Montgomery, and the other, Samuel S., at Clanton.

Colonel Martin Luther Stansel was born at Savannah, Ga., in April, 1824, a descendant of an English clergyman who came to South Carolina with the Huguenots, and served in the Revolutionary war. In 1832 he came to Pickens county, Ala., with his parents, was graduated at the

university of Alabama in 1844, and in 1846 was admitted to the practice of law at Carrollton, where he soon rose to distinction in law and politics. In 1858-60 he represented the county in the legislature. He raised one of the companies of the Forty-second regiment, of which he was elected major at its organization in May, 1862, and a month later was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He served with his command in middle Tennessee, in the Kentucky campaign with Hanson's brigade, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, commanding the regiment with such gallantry as to win the approving mention of his superior officers, was severely wounded in the leg, but remained on the field. He was promoted to colonel, and at the great battle of Chickamauga was again commended in the official reports. After the investment of Chattanooga his regiment, Moody's Forty-third, and Hilliard's legion were taken to form Gracie's brigade of Bushrod Johnson's division, which served under Longstreet in east Tennessee. Colonel Stansel went through the Knoxville campaign, and then going to the defense of the Confederate capital fought at Drewry's Bluff, and throughout the siege of Petersburg. He commanded the brigade in the battle of White Oak road and in the engagements on the retreat to Appomattox, where he surrendered it. After his return home he served in the constitutional convention and in the State senate, 1865-68, in 1888-89 sat in the lower house, and in 1890 was again elected State senator. He was president of the Alabama bar association, 1882-83, and served as trustee of leading educational institutions. Making his home at Carrollton, he maintained a high place in his profession for more than forty years.

Nicholas Stallworth, of Evergreen, a survivor of the Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, and colonel on the staff of Gen. George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, was born at Evergreen, Ala., August 9, 1845, son of James Adams Stallworth, and grandson of Nicholas Stallworth, a planter and native of South Carolina, who was among the first settlers of Conecuh county. His father, a prominent attorney, was elected to the United States congress in 1857 and 1859, and young Nicholas spent the winters of 1850-60 and 1860-61 with him at Washington, returning with him to Alabama in January, 1861, when the Alabama delegation withdrew upon the secession of the State. His father was in very

poor health at the time, and died in the following August. In April, 1861, notwithstanding his extreme youth for military service, Nicholas Stallworth enlisted in Company E, Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Egbert G. Jones, and going to Virginia participated in the first battle of Manassas, July 21st. In the spring of 1862 he participated in the battle of Seven Pines, and on June 27th in the assault upon Fitz John Porter's lines at Gaines' Mill, was twice wounded, a bullet piercing his left forearm, and a fragment of shell entering his right leg. On account of these injuries and impaired general health he was honorably discharged, and he did not again enter the service, though he attempted to do so, on account of physical disqualification. Two of his brothers were also in the army of the Confederacy: John C., who served one year as a first lieutenant in the Sixteenth Alabama infantry, in 1862 became adjutant of the Thirty-third regiment, and died of typhoid fever in July of that year; and James A., Jr., who enlisted in 1864 as second lieutenant of a cavalry company, survived the war, and died soon after its close while a student at the university of Virginia. Nicholas Stallworth, after his return from Virginia, was a student at the university of Alabama until compelled to cease his studies by failing health. Two years after the war he took up the study of law, and gaining admission to the bar in 1867, began the practice at Evergreen. He has been notably successful in his profession, and as a public man has rendered conspicuous service. He has been a member of the lower house of the legislature by election in 1872 and 1874, and a member of the State senate, 1888-92. For four years, 1876-80, he held the office of solicitor of the Eleventh judicial district, and in 1892 he was elected for a term of six years as solicitor of the Second district. By his marriage in 1864 to Sarah E. Hines, Mr. Stallworth has seven children living: Georgia E., Laura V., James A., a lawyer at Evergreen; Nicholas E., a lawyer at Mobile; Sallie, John Lester and Mary. Mr. Stallworth is a member of Camp William Lee, at Evergreen, and has served as assistant adjutant-general of the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, under Generals Ferguson and Harrison.

Matthew W. Steele, of Avondale, former commander of W. J. Hardee camp, United Confederate veterans, Birmingham, was born at Huntsville, Ala., November 17, 1824.

His parents were Capt. George Steele, a soldier of the war of 1812, and Eliza Ann Weaver, both of Virginian ancestry. His grandfather, George Steele, fought under General Washington in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Steele was reared at Huntsville, and graduated at the university of Alabama in 1844. Subsequently he read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not engage in the practice, embarking in business as a merchant at New Orleans. After six years at that city he returned to Huntsville and managed his father's estate until the beginning of the war. Then, in April, 1861, he volunteered for the Confederate service, as a private in Company I, Fourth regiment Alabama infantry. This company was commanded by his brother-in-law, Capt. E. D. Tracy, who speedily won promotion to brigadier-general and was killed at Port Gibson, Miss., and the regiment was under Col. Egbert J. Jones, who fell at First Manassas. Mr. Steele served as an aide-de-camp at the battle of Murfreesboro, and subsequently was detailed for duty in the nitre and mining bureau, and put in charge of the Red Mountain iron works, at the site of the present town of Oxmoor, Ala. He took part in the battle of Selma, April, 1865, and surrendered at Moulton, at the close of hostilities. Two of his brothers were in the service. One of these, John F. Steele, served as a private for eighteen months in the Fourth Alabama infantry, fighting at First Manassas, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and from 1863 as first lieutenant of engineers, and is now a resident of Huntsville, and past-commander of Egbert J. Jones camp of that city. Matthew W. Steele was married in 1848 to Catherine Erskine Fearn, daughter of Dr. Thomas Fearn, a member of the Confederate congress, and they have five sons and two daughters living. One of the sons, Matthew Forney Steele, is a graduate of the United States military academy, 1883, served with the Eighth cavalry commanding troops during the Sitting Bull Indian war, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Joseph Wheeler during the war in Cuba, and is now major of the Thirtieth United States infantry, on duty in the Philippine islands.

George W. Taylor, of Demopolis, representative in Congress of the First Congressional district of Alabama, was born January 16, 1849, in Montgomery county, Ala., son of Edward F. Taylor, a prominent planter. The father was

born at Columbia, S. C., married Annie S. Trezevant, of the same city, removed to Alabama, and when the war began entered the Confederate service as a non-commissioned officer of Sample's battery. After serving through the Kentucky campaign and the subsequent retreat to Tennessee, he was disabled by the exposure and fatigue of the service and died at Montgomery, November 4, 1862. Five of Mr. Taylor's uncles were also in the Confederate service. One, W. F. Trezevant, was fatally wounded at Sharpsburg while on staff duty with Gen. N. G. Evans, and another, Howell Trezevant, killed at Gaines' Mill while gallantly leading a charge. George W. Taylor, though far below military age during the progress of the war, was with his father in the artillery service in 1861-62, performing all the duties of a private, until the command was ordered to Kentucky. At a later date, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company D, First regiment South Carolina cavalry, and served as a courier until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities he entered the South Carolina university at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1867. For several years after this he was engaged in teaching school and studying law, and in November, 1871, he was admitted to the practice of law at Mobile. In the following year he located in Choctaw county for the practice of his profession, and in 1878 he was elected to the legislature from that county. In November, 1880, he was elected solicitor of the First judicial circuit, and in 1886 was re-elected, in the meantime having removed to Demopolis in 1883. Declining a third term he resumed the general practice of his profession, in which he has attained success and prominence. In 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,890 votes, as against 4,281 for Frank H. Threet, Republican, and in 1898 was re-elected and served on the committee on appropriations. The wife of Mr. Taylor is Margaretta VanTuyl Metcalf, a descendant of the Puritan settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, also of the Knickerbocker family of VanTuyl, of New York, and of the Bonners, of Hancock county, Ga.

Captain John A. Terrell, of Dadeville, the officer last in command of the Fourteenth regiment Alabama infantry, is a native of North Carolina, born in Rutherford county, November 25, 1834. In 1839 his parents moved with their family to Franklin county, Ga., and thence, in 1858,

he came to Alabama, where Captain Terrell began the reading of law at Wetumpka. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Dadeville. On July 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Alabama, and was appointed orderly sergeant of the company. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and after serving through the winter on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers was sent to Yorktown, where Sergeant Terrell was promoted to lieutenant. Early in the following winter he was promoted to captain. On the retreat from Yorktown in the spring of 1862 he fought at Williamsburg, May 5th, and received a severe wound in the right breast which kept him from the field about six months. Rejoining his command he took part in the Second Manassas campaign, but was unable to go on into Maryland, and was next in battle at Fredericksburg. In the engagement at Salem Church during the Chancellorsville battles, May 1-4, 1863, he was captured and sent to the Old Capitol prison at Washington, but had the good fortune to be exchanged eighteen days later, so that he resumed command of his company and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Beginning in May, 1864, he went through the great struggle between Grant and Lee, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, the battles before Petersburg, Reams' Station, the Weldon railroad, the Crater, Boydton Plank Road, and Farmville, took command of his regiment at the battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, and led it from that time until he surrendered it, 339 strong, at Appomattox. Three of the brothers of Captain Terrell were in the service. William M. and Henry C. were privates in Cobb's Georgia legion. The first served through the war and is now a planter in Franklin county, Ga.; and the second died at Scottsboro, Va., in the winter of 1863-64. James A., a private in Hilliard's Alabama legion, died in the service in June, 1862. Since 1866 Captain Terrell has been engaged in the practice of law at Dadeville. He is recognized as one of the leading men of his profession in that region, and is held in high esteem as a citizen. In 1872-76 he rendered valuable public service in the State senate, during the period of redemption of the State from "carpet-bag" rule. He was also elected mayor of Dadeville in 1871, and again in 1880. He was married in 1869 to Georgia A. Bonner, of Carrollton, Ga., who died in 1889, leaving three chil-

dren now living: George L., of the Twenty-ninth United States infantry, on duty in the Philippines; Lillie M., and Zeddie B.

Warren R. Thagard, a Confederate soldier of Butler county, was one of six brothers who fought for the South in 1861-65. He was born in Lowndes county, Ala., April 25, 1833, and reared from infancy in Butler, where he was occupied as a farmer when the war began. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth regiment Alabama infantry, but after about two months' service was obliged to return home for business reasons, and provided a substitute. A year later he re-entered the army, as a private in Company H, First Confederate infantry, with which he served during the remainder of the war. He participated in the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, Ga., including the battles of Peachtree Creek and Atlanta, and at the latter, July 22, 1864, was wounded in the left hand, an injury that kept him from the front for about sixty days. When the army marched into Tennessee under General Hood he fought at Columbia and Franklin, and there received a gunshot wound in the face in the famous and bloody assault upon the Federal works. Since the war Mr. Thagard has been a prominent citizen of Butler county, has been engaged in farming for a number of years past, and has served acceptably as county commissioner. The lives of the other members of this patriotic family may be briefly sketched as follows: George W. Thagard served as lieutenant in a company of home guards operating between Greenville and Pensacola, survived the war, held the office of probate judge of Crenshaw county for about twenty years, and died in that county. James L. Thagard was an officer of a Mississippi cavalry regiment, under Stephen D. Lee and N. B. Forrest, and died in that State in 1894. Thomas S. Thagard went through the war in an Alabama regiment of the army of Northern Virginia, and died in 1899 in Butler county, Ala. William H. Thagard, a private in Company C, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, participated in the battle of Shiloh, and died from pneumonia soon afterward, in hospital at Okolona, Miss. Andrew J. Thagard, in the same company and regiment as the preceding, participated in all the battles of his command with the army of Tennessee, surrendering finally at Greensboro, N. C., and died in Butler county, July 3, 1898.

James Grey Thomas, M. D., of Mobile, surgeon-general on the staff of General Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, is a native of North Carolina, born in Franklin county, son of Maj. Joseph J. Thomas, who was born in the same State, of Virginian and Welch descent. In his youth Dr. Thomas began the study of medicine, and in 1856 he was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he practiced his profession in North Carolina until the organization of troops for the service of the Confederate States, when he promptly enlisted and was made assistant-surgeon of the Fourth regiment, North Carolina infantry. With this command, which was subsequently distinguished in Rodes' division of the Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, he served for some time in Virginia, until he was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, and assigned to duty in hospital service at Goldsboro, N. C. A few months later, at his own request, he was assigned to duty in the field as surgeon of the Second North Carolina cavalry, with which he served about two years. His health then failing, he was transferred, upon due examination, to the navy, as assistant-surgeon, and assigned to duty under Capt. Catesby ApR. Jones. In this service he continued until the close of the war. Then, largely for reasons of health, he spent some time near Mobile and subsequently made this his home in 1881. Since that date he has been one of the leaders of his profession and prominent as a citizen, has been honored with various offices in the local, State and national professional organizations of which he is a member, and has rendered the city valuable service as councilman, member of the board of health, and in other public capacity. In 1889 he represented the State as commissioner to the Paris exposition, and has been accorded the same honorable distinction in connection with the exposition of the present year (1900). Among his war comrades he has been an active worker in the interests of the United Confederate veterans, and is surgeon of Raphael Semmes camp at Mobile, first assistant-surgeon on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, and surgeon-general on the staff of Maj-Gen. George P. Harrison.

William P. Thompson, born in Talladega county in 1839, died at Tuskegee, January 16, 1892, served as a private soldier in one of the gallant Alabama regiments of the army

of Tennessee. He became a resident of Macon county at the age of ten years, accompanying his father, Alfred Thompson, a prosperous planter. On March 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-fifth regiment Alabama infantry, and in May went on duty at Tupelo, Miss., whence he accompanied the army under General Bragg to Kentucky. His first battle was at Perryville, and after that he was a participant in all the campaigns and battles of the army, under Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood, including Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, Ga., and the battles about Atlanta; Hood's Tennessee campaign, with the battles at Franklin and Nashville; and the last campaign in the Carolinas. After the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., he returned to Alabama, and after a period of farming in Macon county, embarked in business as merchant. He resided at Cowles Station and afterward at LaPlace until 1876, when he made his home at Tuskegee, where he established the largest business in eastern Alabama. He served as sheriff of his county four years, by election in 1884, and at the time of his death was mayor of the city. His widow, Mary W. Thompson, daughter of Col. Samuel Jordan, of Virginia, to whom he was married in 1859, is living at the old home in Tuskegee, and six sons and two daughters are residents of the State. Col. Charles W. Thompson, the eldest son, was admitted as a partner in his father's business in 1880, and after his father's death organized the bank of Tuskegee, of which he is president. He is one of the most successful business men of the State, has enjoyed the honor of service on the governor's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was elected to the State senate from the Twenty-sixth Alabama district, and is the candidate of the Democratic party, in 1900, for representative in Congress from the Fifth congressional district. W. W. Thompson, the next eldest son, served for four years as sheriff of Macon county, and held the office of mayor of Tuskegee when he removed to Cave Spring, Ga., where he is now in business. J. O. Thompson, another son, is United States commissioner at Roanoke, Ala., and is prominent in Alabama politics.

William Sewell Thorington, an eminent jurist residing at Tuscaloosa, was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 30, 1847, son of Col. Jack Thorington, a native of Ireland. Colonel Thorington came to Montgomery in childhood, and became

prominent as a lawyer in partnership with Col. Henry W. Hilliard and afterward with Chief Justice W. P. Chilton. He entered the Confederate service in command of the First battalion of Hilliard's legion, and in April, 1863, with promotion to colonel, succeeded Colonel Hilliard in command of the entire legion, which at the outset was about three thousand strong. His service was mainly in east Tennessee until he was compelled by illness to resign his commission. His death occurred in August, 1871, at the age of sixty-three years. Three of his sons were reared to manhood, and all were in the Confederate service: Robert D., as an officer on the staff of General Gracie; and Jack, as a member of General Rucker's escort. William S., the youngest, was in the State university during the greater part of the war, and on various occasions took the field with the cadet corps, of which he was adjutant. He was engaged in forming a company of cadets to join the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston in North Carolina when the war came to an end. He then began the study of law under Judge Chilton, and in January, 1867, was admitted to the bar, under the provisions of a special act of the legislature, he being then under twenty-one years of age. He was a partner of Judge Chilton and his father until the death of both those gentlemen in 1871, and subsequently was associated with Senator John T. Morgan, Capt. W. L. Bragg and Lester C. Smith. From 1886 to 1892 he served as city attorney of Montgomery, resigning the office to accept appointment to the bench of the supreme court to succeed Justice David Clopton. In this position he met the expectations of his friends and widened his renown as a jurist. Retiring from the supreme court after the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed, he resumed his practice. He held the rank of judge advocate general on the staff of Governor O'Neal, and was appointed trustee of the university of Alabama to succeed Col. Hilary A. Herbert, and twice reappointed. In 1897 he was elected dean of the faculty of the law school of the State university at Tuscaloosa, where he has since resided, but retaining his citizenship at Montgomery. He received the Democratic nomination as a delegate from Montgomery county to the proposed constitutional convention, in 1899, and would have been elected but for the repeal of the act providing for the convention. In 1867 he was married to Wilella, daughter of Chief Justice Chilton, and they have nine children living.

Edward Terry Toomer, of Mobile, a veteran of the Third Alabama regiment, was born at Columbus, Miss., August 26, 1836. His parents were Benjamin Toomer, a native of South Carolina, and Lucinda W. Huddleston, of Georgia. Mr. Toomer was reared at Mobile, and there, early in 1861, enlisted as a private in the Gulf City Guards, which became Company B of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, organized at Montgomery in April, 1861, and mustered in at Lynchburg, Va., soon afterward, under the command of Col. Tennent Lomax. During the first year he was on duty at Norfolk, Va., and in the spring of 1862 he began his battle career at Drewry's Bluff and Seven Pines, in the latter engagement receiving a severe wound in the right arm that disabled him for a considerable time. After his recovery he participated in the Maryland campaign and was again wounded, slightly, by a fragment of shell during the capture of Harper's Ferry. After the battle of Fredericksburg he was promoted to second lieutenant, and subsequently he acted as first lieutenant and was frequently in command of the company. Lieutenant Toomer made a gallant record as a soldier throughout the entire service of his regiment, including the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the siege of Petersburg, and the Appomattox campaign, surrendering with the army of General Lee April 9, 1865. He was a third time slightly wounded during the battles in front of Richmond. Returning to Mobile after the war, he resumed his former occupation of bookkeeper in the business house in which his father was a partner, and he has ever since devoted himself to commercial occupations. He is a member of Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, and popular with his comrades of the war. In 1871 he was married at Liberty, Mo., to Anna Rambaut, and they have a son and two daughters.

Colonel Harry T. Toulmin, of the Twenty-second Alabama infantry, was born in Mobile county, Ala., March 4, 1838, son of Gen. Theophilus L. Toulmin, a native of Kentucky, who came to Alabama in childhood, married Amante Juzan, served in the legislature twenty-five years, prospered as a planter, was general of militia in the Indian wars, and postmaster at Mobile, 1848-59. The grandfather of Colonel Toulmin was Harry Toulmin, a native of England, of Huguenot descent, who settled in Kentucky, and became secre-

tary of State and president of Transylvania university, and came to Mobile as judge of Mississippi Territory. Colonel Toulmin received his academic education at the university of Alabama, and studied law at the universities of Virginia and Louisiana. He began the practice in Mobile, forming a partnership with Robert H. Smith, but soon abandoned it to enter the Confederate service, enlisting April 23, 1861, as a private soldier in the Mobile Cadets, a company of the Third regiment Alabama infantry. He served in this capacity until the following September, when he was elected first lieutenant of Company H, Twenty-second regiment Alabama infantry, and when that regiment was organized at Montgomery in November, he was elected captain. He commanded his company at the battles of Shiloh, Munfordville, Perryville and Murfreesboro and through the Tullahoma campaign. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the regiment, in Deas' brigade, and for gallantry on the field was promoted to major. Two months later he was made lieutenant-colonel, the rank in which he served during the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. Before that city, at the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, Col. B. R. Hart was killed, and he then succeeded to the colonelcy. He participated in the defense of Atlanta during the siege, and the battle of Jonesboro, after which, while the army was at Palmetto, he was taken sick, and was not able to rejoin the army until the retreat began from Tennessee, when he took command of the brigade and continued in that duty until after the battle of Bentonville, N. C. On April 9, 1865, the brigade was consolidated in one regiment, and he had the honor to be assigned as colonel commanding this remnant of war-scarred veterans. He was slightly wounded at Shiloh and Murfreesboro, and was paroled with the army at Greensboro, N. C. After his return to Mobile he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, in which he made rapid advancement. He served with distinction in the legislature of 1870-71, in 1874 was elected judge of the Sixth judicial circuit of Alabama, and at the end of a six years' term was re-elected, the district being enlarged and denominated the First. In 1882 he resigned from the bench and practiced as an attorney until December, 1886, when he was appointed United States judge for the Southern district of Alabama, a position in which he has widened his fame as a jurist.

Sydenham B. Trapp, of Montgomery, is a native of Macon, Ga., and a son of Benjamin and Eliza Trapp, who came to that State from South Carolina. His grandfather, William Benjamin Trapp, served in the Revolutionary war as a major under General Washington. Mr. Trapp was reared at Macon, and in 1859 entered the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala. Early in the spring of 1861 he left his studies at that institution to enter the Confederate service and was mustered in May 10, 1861, as a private in the Cuthbert Rifles, Company F, Fifth Georgia regiment of infantry. This was the command of Col. John K. Jackson, and was first on duty at Pensacola, where it remained until ordered to eastern Tennessee early in 1862. Jackson was then promoted to brigadier-general, and the Fifth regiment, under his command, fought at the battle of Shiloh and through the Kentucky campaign in the summer and fall of 1862. Private Trapp was a participant in these battles, and in those that followed, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga. The regiment was then ordered to the Georgia coast and Florida, and Private Trapp was transferred to Bonaud's battalion of artillery. At a later date he was detached under the orders of Captain Berry, engaged in purchasing supplies for the army, and finally he was paroled with the army in North Carolina, April 26, 1865. Returning then to Georgia he began a mercantile career as a clerk at Cuthbert, and in 1869 went to Louisville, Ky., where he had a responsible position until 1882, when he made his home at Montgomery and embarked in business. At the same time he was made a director of the Montgomery & Eufaula railroad. Removing in 1885, to Anniston, he became a member of a wholesale grocery firm, and was made a director of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. On March 1, 1897, he was selected by Governor Johnston for the office of president of the State convict bureau. He is well known throughout the State, and is one of its most popular citizens. In 1871 Mr. Trapp was married to Mary E. George, first cousin of the late Senator George, of Mississippi. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living except one son, James McFerran Trapp, who died at Manila, September 19, 1898, of sickness incurred in the service of the United States as a member of Company G, Fourteenth infantry.

Colonel John Fletcher Trentlen, a gallant officer with the Alabama troops of the army of Northern Virginia, was born at Cokesbury, Abbeville district, S. C., in 1828, a grandson of John Adam Trentlen, first governor of Georgia after the declaration of independence, who was formally ostracised by the British parliament as "the rebel Governor Trentlen." In 1840 Colonel Trentlen came to Barbour county, Ala., with his father, who was a prosperous planter there until his death. He began his Confederate service in January, 1861, as a lieutenant of the Perote Guards, which went to Pensacola as one of the companies of the First Alabama regiment. After some service there it appeared that the main theater of war was to be in Virginia, and he resigned his lieutenancy and took part in the organization of the Fifteenth regiment Alabama volunteers, and was elected lieutenant-colonel when the organization was completed at Fort Mitchell, early in the spring of 1861. Under the command of Col. James Cantey the regiment went to Virginia, and was assigned to Trimble's brigade of Ewell's division. After participating in the retreat of the army from its advanced position gained at the battle of First Manassas, the regiment as a part of Ewell's command joined the forces of Gen. Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah valley, and during the famous campaign that followed gained honorable mention. In this campaign Colonel Trentlen participated in the battles of Winchester, Front Royal, Mount Jackson, Harrisburg, Cross Keys and Port Republic. Jackson then marched to the support of Lee before Richmond, and the Alabamians soon found opportunity for further distinction in the fierce battle of Gaines' Mill. The fight of Jackson's command was opened by Trimble's and the Louisiana brigade, and after the latter had been forced to retire, the line in that part of the field was held by a part of the Fifteenth Alabama, under Colonel Trentlen, and the twenty-first Georgia. Said General Ewell: "I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of these troops. They were opposed to constantly renewed forces of the enemy and held their ground against vastly superior numbers. Lieutenant-Colonel Trentlen displayed the most indomitable bravery, encouraging and keeping his men in place when in many instances their ammunition was exhausted and their pieces had become too hot to load, and at a time when there were no troops in supporting distance and the abandonment of this position might have been attended with the most dis-

astrous results." Colonel Trentlen was hit twice in the Seven Days' battles, and had his clothing and canteen pierced by balls, but escaped any serious injury. The regiment continued its gallant career throughout the war, but Colonel Trentlen, disabled by illness, was compelled to resign after about two years' service. Returning to Alabama he continued to serve the Confederacy as colonel of the Barbour county militia, and in organizing State troops. At the time of the surrender of Lee's army he was raising troops at Eufaula to meet the Wilson raid. After the close of hostilities he remained in Barbour county a year, and then purchased a cotton plantation in Clay county, Ga., where he resided until 1875. Then becoming general manager of the Southern Life insurance company for South Carolina, he made his home at Columbia, until 1877. In 1878 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he held various positions of honor under the national government.

Colonel Daniel Shipman Troy, of Hilliard's legion, was born October 9, 1832. In youth he read law with his brother-in-law, William Hunter, at Cahaba, and in 1851, at the age of nineteen years, was admitted to the bar. Removing to Montgomery in 1860, he there enlisted in January, 1861, as a private in the Montgomery True Blues, with which he was on duty in the occupation of Fort Barrancas, Pensacola bay. After his return from this early service he organized a company known as the Gilmer Greys and was elected captain. This company was mustered in with the Hilliard legion, and in the fall of 1862 he was promoted to major. He commanded the First battalion of the legion after the battle of Chickamauga, and when the infantry battalions were reorganized in the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Alabama regiments, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the latter. He participated in the east Tennessee campaign under General Longstreet, and in the spring of 1864, with Gracie's brigade, had a gallant part in the repulse of Butler's attempt to advance on Richmond. At the battle of Drewry's Bluff, May 15th, he was shot through the lung and left on the field for dead. In the hands of the enemy he recovered from this usually mortal injury, and after the war returning to Alabama had a very successful career as a lawyer and public man.

Captain John W. Tullis, of Eufaula, a gallant artillery officer of the army of Northern Virginia, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, October 3, 1839. In the following January his parents removed to Macon (now Bullock) county, Ala., where he was reared upon the plantation and educated at the school of Professor Threadgill, at Chunnenuggee Ridge. At seventeen years of age he found employment as clerk in a cotton house at Columbus, Ga., his occupation until 1861. He then assisted Capt. Robert A. Hardaway in the raising of a company of men in Russell county, Ala., of which he was elected a lieutenant. This was the first Alabama company tendered to and accepted by the Confederate States government, and was equipped as artillery and thereafter known as Hardaway's battery. It was at Manassas Junction, Va., before the battle of July 21, 1861, served at Yorktown early in 1862, and was then attached to Gen. D. H. Hill's division. The battery fired the signal gun for the opening of the battle of Seven Pines and gained great credit for its work in this battle, fought under Stonewall Jackson at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and other engagements of the Seven Days' before Richmond, and subsequently was attached to Jackson's corps until the death of that great leader. During the Maryland campaign of 1862 Lieutenant Tullis commanded the battery, and at Sharpsburg he selected the position from which Burnside's corps was driven back by D. H. Hill's division, on the right of the Confederate line. According to Hill's report only about thirty men of the Thirteenth Alabama remained as a support to the division batteries on this hill, when Burnside made his last advance and was swept back by a storm of grape and canister. The battery took part in operations about Port Royal and Upperville after the return to Virginia, and fought effectively at the battle of Fredericksburg, and near that city during the Chancellorsville campaign. At Gettysburg the battery was part of McIntosh's battalion of A. P. Hill's corps, and on the second day was stationed behind a stone wall on a range of hills west of the town, where it was at times under a terrible artillery fire, and the galling attention of the Federal sharpshooters. Here Lieutenant Tullis was severely wounded about 3 p. m., July 2, his left foot being shot off at the ankle by a cannon ball. He was left in the field hospital when General Lee retreated, and after his wound healed he was held as a prisoner of war at Fort McHenry and

Point Lookout, Md., for nine months. On being exchanged he returned to Columbus, Ga., reported to the commandant, and was put in command of two batteries of artillery stationed at that post. He was serving in this capacity when the war came to an end. In 1866 he made his home at Eufaula, and engaged in business as a buyer and exporter of cotton, an occupation in which he has ever since continued with much success. His career since the war has been notable for public spirit and enterprise. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the gas and electric light works, of which he is president, was one of the incorporators and president from the foundation of the Eufaula cotton mills, a very successful enterprise, and as long as he could be prevailed to do so, served as superintendent of the city schools, for the success and high rank of which he is largely to be credited. His business life has been one of integrity and honor, and he has long enjoyed the eminence and influence which is the sure reward of such a career. On October 27, 1867, he was married to Mary C. Woods, of Eufaula, and they have three children living: Charles D., John W., Jr., and Clayton T., all engaged in business at Montgomery, Ala.

William Ullman, of Selma, a veteran of Wheeler's cavalry, was born in Bavaria, April 9, 1837. After receiving a liberal education in his native land, including the French and English languages, he came to America at the age of seventeen years, and made his home at Oxford, Ala., where he engaged in business as a merchant. During the war of the Confederacy he embraced the cause of the people with whom he had cast his lot, and in the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Eighth regiment Alabama cavalry, with which he participated in the cavalry operations of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry corps during the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, the combats with the Federal raiders about Atlanta, and Wheeler's great raid through Tennessee while Sherman was at Atlanta. After Sherman began his march to the sea Mr. Ullman served with Wheeler's cavalry in the operations against the Federals in Georgia, also in the many skirmishes of the cavalry as the enemy advanced northward through the Carolinas, finally surrendering in North Carolina. He made a gallant record as a soldier, and many years afterward, when, at request, he read a paper before a meeting of veterans, on "My Recollections of the

War," it was received with enthusiastic appreciation. Mr. Ullman's career since the war has been that of a successful and honorable merchant, a public spirited citizen, a student, scholar and patron of education. The business house in which he is a partner is one of the leading wholesale and retail establishments of the city. He has served the public as a member of the city council and school board and has aided public enterprises of various kinds for the good of the city. His addresses before Mishkan Israel congregation, the Young Men's Hebrew association and the Hebrew Sunday school, have been received with popular favor and given a wide circulation.

David D. Updegraff, chief of police of Selma, is a native of Georgia, and when the crisis of 1860-61 arrived was occupied as a printer at Columbus. He was a member of a famous old militia company, the City Light Guards, of Columbus, which started to Virginia on half an hour's notice, in response to the call for assistance from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, received by the governor of Georgia, April 19, 1861. At Norfolk this and three other Georgia companies were organized in a battalion, afterward known as the Second Georgia battalion, under Maj. Thomas Hardeman, a former congressman, and mustered into the Confederate service. This battalion was the first of the Southern troops to reach Virginia, and Updegraff's company, commanded by Capt. Peyton Colquitt, was soon made famous by the gallant defense of the battery at Sewell's Point, May 19, 1861, against the United States steamer Monticello. After the evacuation of Norfolk they participated in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, and after the Maryland campaign they were attached to Gen. A. R. Wright's brigade, of Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps, with which they fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the remaining battles of the army. At Gettysburg, on the second day of the great battle, Wright's brigade drove the enemy from a part of Cemetery Hill, gaining the key to the Federal position, but not being supported, were compelled to give it up. Next day Pickett and Pettigrew made their famous and unsuccessful attempt to gain the same position. Wright's brigade took into this battle 1,932 men and came out with 613 fit for duty. Corporal Updegraff fought throughout the campaign from the Wilderness to Richmond, in 1864, and in the trenches at Petersburg

during the siege, his command being particularly distinguished in the battle of the Crater. Finally surrendering with the army at Appomattox he returned to Georgia, and resumed his work as a printer. In 1890 he established a printing house at Selma, which has met with notable success. Speedily becoming a favorite with his old comrades and the people generally, he was elected to the office of chief of police in September, 1899.

Captain E. B. Vaughan, of Mobile, Ala., brigadier-general of the Second brigade, Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 10, 1840. He was graduated from the university of Alabama, July, 1861, and entered the Confederate service in August of the same year as first lieutenant of Capt. N. N. Clements' company, of Tuscaloosa. After the battle of Shiloh he was elected captain of the consolidated companies of Captains Long and John Clements, of Tuscaloosa and Walker counties in the Twenty-sixth Alabama regiment of infantry, Gladden's brigade, army of Tennessee. This regiment later on was denominated the Fiftieth Alabama regiment, as there was a Twenty-sixth Alabama regiment in the army of Virginia. Captain Vaughan was engaged in all of the battles of the army of Tennessee, and was wounded only once, in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was acting inspector-general of his brigade, and was one of the very few who rode into that engagement. In 1865, near Kinston, N. C., he captured with sixty skirmishers of the brigade the Fifteenth Connecticut regiment, turning over to the division provost marshal 275 prisoners. In 1865 he was married to Mary S. Jones, of Kemper county, Miss., a niece of that noble old Roman, Gen. E. W. Pettus. After her death he was married to Mary E. Hale, daughter of the gallant Alabama patriot, Col. Stephen F. Hale, of Eutaw, Ala. Captain Vaughan has been living in Mobile, Ala., about 20 years, engaged in the lumber and timber business.

Garrett Van Antwerp, of Mobile, was born in Albany county, N. Y., December 7, 1833, of an old colonial family of Dutch descent. He made his home at Mobile in 1858, and found employment as a drug clerk, as which he had previously been occupied at New York. When the war of the Confederacy began he enlisted as a private soldier

in Company A, Twenty-first regiment Alabama infantry, but was soon afterward detailed for services specially in his line as a pharmacist, at the Marine hospital at Mobile. Just before the battle of Shiloh he was sent to Corinth with Dr. Knott, and he there served for some time with the wounded brought from the battlefield of April 6-7, 1862. Returning later to Mobile he continued on duty in the hospital service until the close of the war. Since then he has been notably successful in the drug trade, doing a large wholesale as well as retail business, and enjoying the general esteem of the people of Mobile. In Raphael Semmes camp, United Confederate veterans, he has held the rank of lieutenant-commander.

William Henry Verner, of Tuscaloosa, a prominent educator, was born in South Carolina and educated at Davidson college, N. C., where he was a student in the early part of the war of the Confederacy. At the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Nineteenth battalion South Carolina cavalry, and was made first lieutenant, in which rank he commanded his company at the close of hostilities. When the State was invaded by the Federal army under General Sherman from Savannah, Ga., he fought with his battalion both in opposing the enemy's advance and in harassing his march from the rear, and in protecting the country from Federal raiders, engaging in numerous skirmishes. After the war was over he returned to his studies at Davidson college, and was graduated in 1869. He then came to Alabama, and until 1877 conducted a school at Eutaw. Since then he has been in charge of a school at Tuscaloosa preparatory to the State university, which has been very successful. He is also a trustee of the Colored theological seminary, and a director of the First National bank of Tuscaloosa.

Major James Fleming Waddell, a noted artillery officer of the army of Tennessee, was born at Hillsboro, N. C., in 1826, and in 1846 was appointed second lieutenant in the Twelfth United States infantry, with which he served in the Mexican war. Receiving the office of consul at Matamoras in 1849, he was wounded there, two years later, while endeavoring to save the property of Americans during an attack upon the town by Caravajal's troops. In 1857 he made his home in Russell county, Ala., where in the spring

of 1861 he organized a company for the Sixth Alabama infantry. After serving with this regiment nearly a year in Virginia, a battery was organized under his command, composed of a detail from each company. Waddell's battery was sent to east Tennessee, took part in the Kentucky campaign, and then went to Mississippi, with Tracy's brigade. He was mentioned for gallant conduct at the battle of Baker's Creek and during the siege of Vicksburg. At Baker's Creek his guns were fired, double-shotted, until the enemy swarmed among the artillery, and Waddell was one of the last to retire, fighting one of the guns with his own hands. During the siege he commanded the artillery on one side of the Hall's Ferry road. After the exchange of the Vicksburg garrison he was promoted to major in command of a battalion of artillery, army of Tennessee, including the batteries of Emery, Bellamy and Garret. He served faithfully throughout the Atlanta campaign, was then ordered to Macon, and was last in battle at Columbus, Ga. After the close of hostilities he was probate judge of Russell county until 1868.

Captain Hickman Pierce Walker, of Tuscaloosa, was born in that county and had just completed his course of study at the university of Alabama, when he enlisted, July 13th, 1861, in a volunteer company which was assigned to the Eighteenth Alabama infantry as Company E. This regiment was one of the most gallant of the army of Tennessee, and was led by such splendid soldiers as E. C. Bullock, Eli S. Shorter, James T. Holtzclaw and Richard F. Inge. Mr. Walker served as first lieutenant during the first year and at the reorganization was elected captain of Company G, his rank during the remainder of the service, though at the close he was acting lieutenant-colonel. His first battle was Shiloh, after which the regiment escorted Prentiss' captured Federal division to Corinth. Afterward they were on duty in the gulf department until under the brigade command of General Clayton they joined the army in Tennessee under General Bragg. At the battle of Chickamauga he led into action 53 men, of whom only six were left on duty after the close of the fight. Subsequently he participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Rocky Face, and those of the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and about the latter city, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. His last fighting was in the defenses of Mobile, when the

Eighteenth was part of the gallant garrison of Spanish Fort, under fire of the Federal batteries and fleet. At the surrender of that post he escaped, and retreated with General Maury's forces to Meridian, Miss. When the army was surrendered by General Taylor, Captain Walker and Captain Jack Phelan left the camp and started for the Trans-Mississippi department, where it was then thought that an army could be held together to resist the Federal arms. They rode across the State of Mississippi mule back, and after narrow escapes from death at the hands of the negro troops, reached the Mississippi river, which was so high that they were unable to cross. After lying in the swamps awhile they returned to Alabama and were paroled at Demopolis in July, 1865. Since the war Captain Walker has been in business at Tuscaloosa as a merchant. He has served as alderman of his city several terms and as trustee of the public schools has been prominent in the good work of establishing the present excellent educational system of the city.

James J. Walker, of Luverne, Ala., a boy soldier of the Confederacy, was born in Muscogee county, Ga., July 16, 1847, son of Felix Walker, a gallant Southerner who served as a private soldier in Company B, Twenty-ninth regiment Alabama infantry, until severely wounded in the right shoulder at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in May, 1864, and was thereafter crippled and an invalid until his death in 1883. An older son of Felix Walker, Richard, went to the front as a private in Company I of the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and after sharing Stonewall Jackson's triumphs in the Shenandoah valley, met his death at the battle of Gaines' Mill June 27, 1882. James J. Walker enlisted in June, 1864, before he was seventeen years old, as a private in Company G of the Second Alabama State troops, and at a later date was mustered into the Confederate service with the Sixty-third Alabama infantry. His regiment was mostly captured at Spanish Fort, April 2, 1865, while he was in hospital at Mobile, and he afterward was attached to the Thirtieth Louisiana until the surrender at Meridian, Miss. After the war Mr. Walker engaged in farming in Pike county and in Texas until he lost his right hand in October, 1885. Returning to Alabama in 1888 he has since then resided mainly at Luverne, occupied as a cotton weigher. In 1900 he was elected assessor of Crenshaw county, an evidence of the

regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens, as a man of business ability, integrity and sound judgment. Mr. Walker was married in 1866 to Mary F. Folmar, of Pike county, and they have five children: Annie, wife of B. P. Finlay, of Covington county; James F., William R., John T., and Mattie, wife of J. D. Finlay.

Thomas Jefferson Walker, of Gadsden, a veteran of the Tenth Alabama infantry, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., December 21, 1838. His father, Daniel M. Walker, a merchant and farmer, moved to Calhoun county, Ala., in 1846, with his family, and in 1847 organized the first company of State troops in that county. T. J. Walker, then a student, enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company G, Tenth Alabama infantry; was elected second lieutenant at Petersburg in 1864, and commanded the company to the surrender at Appomattox. He participated in all the famous battles of the army of Northern Virginia, from the first battle of Manassas to Appomattox. The regiment, first commanded by John H. Forney, was one of the best of Wilcox's gallant brigade, and was conspicuous in the fighting of Longstreet's corps until the battle of Chancellorsville, and after that in the Third corps under A. P. Hill. Among the battles in which Lieutenant Walker took part were the Seven Days before Richmond, First and Second Manassas, Williamsburg, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Petersburg. He was wounded at Gettysburg, also at Hatcher's Run, below Petersburg, and finally surrendered with the army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox Court House, after an honorable participation in thirty-eight important engagements. During the four years he was not sick or in hospital a single day. After his parole, he walked home to Alabama, and resumed the civil occupations which he had laid aside to fight for his country. On October 18, 1865, he was married to Hattie E. Read, and eleven children have been born to them. Lieutenant Walker is now serving in the official capacity of assistant tax assessor of Etowah county.

William A. Walker, one of the leading citizens of Birmingham, and eminent in the profession of law, is a native of Alabama, and son of William A. Walker, Sr., who was born near Charlotte, N. C., in 1811, of parents who were

natives of the same State, and whom he accompanied to Missouri when eight years of age, and to Jefferson county, Ala., about 1823. In 1835 and 1836 he was in the volunteer service during the Creek war. He began business as a merchant at Elyton, and in 1840 was married to Corilla M. Porter, a sister of Judge M. T. Porter. Meeting with success in business he became the owner of several hundred acres of land, now on the outskirts of Birmingham. His son, William A. Walker, was born near Elyton in 1846, was reared at the plantation home, and in his sixteenth year entered the university of Alabama. There he received military instruction, and in September, 1863, entered the Confederate service as a member of the company of cadets commanded by Capt. C. P. Storrs, and assigned to the Seventh regiment Alabama cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson. He was on duty with this command on the gulf coast. After his return to Elyton he soon began the study of law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. As a young lawyer he enjoyed the advantages of partnership with Burwell B. Lewis, afterward a congressman and president of the State university, and subsequently he was a member of the firm of Cobb, Lewis & Walker. In 1870 he formed a partnership with G. W. Hewitt, which continued until the death of the latter in 1895. He has held the offices of county solicitor and member of the legislature, and for a short time was president of the First national bank of Birmingham. In 1870 he was married to Virginia T., daughter of W. S. Midd, and they have two daughters and four sons. One of the latter, William M., is a member of the present law firm of Walker, Porter & Walker.

Benjamin M. Washburn, of Montgomery, president of the Survivors' Association of the Montgomery True Blues in the Confederate service, and secretary and treasurer of Camp Lomax, No. 151, U. C. V., was born at Montgomery, August 20, 1839. He is the son of Ebenezer D. Washburn, former judge of the Montgomery county court, who died in 1839, and his wife, Anna Mills, who died in 1865. His great-grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and the family of which he is a representative has been distinguished in various parts of the Union, an uncle, Emory Washburn, having served as governor of Massachusetts. When Alabama seceded and the Confederacy was framed Mr. Washburn was a member of the old Mont-

gomery True Blues, a company organized in 1836 for the original purpose of taking part in the war with the Creek Indians; maintained through the war of the Confederacy, and now a part of the State troops of Alabama. On the 8th of January, 1861, the day following the assembling of the secession convention, the Blues gave a street parade, and in the following night a grand ball at the old Concert hall, during which they received marching orders for Pensacola. On the next day they started out under the veteran Tennent Lomax, and arriving at the Florida port, passed the remainder of the winter, with much discomfort, in tents along the moat of Fort Barrancas. Being relieved by the First Alabama regiment, they returned to Montgomery February 22. Soon afterward they entered the Confederate States service as a part of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, and in May left home for Virginia. Private Washburn, who had participated in all these movements and experiences of his company, served with the Third regiment about Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, Va., during the period of enlistment, one year, at the expiration of which the True Blues were organized as a battery of light artillery, under Capt. W. G. Andrews. As a noncommissioned officer of this battery, his highest rank being sergeant-major, Mr. Washburn served until the close of the war. The battery participated in the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond, and thereafter remained on duty in the department of southeast Virginia and North Carolina, mainly in the latter State, where they participated in the battle of Goldsboro, in Gen. D. H. Hill's campaign against New Bern in the spring of 1863, and various other engagements, including Hamilton, Washington, Kinston, and the capture of Plymouth. In 1865 they were with Gen. Hoke's troops of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, and were surrendered at Greensboro. The company became highly proficient as artillerists, and faithfully performed their duties in the important field to which they were assigned, where the Federals were held in check along the coast until the last months of the war. Since his return to Montgomery Mr. Washburn has been in business as a merchant, and after thirty-five years of continuous activity is entitled to be ranked as one of the most notable veterans of commerce at the State capital. He has been prominent also in the affairs of the Methodist church, as president of the Alabama Bible society, a member of the general Sunday

school board of the church South, teacher for twenty-three years of the leading bible class of the city, and a delegate to general conferences. He was married in 1865 to Anna Fountain and after her death to Carrie Harris, and has four sons and six daughters living.

Colonel Thomas Hill Watts, attorney-general of the Confederate States, and war governor of Alabama from December, 1863, to the spring of 1865, was a native of Alabama, of English and Welsh extraction. His grandfather, Thomas Watts, settled in Fauquier county, was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, serving under John Marshall, afterwards the famous chief justice of the United States, and in 1797 moved to Greene county, Ga. One of his sons was John Hughes Watts, a farmer, who, in 1818, moved to Butler county, Ala. He had previously married Prudence, the daughter of Thomas Hill, of Georgia. Governor Watts, one of the children of this marriage, was born in Butler county, Ala., January 3, 1819, the same year in which Alabama was admitted into the Union. At sixteen he went to an academy in Dallas county, and fitted himself for the university of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1840. He agreed with his father, who was not wealthy, that he would take a good education in exchange for all his interest in his father's estate. Though just out of college, he took an active part in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign of 1840, supporting Harrison. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and continued in the active practice until September 16, 1892, the day of his death. He was elected to the State legislature from Butler county in 1842, 1844 and 1845. In 1847, he established his home in Montgomery, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. In 1848, he was an elector at large for General Taylor; in 1849, represented Montgomery county in the house of representatives; in 1853 was senator for Autauga and Montgomery; in 1856 was the "Know-Nothing" candidate for congress, and was defeated, and in 1860 supported Bell and Everett. He was an old-line Whig and what was called a Union man, but, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, declared for secession. He was a contemporary of Henry W. Hilliard, ex-United States minister, and of the famous William Lowndes Yancey, and with the latter was a member of the convention of January, 1861, which declared Alabama no longer a member of the

Federal Union. He became the colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama regiment in the summer of 1861, and continued as such until he was appointed, without his solicitation, attorney-general of the Confederate States. Upon receipt of the news of his appointment, General Bragg issued the following order:

> Headquarters Second Grand Division,
> Army of the Mississippi,
> Corinth, Miss., March 27, 1862.
>
> Col. Thos. H. Watts, Seventeenth Alabama Volunteers, having been appointed to a seat in the cabinet of President Davis, his position in said regiment is declared vacant, and Col. Watts is honorably discharged from the service of the Confederate States.
>
> By command of Maj. Gen'l Bragg.
> Geo. G. Garner, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

From 1868, after receiving his pardon from President Johnson, he supported the Democratic party. He never held office after 1865, except as a member in 1880 of the legislature, to which office the people drafted him, and as president of the Alabama Bar Association. But his reputation as a speaker on the stump and in the forum was coextensive with the State, and he was a prominent figure in every political campaign. In his profession he built up a reputation as a lawyer and advocate second to none. His name appears hundreds of times oftener, in the supreme court reports, than any lawyer of his time. He acquired, for the section of country in which he lived, a large fortune. But with the end of the war between the States came misfortune. Two hundred and fifty of his slaves, worth $200,000, were set free. More than two hundred bales of cotton, worth at that time $500 per bale, were burned by the Federal army. The ruin of the people as the result of the war made it impossible for those indebted to him to pay. His own obligations and the obligations of others whose surety he was, crowding on him, forced him into bankruptcy. He was discharged from his debts, but continued, notwithstanding, to pay them to his death, never regarding the statute of limitations as any bar to the payment of a just debt. His success in life was attributable to hard study, generous disposition, a heart as tender as a woman's, an engaging presence, and magnificent power of persuasion before courts and juries. He was first married in 1842, to Eliza Brown Allen, by whom all his eleven children were born. She was the daughter of Wade Allen,

one of the founders of Montgomery. She died in 1873, and in 1875 he married Ellen C., the widow of his former law partner, Jefferson F. Jackson. On September 16, 1892, in the full vigor of a magnificent manhood, Death suddenly laid his cold hand upon his great heart. But the day before he had been attending to business as usual. The flag of the State capitol was placed at half-mast, and he was laid to rest in Montgomery, the city which loved him.

Captain Benjamin F. Weathers, of Roanoke, a gallant officer of the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, was born at Fayetteville, Ga., November 8, 1839. He is the son of Isham T. Weathers, born in North Carolina in 1811, who in 1825 came to Georgia with his father, Isham Weathers, a soldier under Andrew Jackson at the battles of Horse Shoe Bend and New Orleans. Isham T. was a member of Captain Still's company in General Scott's army in the Indian war of 1836, and in 1842 he and his father settled in Randolph county, Ala. His five elder sons were in the Confederate service. Simeon, Thomas, and James A. were members of Company E, Seventeenth Alabama, Thomas gaining the rank of lieutenant, and all are now living in Alabama. William enlisted in a cavalry regiment, afterward was a member of General Pillow's body guard, and is now practicing medicine in Randolph county. Benjamin F. entered the military service of the State in July, 1861, as first lieutenant of the Dowdell Rangers, organized at Roanoke. About September following they were mustered in at Montgomery as Company E, Seventeenth regiment Alabama infantry, and Lieutenant Weathers was continued in his rank under a Confederate commission. He served first at Pensacola, leaving there in the spring of 1862, took part in the battle of Shiloh, and immediately thereafter was promoted to captain of his company, his rank during the remainder of the war. After the siege of Corinth and the retreat to Tupelo the Seventeenth was sent to Mobile, where Captain Weathers was detailed as drill master of heavy artillery in July, 1863, by order of General Buckner, and drilled the Twenty-ninth regiment Alabama heavy artillery. In the spring of 1864 he accompanied his regiment, in Cantey's brigade, to Resaca, Ga., and in the battle at that place and the numerous engagements that followed, including the great battles of July 22 and 28 about Atlanta, commanded his company with

gallantry and distinction. When Hood marched the army into Tennessee he participated in the fighting at Columbia, and on the evening of November 30, 1864, amid the terrible carnage before the Federal works at Franklin, was captured on the breastworks about thirty feet to the left of the gin house. Taken to Nashville on the retreat of the enemy he was sent on to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and held as a prisoner until June 18, 1865. He reached home July 4, 1865. Since the war Captain Weathers has been interested in farming and mercantile pursuits, and from the organization of the Bank of Roanoke in 1891 has been the cashier of that institution. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1875, being the next to the youngest man in that body, was nominated for the State senate in 1887, but declined the honor, and from 1880 for six years was probate judge of Randolph county. He has had the rank of first vice-commander of Aiken-Smith camp, No. 293, United Confederate veterans, since its organization, and has represented the camp at every general reunion of the association. Captain Weathers was married in 1867 to Jane Mickle, and they have three children: Mary E., wife of J. R. Simms; William M., and Sarah E., wife of Wade W. Wood, of Birmingham.

John Cox Webb, of Demopolis, major on the staff of General Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate veterans, is a native of Hillsboro, N. C., and was educated at the military institute at that place. Leaving that school in May, 1861, to enter the Confederate service, he was sent to Fort Macon, North Carolina, as a drill master, and subsequently to Norfolk, Va., where he was engaged in drilling the Third North Carolina infantry. In 1862 he assisted in raising the Orange light artillery, with which he served first as a private, was promoted to orderly-sergeant and later to first lieutenant and was in command of the battery at the close of the war. Among the battles in which he participated were Seven Pines and Gaines' Mill, in Virginia, and later in the war he was on duty in North Carolina in various campaigns, finally serving against Sherman in the spring of 1865. After fighting at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., he retreated with his command to Chester, S. C., where after being advised of the surrender of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston he spiked his guns, blew up his equipment, and surrendered. In

June, 1866, he removed from Hillsboro, N. C., to Demopolis, Ala., and engaged in farming. He still has important agricultural interests, but since 1870 has been mainly occupied with warehousing and dealing in cotton, a business in which he is widely known throughout the country. He has taken a very prominent part in the improvement and advancement of his city, and is reckoned among its most progressive and influential citizens. As chairman of the County Democratic executive committee, on the State committee, trustee of the Female academy, member of the city council, and trustee of the State school for the deaf, dumb and blind, he has rendered valuable public service. In December, 1870, he was married to Sallie C. Creagh, of Demopolis, and they have five children living.

Captain James E. Webb, of Birmingham, distinguished as a staff officer in the Confederate service, is a native of Alabama and a member of one of its earliest families. In 1818 his grandfather, Henry Young Webb, a lawyer of Lincolnton, N. C., was appointed United States district judge for the Territory of Alabama, by President Monroe, and proceeding to his field of duty, held the first court in a cabin on the Georgia road within the present limits of the city of Birmingham. A few months later he returned to North Carolina, and brought his wife, a daughter of Daniel M. Forney, of that State, and their children, to Alabama, making his home at what is now called Hull's landing in Tuscaloosa county. The eldest son was William P. Webb, who afterward became prominent as a lawyer. The younger, Col. James Daniel Webb, born in North Carolina early in 1818, began the practice of law at Greensboro in 1838, was twice elected to the legislature, and in 1860 was an elector on the Bell and Everett presidential ticket. He and his brother were opposing candidates for the State convention which followed, and he, supporting secession, was elected. Subsequently he served a year as quartermaster of the Fifth regiment Alabama infantry. In 1862 he took part in the organization of the Fifty-first Alabama (cavalry), of which Senator John T. Morgan was colonel, and was elected lieutenant-colonel, in which rank he was in command of his regiment under General Wheeler at the battle of Murfreesboro, and in the engagements at Lavergne and Nolensville. Subsequently he was engaged on picket duty in front of Bragg's army in Ten-

nessee, participating in a number of minor engagements, until July 2, 1863, when he was mortally wounded when opposing the advance of the Federal army at Morris' Ford of Elk river. He had ridden forward to the skirmish line when a ball passed through his lungs. His men left him in a neighboring farmhouse and he fell into the hands of General Rousseau, and was kindly cared for, but died on July 19. He was a man physically about the size of General Wheeler, and was a splendid officer with a future of undoubted brilliancy. Capt. James E. Webb, son of William P. Webb, was born in Greene county, Ala., August 15, 1840, and was graduated in 1859 at the university of Alabama, with first honors. In April, 1861, he enlisted with his uncle, Colonel Webb, as a private in Company D, Fifth Alabama infantry, under Col. Robert E. Rodes. When that gallant officer was promoted to brigadier-general young Webb was attached to his staff, and he continued in that capacity when Rodes became major-general, serving with credit in the battles of the army of Northern Virginia. In November, 1863, he was assigned to duties at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia, and he was with that famous leader until he was shot at the battle of Yellow Tavern, May, 1864. Subsequently Lieutenant Webb was attached to the staff of Gen. James Dearing, commanding an independent cavalry brigade, as chief of artillery and ordnance officer, and while serving in this capacity he was very badly wounded at the battle of Belfield, near Petersburg, Va., December 8, 1864. He was complimented for gallantry by General Dearing, and promoted to captain. Upon his recovery he served on the staff of Gen. W. W. Roberts, commanding a division of cavalry under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, during the Appomattox campaign, and surrendered with the army under Gen. R. E. Lee. Captain Webb then returned to Alabama, took up the study of law, and began the practice at Greensboro in the fall of 1865. In 1885 he removed to Birmingham, where he is now eminent in his profession. Since 1886 he has been a trustee of the university of Alabama, and he maintains fraternal relations with his old comrades as a member of W. J. Hardee camp, U. C. V. In 1866 he was married to Zemula Cresswell, who died in 1884, leaving a son and three daughters, and in 1886 he wedded Mary L. Webb.

John Carter Welch, of Uniontown, was born in Itawamba county, Miss., September 6, 1845, son of Henry Hunter Welch, a native of North Carolina, who was a merchant before the war. Mr. Welch was educated at Pontotoc, his home, and at the age of sixteen years, joined the Forty-first regiment Mississippi infantry, in which his father was a private soldier. He served with this command, without regular enlistment, until the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard, when he was sent home on account of being under age. When eighteen years of age, in September, 1863, he enlisted in Bradford's battery, from Pontotoc, joining the command at Petersburg, Va., and going thence into North Carolina, where they took part in the battle of New Bern and the capture of Plymouth. During the siege of Petersburg, 1864-65, he was stationed at Belfield, with his battery, and was frequently employed as a courier between that point and Petersburg, a dangerous service. At the close of the war he surrendered at Petersburg, and then returned to Mississippi, whence he moved to Uniontown, Ala., in May, 1866, and embarked in his present business as a jeweler and general merchant. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of the town, was instrumental in establishing the water works at Uniontown, and has served as mayor or councilman for over twenty years. In 1874 he was married to Carrie L. Stewart, of Marengo county, and they have two daughters and a son living.

W. C. Wheeler, M. D., of Huntsville, formerly of the medical service in the Confederate States army, was born near Iuka, Miss., June 28, 1842. His father was Thomas M. Wheeler, a native of Kentucky, and son of a Revolutionary soldier. He is a first cousin of Col. James T. Wheeler, of middle Tennessee, who commanded a brigade in Humes' division of Wheeler's cavalry corps, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler himself is a fourth cousin of the doctor's. He was educated in Alabama preparatory to his professional studies and was graduated at the Nashville medical college March 1, 1862. On the morning of the next day he enlisted in the Confederate service and was assigned to duty as an assistant surgeon, and put in charge of the military hospital on College Hill, at Nashville. Subsequently he was sent to northern Alabama and given duty in the field as assistant surgeon of Ferrell's battalion of artillery. In this

capacity he served until the close of the war. He was once captured near Courtland, Ala., by the Federal forces under General Mitchel, but was released a few days later. After peace was restored Surgeon Wheeler made his home at Cherokee, Colbert county, and practiced his profession there until his removal to Huntsville in 1890. Both in his former home and at the latter city he has many friends and is highly respected as a courteous gentleman as well as admired for his professional ability. He is a member of the State and county medical societies, has held the office of vice-president of the State association, is now grand senior counsellor in that body, is health officer of the city and county, and a comrade of Egbert J. Jones camp, United Confederate veterans. He was married in 1867 to Louisa Smith, of Cherokee, who died, leaving two children now living, B. Camp, and Minnie, and in 1877 he was married to Mary E. Giles, of Tuscumbia. This union has been blessed with two children: George Madison, who was born November 19, 1879, educated at Alabama Polytechnic institute, and graduated with rank of captain June, 1899. Maude Iva, who was born February 19, 1882, educated at Tuscaloosa female college and graduated May 22, 1900. These children now reside with their parents in Huntsville, Ala.

William David Whetstone, a veteran of the Sixth Alabama infantry, now residing at Sylacauga, was born in Autauga county, Ala., January 4, 1842. He enlisted early in 1861 in the Autauga Rifles, which was mustered into the Confederate service as a company of the Sixth Alabama infantry, under Col. John J. Seibels. In 1862, at the reorganization of the regiment, Private Whetstone was elected third sergeant. Another company in the same regiment was then commanded by Capt. John B. Gordon, who rose to the rank of colonel; in that capacity he was dubbed by D. H. Hill "the Chevalier Bayard of the army," and continuing to rise in rank commanded half the army at Appomattox, and is now the honored head of the organized Confederate veterans of the United States. Such advancement of a colonel premises a gallant regiment at his back, and of these thousand brave men Sergeant Whetstone was by no means the least deserving of praise and commemoration. He fought with his regiment at Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, before

Richmond; and next at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, in the desperate combat by which the Federal army was held back to give time for Lee and Jackson to concentrate their separated commands. Here Sergeant Whetstone was one of the victims of the forlorn hope, being wounded severely in the heel by a fragment of shell. He was necessarily left upon the field, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and sent to Fort Delaware. After his exchange he rejoined the army at Fredericksburg, and continued in the service until the following December, when, at the urgent request of his father, he went home to go to school at the university of Alabama. At the close of hostilities he was paroled at Prattville, Ala. Since the war Mr. Whetstone has had a successful business career in Alabama, and is a merchant at Sylacauga. He was married in 1864 to Lucy A. Rogers, and after her death he married, in 1875, Blanche McKinzie. He has four children living.

John C. White, of Searight, was born in Pike county, Ala., in 1843, and enlisted May 18, 1862, in Company C, Forty-sixth regiment Alabama infantry, with which he served to the end of the war, then holding the rank of sergeant. His first encounters with the enemy were in east Tennessee, whence he went, with Tracy's brigade, to Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, and the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was in parole camp for several months and then joined the army of Tennessee and fought at Missionary Ridge. In 1864 he took part in the battles of the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta and Jonesboro, and Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and finally closed his battle record with the last great engagement of the army, at Bentonville, N. C. After the capitulation at Greensboro by Gen. J. E. Johnston he returned to Alabama and for thirteen years was engaged in teaching. Subsequently he owned a warehouse at Searight until 1899, when he embarked in a mercantile career. He has served as justice of the peace twelve years, and since 1897 has been postmaster at Searight. In 1876 he was married to Sarah Lowman, and they have seven children living. Sergeant White had a brother and five half-brothers in the Confederate service, one of whom, Jefferson White, was killed at the Wilderness, and two of whom, Simon Godwin and William Godwin, died in camp.

Charles Boaz Whitfield, M. D., of Demopolis, is a native of Marengo county, where he was reared to manhood, and has since made his home. He was educated at the university of North Carolina, receiving from that institution the degree of bachelor of arts in 1858, and of master in 1861. The remainder of the latter year he spent in the military school at Tuscaloosa, as a drill master, and in the spring of 1862, when the Fortieth regiment Alabama infantry was formed, he joined Company B of that command, as a private, and was promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment. The Fortieth was sent to Vicksburg early in 1863, and Dr. Whitfield shared its service until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he was detached and assigned to the staff of Gen. A. W. Reynolds, as aide-de-camp. General Reynolds commanded a brigade of Stevenson's division, Hood's corps, army of Tennessee, and as aide-de-camp Dr. Whitfield took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, and the fighting of the Atlanta campaign until he was painfully wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. Upon his recovery he rejoined the army, then under the leadership of General Hood. Gen. Stephen D. Lee had taken command of Hood's corps, and Dr. Whitfield was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. He participated in the campaign in north Georgia and the march through Alabama to Florence, but just after crossing the Tennessee river with the army was prostrated with brain fever. Thus he missed the campaign of November and December, 1864, in Tennessee. When he was partially recovered, in the early part of 1865, he started to rejoin his command in North Carolina, but before he could reach that region the army was surrendered. His health still being very poor he traveled in various parts of the country, and on reaching New York engaged in the study of medicine, in which he was graduated by the college of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. He began the practice at Jefferson, Marengo county, and has since continued there with gratifying success, also, of recent years, practicing at Demopolis. He is a member of the State medical association and president of the county society. In 1881 Dr. Whitfield was married to Mary W., daughter of Wade Keyes, assistant attorney-general of the Confederate States, and they have four children living: Gaines Whitfield, Winnifred Bryan, Henry Jones and Nellie Keyes.

Captain Julian Wythe Whiting, of Mobile, an officer of artillery in the Confederate States service, and in later years brigadier-general of Alabama State troops, was born at Hampton, Va., in 1840, son of Col. Kennon Whiting and his wife Anne Wythe Mallory, of Norfolk. Both parents were of colonial descent. His father, born in 1797, was the son of Thomas Beverly Whiting, a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, and president of the naval board of the colony during the Revolution. Captain Whiting, after receiving his education at the Hampton military academy and Virginia university, came to Alabama, making his home at Montgomery. Manifesting there the interest in military affairs which has characterized his life, he was made first lieutenant in the Alabama regular battalion of artillery. He served with the State troops in the capture and occupation of Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola, and while on duty there was commissioned as first lieutenant of the First battalion Alabama artillery, in the Confederate service, and ordered to Fort Morgan. On the death of his captain he was promoted to command of Company F. Captain Whiting served with distinction in the gallant defense of Fort Morgan, on the occasion of the Federal attack under General Canby and Admiral Farragut. After the capture of the ram Tennessee and Admiral Buchanan, the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, the Federal power was concentrated on Fort Morgan and its garrison of 600 men, which withstood the bombardment of the fleet and siege works from August 10 to 23, when, the citadel having been burned, the powder destroyed by water, and guns dismounted, the fort was surrendered. Captain Whiting was taken to New Orleans as a prisoner, but he managed to escape after three days' confinement, and returned to Mobile, where he was assigned at a later date to the staff of General Maury, commanding, as assistant inspector of artillery, under Colonel Burnett, chief of staff. He served in this capacity at Mobile until the evacuation in April, 1865, and at the close of hostilities surrendered at Gainesville, Ala. Since the war he has had a successful career in business and finance. Becoming one of the organizers of the People's bank in 1871, he has held the office of president since 1884, working a remarkable improvement in the standing of the bank, which is now one of the most solid and reputable financial institutions of the State. He has served as president of the

Alabama bankers' association, and is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' association. He has continued to the present to take an active part in the military affairs of the State; was for many years lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment, State troops; was promoted to colonel, and later to brigadier-general, a rank he held until it was abolished. He was in command of the Alabama militia during the riots of 1893 at Birmingham, and gained general approval throughout the country, by the firm and moderate manner in which he suppressed the insurrection without firing a shot. Socially General Whiting is one of the most popular men of Mobile. For years he has presided over the Athelstane club, and held the chairmanship of its governing board. He was married in 1867 to Ida, daughter of Gen. L. W. Lawler, of Talladega county, and they have two sons and two daughters living.

Lieutenant James Leonidas Wilkinson, a gallant officer of the Sixth Alabama infantry, was born in Autauga county, Ala., in 1845, and was a student at the Autaugaville academy when the war began. On June 2, 1861, he enlisted in the Autauga Rifles, Capt. T. A. Davis, commanding, which became Company G, of the Sixth Alabama. He was mustered in as a private, served as such until April 28, 1862, when he was appointed sergeant, and on December 1 following he was elected to a lieutenancy. He was identified with the record of his regiment under Col. John B. Gordon and in Rodes' brigade of the army of Northern Virginia at the battles of Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Boonsboro, Md., Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Martinsburg, Gettysburg, Front Royal, Warrenton Springs, Morton's Ford, Mine Run, the Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864), and Spottsylvania Court House, May 8, 10 and 12. In the desperate fighting of the latter day he lost his life. A member of his company writes that he was in command of his regiment when killed, and that General Lee had noticed his gallantry on the field and had recommended his promotion the day before his death. Lieutenant Wilkinson was the son of Joseph B. Wilkinson and his wife, Elizabeth A. Nicholson. The father, a native of Blount county, Tenn., moved to Alabama and was one of the first settlers of Autauga county, engaging in farming and merchandising, and holding the rank of colonel in the State militia. Too old to fight when the war began he aided

the Confederacy in every way possible. He died in 1889. His wife, in March, 1900, was the oldest native born citizen of Autauga county. Of their nine children, five are still living. James L. was the eldest. John E. Wilkinson, M. D., the second, was born in 1847, and at the age of sixteen years entered the Confederate service in Company A, Seventh Alabama cavalry. He was with the regiment from that time to the close of the war, taking part in the engagements around Pensacola and about Corinth, Miss. When his command surrendered, he refused to submit and retained his gun and equipments for some time with the intention of joining the troops beyond the Mississippi, but finally took the oath of allegiance. Subsequently he studied medicine at Baltimore and New Orleans, and was graduated at Tulane university in 1869. Thereafter he practiced his profession for twelve years in Wilcox county, and while a resident there was married to Miss M. E. Gaston. Since 1880 he has made his home at Prattville, where he enjoys a large practice. He is one of the counsellors of the State medical association.

Boling W. Williams, a business man at Opelika, formerly of the Third regiment Alabama infantry, is a native of Alabama, born in Chambers county, in June, 1837. On attaining manhood he chose the profession of pharmacy and was in business as a druggist at Tuskegee when Alabama seceded, and war was begun against the Confederacy. Among the first to take up arms for the south, he was enrolled in April, 1861, as a private in Company C, Third Alabama regiment, and for four years thereafter he was on duty in the ranks, in camp, on the march and at the front of battle. The Third was part of the gallant brigade commanded first by General Rodes and afterward by O'Neal and Cullen A. Battle, and there were few engagements of the army of Northern Virginia in which it did not gain new honors. Private Williams participated in the battles of Drewry's Bluff, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In July, 1864, he was with General Early's corps in the march through Maryland from Harper's Ferry to Washington, and en route was captured by the enemy, and sent to the Elmira, N. Y., military prison. There he suffered the privations of prison life until December following, when he was exchanged. As soon as

his health would permit he rejoined his regiment on the Petersburg lines, and was on duty there until the evacuation, and afterward was in the march to Appomattox, where he surrendered with the army under Gen. Robert E. Lee. On his return to Alabama Mr. Williams resumed his business at Tuskegee, but soon afterward removed to Montgomery and was in the railroad service until 1880 at that city. Then moving to Opelika, he again embarked in the business of druggist, his present occupation. By his marriage in 1865 to Georgia Hill, he has one child living: Albert Williams, of Athens, Ala. After the death of his first wife he was married in 1890 to Mrs. Louise Worthy, who died a few months later, and in 1893 he wedded Kate Ingram, of Russell county. Two brothers of Mr. Williams were in the Confederate army: William, for two years a private in Company H, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and now a citizen of Texas; Avington, a private in the same company and regiment, who died of typhoid fever in Augusta county, Va., in June, 1862.

Captain Dan Williams, the veteran civil engineer of southern Alabama, was born and reared in West Florida, and when the Southern Confederacy was formed had the office of sheriff of Escambia county. He had also, for about a year, been a member of the Pensacola Guards, an old militia organization, which entered the Confederate States service as Company K, First regiment Florida infantry, first commanded by Gen. J. Patton Anderson. The regiment served a year at Pensacola, and Mr. Williams then raised another company, the regiment not being full, which was mustered in as Company F, of which he was commissioned captain. In this rank he participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, under General Bragg, in John C. Brown's brigade of Patton Anderson's division, and fought at the battle of Perryville, where the regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded. His next battle was Murfreesboro, where the regiment fought both on December 31 and January 2, and after that they were sent to Jackson, Miss., to reinforce Gen. J. E. Johnston, and marched to the Big Black river and back to Jackson in the summer of 1863. Broken down in health by hard campaigning Captain Williams returned to Florida with a commission from Gen. William Miller to organize an independent cavalry company. This he did, and during the remainder of

the war he served on scouting duty and protecting property in Florida. Just before the close of hostilities he was captured and held as a prisoner at Blakely for a few days, and then paroled. He continued to reside at Pensacola for a few years after the war and represented Escambia county in the State senate in 1866-67. Subsequently he engaged in the lumber trade and in civil engineering, and made his home at Mobile. For the past thirty years he has held the office of surveyor of Mobile and Baldwin counties, and is also widely known as a timber expert.

Captain Richard Williams, a chivalrous soldier of the First Alabama infantry, was born in Barbour county, in 1839, son of Judge J. S. Williams, who came to Alabama in 1825, and served three terms as probate judge of Barbour county, finally being excluded from office under the Federal military rule. Richard was clerk in his father's office when the State seceded. He entered the State service as lieutenant of the Clayton Guards, commanded by his brother, Jere. N. Williams, a volunteer organization which became Company K, First regiment Alabama infantry, in March, 1861. He served as lieutenant with this regiment at Pensacola, under Col. H. D. Clayton, for one year, participating in the artillery combats of that period, and at the reorganization in March, 1862, was elected captain of his company. The regiment, under Colonel Steedman, was sent from Pensacola to Island No. 10, above Memphis, and after faithful service under the most depressing circumstances, was captured, but enough escaped to form a battalion of three companies, one of which Captain Williams commanded at the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862. Soon after this the regiment was exchanged, and the reunited command was sent to Port Hudson, where part manned the heavy artillery and part fought as sharpshooters in the trenches for forty-eight days and nights. In the early part of the siege two determined assaults were made upon the works, and with particular vigor against the weakest part, held by the First Alabama. In the second charge the Federals gained the outer trenches and it seemed as if they were about to swarm over the embankment and break the Confederate line, when Captain Williams sprang upon the parapet in the midst of the storm of bullets, emptied his pistol at the daring bluecoats, and then drew his sword to meet the foe with steel. His splendid daring

thrilled the whole Confederate line, and the men, jumping to their feet, delivered a volley in the Federal ranks that withered them as fire does stubble. The assault failed, as it did at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor, and the Confederates at Port Hudson yielded, as did their comrades on other fields, only to hunger and exhaustion. After the surrender Captain Williams again made his escape, and again after the exchange of his regiment rejoined it at Meridian, Miss. They went to Resaca, Ga., with General Cantey, in May, 1864, and fought with Walthall's division through the Atlanta campaign. At Kenesaw Mountain they held the skirmish line, where their ability as sharpshooters was shown with terrible effect. It was this skirmish line that met Sherman's charge and repulsed it, capturing more prisoners than their own numbers, and here the gallant Williams was again specially distinguished. In his last battle, at Franklin, Tenn., in the bloodiest assault of the war, he was captured in the trench of the second line of Federal works. He was sent north, but determined not to lie in prison, he jumped from the moving train at some point in Indiana and escaped to Canada. From Quebec he made his way to Halifax, and thence sailed via the Bermudas to Havana. From the latter port he sailed in a small schooner with a few comrades to the Rio Grande, whence he traveled across Texas and reached home in June, 1865. During the latter part of his service in the field he was often in command of his regiment and had the rank of acting lieutenant-colonel. Modest and unassuming in ordinary circumstances, he was a lion in battle and utterly regardless of danger. Though never struck except by a spent ball it was his fate to die in time of profound peace, under a surgeon's knife. On his tomb is this epitaph: "A good boy to his mother; a soldier of unsurpassed courage; a husband and father beloved and honored; a grand manhood. We carve this tribute in loving remembrance of such a life." Maj. Jere. N. Williams, a brother of the foregoing, was born in Barbour county May 29, 1829, and was graduated at South Carolina college in 1852. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to the practice by the supreme court at Montgomery in 1855. In January, 1861, he entered the military service of the State as captain of the Clayton Guards, one of the companies which occupied the government property at Pensacola, and upon the organization of the First Ala-

bama regiment, for Confederate service, he was elected major. He served in this rank for one year at Pensacola, but at the expiration of his enlistment he was compelled by failing health to retire from the army. Since the war he has been prominent in his profession, and is widely known as one of the most effective public speakers in the State. He was a member of the Democratic legislature which met at Montgomery in 1870, and in 1874 was the first successful Democratic candidate for congress since the war in his district. By re-election in 1876 he served with credit for four years in the national house of representatives. From 1893 to 1898 he filled with dignity and ability the office of chancellor of the Southeastern chancery division of Alabama. By his marriage in 1864 to Mary E. Screws, Judge Williams has five children: Victoria, wife of Dr. W. M. Wilkerson, of Montgomery; Effie, wife of W. A. Leland, of Charleston, S. C.; two younger daughters, Norman and Nell, and a son, J. S., a lawyer at Clayton.

Captain Price Williams, Jr., of Mobile, a gallant officer in the Confederate army, and subsequently colonel of the First Alabama regiment State troops, was born at Livingston, Ala., February 21, 1839, son of Price Williams, a native of Virginia, who was clerk of Sumter county thirteen years and a member of the legislature. Captain Williams came with his parents in 1848 to Mobile, where his father became a leading merchant; was graduated at Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala., in 1859, and subsequently was associated with his father in business until the outbreak of the great war. Before the secession of the State he was a member of the Mobile Cadets, a volunteer company, with which he served in the occupation of Fort Morgan, early in 1861. Soon afterward he went to Europe, but returned upon hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter, and was appointed to a position on the staff of General Hardee. He accompanied this officer to northeastern Arkansas, and served upon his staff during the advance into Missouri, and the transportation of the troops across the difficult swamps to the Mississippi river, for transfer to Kentucky. About this time he was appointed first lieutenant of Company F, Third Confederate infantry, commanded by Col. John S. Marmaduke, a former governor of Missouri, and famous later as a cavalry general. When his regiment reached Kentucky Lieutenant Williams reported the arrival to Gen.

A. S. Johnston, and they were at once ordered to Bowling Green. They were stationed at Cave City, and at Horse Cave, guarding the mountain gap at Munfordville, until the Federal advance on Fort Donelson, when Johnston's forces retreated to Nashville. Having been promoted to captain of his company he commanded it at the battle of Shiloh, and was severely wounded. For some time, during the two days' battle, he lay between the opposing lines. Returning home with the aid of his father, he was incapacitated for service for many months. Later in the war he organized, under orders from General Buckner, a battalion of boys known as the Pelham Cadets, which he commanded. He served on the staff of General Hindman, in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, and afterward participated in the defense of the forts at Mobile against the Federal navy and army. At Fort Gaines he was captured with part of his command, the officers giving up their swords to Admiral Watson, then a young naval officer. He was sent to New Orleans as a prisoner, but soon made his escape, and after great hardships made his way back to Mobile, and resumed command of what was left of his boy battalion. He surrendered at Cuba Station and was paroled under the capitulation of General Taylor. After the war Captain Williams was in business with his father until 1874, when he was elected probate judge of Mobile county. In this office he has ever since been continued without opposition. In 1872 he was elected captain of the Mobile Rifle Company, an organization that took first prizes at Arlington, Ala., Nashville and Dubuque, under his command. In 1885 he was president of the Inter-State drill at Mobile, and subsequently he was colonel of the First regiment State troops, serving in that capacity during the Birmingham riots.

Captain Sinkan A. Williams, of Troy, Ala., a veteran of Gracie's brigade and commander of Camp Ruffin, No. 320, United Confederate veterans, was born at Brundidge, Pike county, Ala., December 15, 1834. He is the only survivor of four brothers in the Confederate army, the others being Dekalb Williams, who served from July, 1861, to the close of the war, in the Fifteenth Alabama, with promotion from lieutenant to captain of Company F, and died at Troy, Ala., in July, 1892; Francis M., a private of Company F, Fifteenth Alabama, who died of pneumonia at Richmond, Va., in December, 1862, and Samuel H., a private of Com-

pany A, Sixtieth Alabama, who was killed at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. Captain Williams enlisted April 7, 1862, and was made third lieutenant of his company at the organization. This became Company A of the Sixtieth regiment at the organization of the latter, and Lieutenant Williams was promoted to second lieutenant and afterward to captain. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Knoxville, Beans' Station, Drewry's Bluff, and the eight months' siege of Petersburg, preceded by the battle of Drewry's Bluff and including the famous battle of the Crater. In the engagement at Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865, he received a gunshot wound in the left knee which disabled him during the remainder of the war, and in this crippled condition he was captured by the enemy. He remained a prisoner and in hospital at Petersburg, Point of Rocks, Baltimore and Fort McHenry until June 10, 1865, when he was paroled. On his return home he resumed the mercantile business which he had abandoned to enter the army, and in September, 1871, removed to Troy, and continued his mercantile business until 1879. Since then he has been prominent in brokerage and warehousing. In May, 1900, he was appointed inspector-general of the First Alabama brigade, United Confederate veterans, under Gen. J. W. A. Sanford, with the rank of major. Captain Williams was married in 1868 to Lena Bass, of Brundidge, who died in 1888, leaving six children: Samuel A., a druggist at Troy; Leila, a teacher at the same place and president of the local chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; S. Oscar, Charles C., Mary Vernon, and Sarah Lena.

James J. Winn, M. D., of Clayton, surgeon with the rank of major in the service of the Confederate States, was born in Monroe county, Ga., June 9, 1842. His father, James J. Winn, was a native of South Carolina, and of the town of Winnsboro, founded by his ancestors. Both his grandfather, Maj. John Winn, and the latter's father were patriot soldiers of the Revolution, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the British. Dr. Winn received an academic education and was graduated in medicine at the Atlanta medical college in his eighteenth year. In the fall of 1860 he made his home at Clayton, Ala., and began his practice. Six months later he enlisted in the Barbour Grays, a volunteer company which was mustered in as Company A,

Fifth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Robert E. Rodes. For twelve months Dr. Winn served with his regiment as a private in Northern Virginia and on the peninsula, and then went before a medical board for examination for promotion to assistant-surgeon. Receiving his commission he was assigned to duty as acting surgeon of the Forty-fifth regiment Georgia infantry, and four months later, upon petition of the officers, was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major. At that time he was undoubtedly the youngest medical officer of that rank in the Confederate army. As a private he worked with the sick and wounded in hospital after the battle of First Manassas, and served in the lines at the battle of Williamsburg, and as surgeon he was with the Forty-fifth Georgia, Thomas' brigade, A. P. Hill's division, Stonewall Jackson's corps, army of Northern Virginia, in all its campaigns and battles, from Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, to the close of the war. Retiring from the service at the surrender at Appomattox, under twenty-three years of age, he returned to the practice in civil life with the prestige of remarkable success as a surgeon amid the carnage, excitement and hurry of war that would try the nerves of men of much greater experience. His career as a citizen has been one of prominence and honor. He has held the office of mayor of Clayton about fifteen years, and was for a long time president of the Clayton banking company and the Clayton improvement company. In June, 1868, he was married to Mary V. Crews, of Barbour county, and they have nine children living: Mamie C., Guy W. (a Presbyterian minister), Lochlin M. (a medical graduate of Tulane university), James J., Jr., (attorney at Clayton), Pauline L., Nannie L., Candie Knox, Minnie V., and Hattie M. Two brothers of Dr. Winn were in the Confederate service: Lochlin J., for one year a private in the Fourth Georgia infantry, and afterward until the close of the war in the quartermaster's department; and Paul P., now a Presbyterian minister at Decatur, who enlisted in the Forty-fifth Georgia, and served mainly as a hospital steward.

Captain Walter E. Winn, a gallant officer of the Eleventh regiment Alabama infantry, was born in Hale county, Ala., son of Asa B. Winn and his wife Ann Robertson, both natives of Virginia. He was educated at the State university at Tuscaloosa, making the reputation of a brilliant student,

and afterward read law and practiced the profession at Uniontown, Perry county, until his marriage, May 6, 1857, to Miss Willey G. Griffin, daughter of Dr. Goodman G. Griffin and Willey Ann Glover. Going to Virgina in 1861 as first lieutenant of Company D of the Eleventh regiment, he served under General Beauregard in the Potomac district until the transfer of the army southward, and was made adjutant of the regiment. After some service at Yorktown the regiment had its first battle at Seven Pines, and in the fierce fight in which Col. Sydenham Moore lost his life, Adjutant Winn was conspicuous for the zeal and courage with which he performed his duties. After this Lieutenant Winn was assigned to the staff of Gen. C. M. Wilcox, commanding the brigade, as aide-de-camp, and his services in that capacity at the bloody battles of Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, during the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond, were appreciatively mentioned in the reports of his own general, and of Gen. W. S. Featherston, whom he volunteered to aid in going into battle. He was promoted to captain and made adjutant-general on the staff of General Wilcox, who commanded three brigades in the next fighting, Second Manassas, but with this increased responsibility Captain Winn showed himself perfectly capable and contributed as efficiently to the success of the command as when adjutant of his regiment. He was in the Maryland campaign, including the battle of Sharpsburg; took part in the repulse of the enemy at Fredericksburg, and was especially distinguished in the splendid service of Wilcox's brigade on the Plank Road and at Salem Church during the Chancellorsville battles, earning a modest decoration for bravery—a red ribbon upon which were the words "Salem Church." He was in battle two days at Gettysburg, July 2d and 3d, and on the second day a hole was torn in his hat and his sword hilt shivered from the blade by grape shot. His duties required him to be frequently under heavy fire, and his conduct was again commended by his general. On May 5, 1864, began the great struggle which ended, after a terrible loss of life, in the besieging of Lee's army at Petersburg. Captain Winn went through the whole of this memorable campaign, was wounded in the left arm at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th, and in the closing combat, which resulted in the defeat of Grant's attempt to carry the Petersburg lines by assault, was wounded in the left knee, June 22d, while

trying to rally the Eleventh Alabama after the death of Colonel Sanders. From the effects of this wound he died at Petersburg July 12, 1864. Two children of this noble soldier and patriot are living, Norman G. Winn, of Demopolis, and Mrs. Mary Winn Gayle, wife of William A. Gayle, of Montgomery. This accomplished lady honors the memory of her father by devoted and enthusiastic services in behalf of the organization of Daughters of the Confederacy. She was the first vice-president of the Alabama division, held that office for two years, and during the past eighteen months has been president of the division.

Colonel John Anthony Winston, first commander of the Eighth regiment Alabama infantry, was born in Madison county in 1812, grandson of Capt. Anthony Winston, a native of Hanover county, Va., who served as an officer in the war of the Revolution, and settled in Madison county, Ala., about 1810. Colonel Winston was educated at LaGrange college and the university of Nashville, and in 1834 came to Sumter county and engaged in planting. He began a distinguished career in public affairs as representative in the legislature in 1840, was re-elected in 1842, and then was sent to the senate, where he served for ten years, presiding over the body in 1847. When the war with Mexico began, he was elected a field officer of a volunteer regiment, but only a part of the command got into service. Previous to this he embarked in business at Mobile, where he passed much of his time during the remainder of his life. In 1853 he was elected governor of Alabama, and two years later was re-elected. He was a delegate at large to the Charleston convention of 1861, and subsequently headed the Douglas electoral ticket in Alabama. Early in 1861 he was sent as a commissioner to Louisiana, and upon his return he was elected colonel of the Eighth Alabama infantry, with which he served in Virginia during 1861, and until after the battle of Seven Pines, where he led his regiment with conspicuous gallantry. Retiring from the service on account of physical infirmity he returned to his plantation, but aided the cause to the best of his ability. In 1865 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and two years afterward was elected to the United States senate, but this honor he was not permitted by congress to enjoy. He died at Mobile, December 21, 1871. Colonel Winston married a sister of Joel W. Jones, of Mobile, and she died soon

after, leaving an only child, who married Col. Thomas J. Goldsby. The latter, also a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, was born in Georgia, and in childhood became a resident of Dallas county, Ala. After the secession of the State he organized a company for the Confederate service, of which he was elected captain, and this was assigned to the Fourth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. Egbert J. Jones. With this regiment he served in Virginia, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel after the first battle of Manassas. Colonel Goldsby had been educated in the north previous to the war, and was a graduate of Yale and Princeton colleges. After his return from the army he was engaged in planting with his home near Selma until his death at Childersburg, Ala. Joel Walker Goldsby, son of Colonel Goldsby, born in 1862, was educated in Switzerland and in Germany, at Washington and Lee university, and the university of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Mobile in 1887. In 1899 he was appointed supervisor of the First census district of Alabama, for the census of 1900, and in April of the latter year he received the Democratic nomination for the State senate. In 1885 Mr. Goldsby was married at Lexington, Va., to Agnes White, daughter of Prof. J. J. White, professor of Greek at Washington and Lee university, and formerly of the personal staff of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee. They have two sons and three daughters.

John Gindrat Winter, one of the leading attorneys of Montgomery and a veteran of Clanton's Alabama cavalry, was born at the capital city March 21, 1846. His father was Joseph S. Winter, a native of Georgia, who practiced law for many years at Montgomery and had the rank of captain in the State militia; and his mother was Mary E., daughter of John Gindrat, a native of South Carolina, of Huguenot descent. Both these parents were descended from colonial families who were honorably represented in the Continental army under General Washington. He was reared at Montgomery, and in his youth was matriculated at the university of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, where he joined the first company of University cadets organized for the Confederate service, which became a part of the Seventh regiment Alabama cavalry at the organization of that command in the summer of 1863. He served with Clanton's brigade in the vicinity of Pensacola, and subsequently was trans-

ferred to northeast Mississippi. The cadet company was specially distinguished, in Chalmers' division of General Forrest's cavalry, in the famous raid on Johnsonville, Tenn., in the fall of 1864, and soon afterward, while marching under General Forrest in Hood's invasion of Tennessee, Sergeant Winter was promoted to second lieutenant of Captain Lester's company. On arriving at Columbia, Tenn., he was promoted to adjutant of the regiment, his rank during the remainder of the war. Under General Forrest he was in almost constant battle in Tennessee, at Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville, and the rear guard fighting during the retreat. After the close of hostilities Lieutenant Winter studied law at the Columbia college law school, New York, and was admitted to practice in that State in 1868, after which he returned home and entered upon the duties of his profession. For a time he was judge of the city court of Montgomery, by appointment of Gov. W. C. Oates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas M. Arrington. He has taken a prominent part in politics as a Democrat, serving for many years as chairman of the county executive committee of his party, and as chairman of the congressional committee. He was chairman of the county committee in 1892, when the county, for the first time since the war, gave a Democratic majority, at a national election. In State military affairs he has also been active, as captain for nine years of the Montgomery Blues. Judge Winter was married in early manhood to Sallie Verdere, daughter of Maj. James L. Calhoun, a nephew of the famous South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. They have two daughters: Nina, wife of James S. Pinckard, and Elizabeth E.

Felix M. Wood, a Confederate veteran residing at Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham, is a son of Edmund Wood, a South Carolinian, who came to Alabama with his wife, Stella Tarrant, and his family, in 1824, and in 1838 purchased the land upon which is now located the town which bears his name. Felix M., the youngest of twelve children, was born December 24, 1839, and about three years later was deprived of his mother by death. When the war began in 1861 he was a mercantile clerk at Elyton, and this employment he promptly abandoned at the call of his State, enlisting in the first company that left Jefferson county for the service of the Confederate States, Company B,

Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, under Capt. Alberto Martin and Col. John H. Forney. The Tenth was soon called to Virginia, took its place on the Confederate line facing Washington, and in December, 1861, became famous by its gallant fighting at Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's battle of Dranesville. After Johnston's withdrawal from that part of Virginia it was on duty on the peninsula and before Richmond, and under Robert E. Lee it fought gallantly for nearly three years in one of the grandest armies of history. As a non-commissioned officer Private Wood shared the first battle of his regiment, and afterward fought at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' battles and Second Manassas. Early in the winter of 1862-63, at the close of a tremendous series of campaigns that had carried the army through Virginia and Maryland, the men going some days without other food than green corn on the ear, and so poorly supplied with clothing that many were in rags and shoeless, there was great suffering on account of the December campaign that resulted in the defeat of the enemy at Fredericksburg. Private Wood, marching in the snow and on the frozen ground, almost barefoot, had his left foot badly frozen. Erysipelas set in, and he lay in hospital for three months, in danger of losing his leg or his life. From the hospital at Richmond he was taken home on a stretcher, and it was nine months before he could walk without crutches. He then accepted the position of receiver of tax-in-kind at Trussville, and performed that duty to the end of the Confederacy. During the last fifteen years he has been in business as a druggist at Woodlawn. In 1863 he was married to Ellen E. Wilson, who died in 1885, leaving nine children. In 1887 he married Elza Lee, a sister-in-law of the Rev. Dr. J. J. D. Renfroe, a distinguished Baptist minister of Alabama, and chaplain of the Tenth Alabama regiment in the Confederate service.

Colonel William Basil Wood, first colonel of the Sixteenth Alabama regiment, was born at Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1820. His father was a merchant; his mother the daughter of Major Evans, of the British navy. He was reared from infancy in Lauderdale county, whither his parents removed, was given a good education, and after a course of law study was admitted to the bar in 1843. Making his home at Florence, he was elected county judge for a term of six years, was unsuccessful as a Whig candidate

for Congress in 1849, and in 1860 was a candidate for elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. Entering heartily into the work of military organization in 1861 he became colonel of the Sixteenth regiment when it was organized in August, and was conspicuous in the subsequent operations of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. Both he and his regiment were distinguished for coolness and bravery and discipline at the unfortunate battle of Fishing Creek. He commanded his regiment, "always in the lead," as Gen. S. A. M. Wood reported, at Murfreesboro, at Triune was in command of a brigade, and was recommended for promotion to brigadier-general, but was assigned to duty as president of the military court of Longstreet's corps, in which capacity he served from Chickamauga until the close of the war. For a few years after the close of hostilities he held the office of circuit judge.

Captain Richard E. Wright, of Midway, was born in Taliaferro county, Ga., December 16, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at a commercial college north, and at the beginning of the war of the Confederacy was engaged in teaching in Barbour county, Ala. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifteenth regiment Alabama infantry, a gallant regiment which was commanded during part of its career by Gen. James Cantey and Gov. William C. Oates. Soon after his enlistment he was elected third lieutenant, and in the spring of 1863 he was promoted to captain in recognition of his gallantry and meritorious services, though he was at the time disabled for duty. Going with his regiment to Virginia he served under Stonewall Jackson in the famous Shenandoah valley campaign of 1862, including the battles of Front Royal, Winchester and Cross Keys, and thence moving rapidly to the vicinity of Richmond fought at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill in the remarkable Seven Days' campaign under Gen. R. E. Lee, which resulted in the discomfiture of McClellan. During the campaign in northern Virginia that followed he was with his regiment in the engagements at Cedar Run and Hazel River, and at the battle of Second Manassas, August 29th and 30th, where he was severely wounded, one ball passing through his left lung and another shattering his right arm. He survived both these wounds, at least one of which is ordinarily mortal, and in the summer of 1863 returned to the

army and sought to be assigned to active duty, but this was refused upon medical examination. When his health permitted he engaged in farming in Barbour county, his occupation until 1896, when he disposed of his land and in 1899 embarked in mercantile business at Midway. While a resident of Barbour county he served as justice of the peace fifteen years, and represented his county in the legislature of 1886-87. In 1865 he was married to Louise Maddox, of Barbour county, and they have three children living: Mrs. Emma Paulk, of Union Springs; Arthur D. Wright, dental surgeon at Midway, and Richard E., his father's business partner. The eldest child, Clara E., married Charles F. Adams, of Covington, Ga., and died in 1895, leaving one son, Charles Wright Adams.

Major John McGehee Wyly, a gallant officer of the staff of Maj.-Gen. John H. Forney, was born at Jacksonville, Ala., July 7, 1837. He was of a patriotic family, his grandfather, Gen. James R. Wyly, of Tennessee, having served with credit in the Seminole war, and was also a lineal descendant of John Sevier and Gen. Benjamin Cleveland, heroes of the battle of King's Mountain. He was educated at the Kentucky military institute, Frankfort, and then devoted himself to farming and civil engineering, acting as one of the engineers in locating the railroad from Selma to Rome, Ala. In 1858 he was married to Amelia C. Forney, of Jacksonville. In the spring of 1861 he became a member of the Pope Walker Guards, and was mustered into the service of the Confederacy, to take effect from June 4, 1861, as a private in Company G, Tenth regiment Alabama infantry, under Col. John H. Forney. The regiment was at once ordered to Virginia, and while en route from Winchester to the field of the battle of First Manassas, Private Wyly was appointed orderly to the colonel. In this capacity he was distinguished for gallantry at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861. In the following March General Forney was promoted to brigadier-general and assigned to duty at Mobile, and Wyly, promoted to captain and aide-de-camp, accompanied him to that post, and thence, in the latter part of 1863, to Vicksburg, where General Forney, promoted to major-general, commanded a division of the army under General Pemberton. At both these vital points of the Confederate line of defense Captain Wyly rendered services of value—at Mobile by scientific

work on the defences of the bay, and at Vicksburg by gallantry in battle before the siege and devoted service during that time of trial. He was promoted to major and chief aide on the staff of General Forney, and was in the line of further promotion on account of his daring and indomitable energy in carrying important dispatches across the river and return, between the commanders of the departments, a most perilous undertaking. After the fall of Vicksburg and his exchange, he served with General Forney in the Trans-Mississippi Department, until, at the close of hostilities, he was paroled at Galveston, Tex., with the last troops that surrendered, and then returning to Alabama, reached home July 4, 1865. In the subsequent years he became well known as a railroad man, and acted for many years as general agent with headquarters at Montgomery for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, before and after it became a part of the Southern system. While still holding this position he died May 4, 1896, at his home in Montgomery. Mrs. Wyly, who survives, is a granddaughter of Gen. Peter Forney, a Revolutionary hero of North Carolina. Four of her brothers were Confederate officers of distinction: Capt. Peter Forney, Brig.-Gen. William H. Forney, Maj.-Gen. John H. Forney, and Col. George H. Forney. She is the regent of the Peter Forney chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Montgomery, and president of the Cradle of the Confederacy chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

William Lowndes Yancey was born at the Shoals of Ogeechee, Ga., August 10, 1814, while his mother, a daughter of Col. William Bird, a Virginian, was visiting her parental home. His father was B. C. Yancey, of Abbeville, a distinguished South Carolina lawyer. He received his collegiate education in Vermont, and studied law, but did not then enter upon the practice, becoming a planter near Greenville, S. C. In the winter of 1836-37 he rented a plantation in Dallas county, Ala. On a visit to Greenville, a few months later, he had a duel with Dr. Elias Earle, in which the latter was killed. Subsequently he edited newspapers at Cahaba and Coosa for a few years, and then began the practice of law. In 1841 and 1843 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1844 to the United States Congress. During his congressional service he became in-

volved in a duel with Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina. He resigned because too poor to remain in public life, and made his home at Montgomery, resuming his law practice. He soon became one of the foremost advocates of the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and sustained his arguments by a wonderful eloquence of oratory. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1848, opposed the compromise of 1850, and was an elector in 1856. At the Alabama convention of January, 1860, he laid down the program of action which was followed in the disruption of the Charleston Democratic national convention, and in secession as a result of the success of the Republican party. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Charleston convention and led in the withdrawal of the Southern delegates. Subsequently he took an active part in promoting the secession movement. When President Davis became president, he was offered any position in his gift, and chose that of minister to England. But he failed to secure recognition and returned a year later, to take a seat in the Confederate senate. He died near Montgomery, July 28, 1863.

Henry Sawyer Zeigler, of Deatsville, a veteran of the Third Alabama infantry, was born in that part of Autauga county now included in Elmore, May 23, 1844, and in April, 1861, enlisted for the Confederate States service as a private in the Wetumpka Light Guards, Company I, Third regiment, organized by Col. Jones M. Withers. With this command he served in the Second corps, army of Northern Virginia, until the last day at Petersburg. He was under fire at Drewry's Bluff, after the evacuation of Norfolk, and afterward participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill or First Cold Harbor, Chickahominy Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Second Cold Harbor, Winchester (September 19, 1864), Cedar Creek, Kernstown, and the fighting around Petersburg. In the attack upon Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, under General Gordon, he was the first in the fort, and his career in the field ended with the last fight before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, when he was captured. Subsequently he was a prisoner at City Point and Point Lookout, Md., until July. Mr. Zeigler was four times wounded. At Mal-

vern Hill he was struck by a spent ball, at Gettysburg was slightly wounded in the foot, at Falling Waters received a sabre cut in the wrist, and at Winchester was seriously wounded in the neck. In his civil career since the war, Mr. Zeigler has spent about eleven years in the railroad service, and during the past seventeen years has been engaged in farming. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Maria Smith, of Autauga county, and they have six children living: William J., master car builder at Birmingham, Clara C., wife of W. T. Goodson, of Dallas, Tex., Edward R., Olive Patton, Eva Smith, and Augusta Jewell. Three brothers of Mrs. Zeigler were Confederate soldiers: James Washington Smith, a private in an Arkansas regiment, who was captured at Vicksburg and afterward being exchanged there, was last heard of in hospital at that city; William Thomas Smith, a private of Company I, Third Alabama infantry, who died at Norfolk, Va., of measles, August 7, 1861, and John David Smith, private in an Alabama regiment, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

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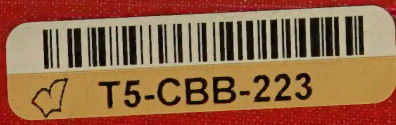
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